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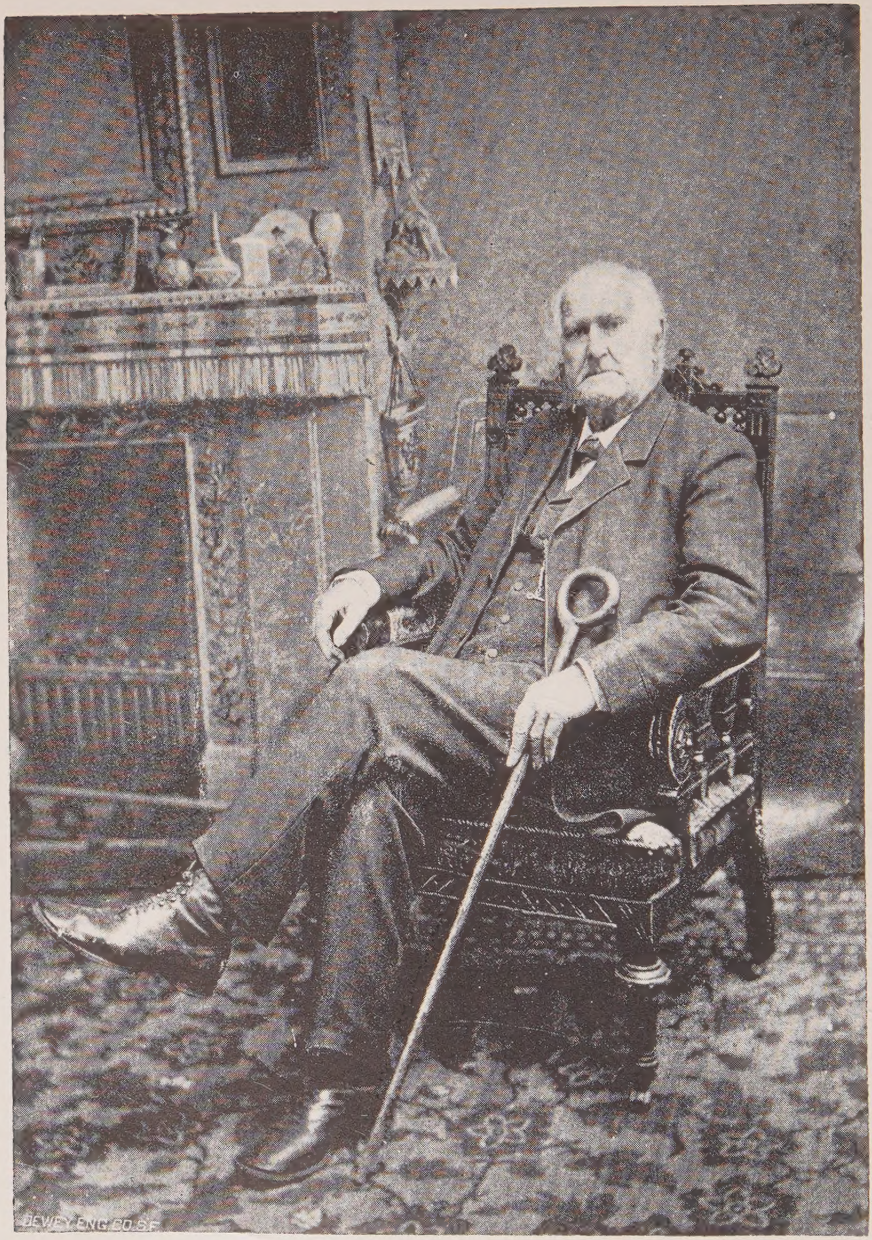


Major Stephen Cooper.

COLUSA COUNTY

— ITS —

HISTORY TRACED FROM A STATE OF NATURE THROUGH THE EARLY PERIOD OF SETTLEMENT AND DEVELOPMENT, TO THE PRESENT DAY

WITH A

DESCRIPTION OF ITS RESOURCES, STATISTICAL TABLES, ETC.

ALSO

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES OF PIONEERS AND PROMINENT RESIDENTS

By JUSTUS H. ROGERS

ORLAND, CALIFORNIA
1891

PREFACE.

THE history of one's own county bears a proportionate importance to that of the history of the nation. The leading events in the progress of a locality are generally not so well known and preserved by its residents as are those of the nation; yet the interest taken in the former is greater than in the latter.

A complete understanding of the history of the pioneer days of a California county, with their explorations, hardships, adventures, pleasures and successes in a new land, followed by an appreciative knowledge of subsequent developments from immature and tentative conditions to that of the permanent domestic, agricultural and mercantile life, naturally leads up to a more intelligent conception of the history of the State as a whole or of the nation as an entirety. It tends, also, to create more of a local pride and interest in the advancement and upbuilding thereof, which adds to the welfare of not only the locality, but of the nation as well.

In presenting this work to the public, the author has looked closely to accuracy. In all matters treated it has been the endeavor to be fair and impartial, and to record facts only. If errors have crept in, it is because they have been unavoidable to the most patient and equitable inquiry, and will be of themselves an insuperable reason why this book should be prepared at the present time, seeing that they may yet be corrected by men who were actors or contemporaries of actors in the events here detailed, and who have a natural pride in the accuracy of their local annals.

Considerable space is devoted to biography, but since history is the fruit and synthesis of biography, the lives of many prominent individuals of an early or present time naturally find an appropriate place here.

CONTENTS.

ABRIDGED HISTORY OF CALIFORNIA.

Discovery and Early Settlements.—Missions Established.—American Occupation.—Discovery of Gold and its Immediate Results.—California Admitted into the Union.—The Vigilantes.—Military and Civil Governments.....9–18

CHAPTER I.

GEOGRAPHY OF COLUSA COUNTY.

County Boundaries.—Past and Present.—Waterways and Land Drainage.—Plains, Foot-hills and Mountains.—Soils.—Vegetable and Tree Growths.....19–26

CHAPTER II.

INDIANS OF COLUSA COUNTY.

Tribes and Tribal Relations.—Traditions of a Flood.—Their Modes of Living.—Manners and Customs.—Religious Polity.—Circulating Medium.—Effects of Their Intercourse with Civilization.—Their Rapid Decline.—Chief Sioc...27–36

CHAPTER III.

EARLIEST EXPLORATIONS OF COLUSA COUNTY.

"Indian Killers."—A Chase after Stolen Horses.—Adventures with Bears.—An Experience with Indians Who Had Never Seen a White Man.—Mapping of the Larkin Grant.—Making of Grindstones.—The First Settlers.....37–54

CHAPTER IV.

ORGANIZATION OF COLUSA COUNTY.

Derivation of the Name.—County Created.—Election on Organization.—Firs. Officers of Election.—County Seat Imbroglio.—Financial and Legal Difficulties.—First County Officers Elected.—Migratory Character of its Early Population.—County Seat Removed from Monroeville to Colusa.....55–70

CHAPTER V.

THE FORMATIVE PERIOD OF THE COUNTY.

Population in 1850.—Assessment Roll of 1851–52.—The First Jury.—First Legal Execution.—Residents in 1852.—Lines of Settlement.—A Steady Growth of Settlement.....71–88

CHAPTER VI.

RECORDS OF PERMANENT DEVELOPMENT.

Events and Local Happenings in Chronological Order from 1862 to November, 1890.....89–262

CHAPTER VII.

TOWNS AND VILLAGES OF THE COUNTY.

Their Origin, Progress and Present Condition.—Their Mercantile, Social, Educational and Religious Advantages.....263–293

CHAPTER VIII.

EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES.

Standard of Eminence Obtained by the Public Schools.—Private Schools.—Teachers of the County.—District School Libraries.—Expenditures of Money in Support of Schools.....294–303

CHAPTER IX.

THE COUNTY'S RESOURCES.

Grain Cultivation.—Modes of Planting and Harvesting.—Fruit Growing.—Live-stock.—Mineral Resources.—Mineral Springs.....304–329

CHAPTER X.

THE CLIMATE.

Temperature, Rainfall and Cloud Currents.—Tables of Temperature and Precipitation.—Relation of Climate to Agriculture.....330–338

CHAPTER XI.

IRRIGATION AND RECLAMATION.

Irrigation Districts and Private Canals.—Sources of Water Supply.—Reclamation Districts.—Great Increase in Value of Once Overflowed Lands.....339–342

CHAPTER XII.

BIOGRAPHICAL AND AUTOBIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

The Career in Brief of Many Pioneers and Residents of the County.....343–463

INDEX.

General Index.....465–472
Index of Biographies.....472–473
List of Illustrations.....474

History of California.

BY RUFUS SHOEMAKER.

THE following sketch is not intended to be a history of the State, for the limits allowed will not admit of so pretentious a designation, seeing that they will not permit much more than the mention of a few facts, while perhaps the necessary omission of many facts will result in the exclusion of some of the most interesting happenings in the State's career. Hence, only a brief sketch of California's history is here outlined.

California contains one hundred fifty-six thousand five hundred ninety-one and five-tenths square miles.

Fifty years after Columbus discovered America, California was first seen by adventurous European navigators, and eighty-seven years after Columbus' grand achievement, the first Englishman visited our coast. This was Sir Francis Drake, in 1579.

It is notable that Sir Francis reported that this country "promised rich veins of gold and silver." He made a guess, however, and no discovery, for it is very certain that he never saw the "mining regions," nor did any of his men.

In 1584 Cortez, that genius of conquest and indefatigable treasure hunter, most probably saw our California (the lower portion of it), and in 1587 Francisco de Ulloa, one of Cortez' lieutenants, visited this coast.

In 1683 Spain made its first (unsuccessful) attempt to colonize California.

The Jesuits, in 1697, occupied the peninsula of California and spread the Christian religion among the natives to a greater or less extent. This was done under the leadership and direction of Fathers Kino and Salva Terra.

In 1769 Father Junipero Serra, a Franciscan priest, began his great work of establishing missions in California. His suc-

cess was equal surely to his most ardent expectations. The order of this great accomplishment is as follows:—

San Diego, July 16, 1767.

San Carlos, of Monterey, June 3, 1770.

San Antonio de Padua (thirteen leagues from San Miguel), July 14, 1771.

San Gabriel (near Los Angeles), September 8, 1771.

San Luis Obispo, September 1, 1772.

San Francisco (Dolores), October 9, 1776.

San Juan Capistrano (between Los Angeles and San Diego), November 1, 1776.

Santa Clara, January 18, 1777.

San Buenaventura (near Santa Barbara), March 31, 1782.

Santa Barbara, December 4, 1786.

La Purisima Concepcion (on the Santa Inez River), December 8, 1787.

Santa Cruz, August 28, 1791.

Soledad (on the Salinas River), October 9, 1791.

San Jose, June 11, 1797.

San Juan Bautista (on the San Juan River), June 24, 1797.

San Miguel (on the Salinas River), July 25, 1797.

San Fernando Rey (near and southerly from Los Angeles), September 8, 1797.

San Luis Rey de Francia (thirteen and a half leagues from San Diego), June 13, 1798.

Santa Inez (twelve leagues from Santa Barbara), September 17, 1804.

San Rafael (north of San Francisco Bay), December 14, 1819.

San Francisco de Solano (Sonoma), August 25, 1823.

The Indians took kindly to the mission life, and were governed in a patriarchal way, and were happy. The California Indians were (for there are few now) a gentle race and never disposed towards the ordinary cruelties of savages.

In 1822, when Mexico was a vice-royalty of Spain, California accepted that rule, and in 1824, when Mexico achieved her independence of the mother country and established a republic, there came no objection from California, which was a territory or province governed by officials sent from the city of Mexico.

One of the memorable events that occurred in the year 1825

was the arrival of Jedediah S. Smith, from across the plains. He had strayed, while trapping, too far into the Great Basin to get back safely, and so pushed forward for succor. He was the first Yankee to cross the plains. Between 1840 and 1845, the fame of California as an agricultural country had become known to the people of the United States, and its importance in a commercial and political view was appreciated by our government, by appointing Thomas O. Larkin, in 1844, United States Consul in California.

On November 5, 1841, a small band of immigrants, consisting of John Bidwell, Joseph Childs, Grove Cook, Charles Hoppe, R. H. Thomas, A. C. Moon, and others, arrived at the foot of Mt. Diablo, after a long journey of six months from the Missouri River, on which they had suffered fearful hardships. This was the first party of immigrants to cross the Sierras.

In 1846 John Charles Fremont, who was then a Brevet Captain of Topographical Engineers, United States Army arrived (his third trip across the plains) on the frontiers of California. Of this arrival and the result of it and of the achievements under the "Bear Flag" and the conquest of California, there is not sufficient space here to treat.

July 2, 1846, Commodore Sloat, of the United States Navy, arrived at Monterey, and on the 7th of the same month he hoisted the American flag at that place as a symbol of dominion. On the 8th of the same month and year, Commander Montgomery, of the United States sloop-of-war *Portsmouth*, took possession of Yerba Buena, or San Francisco.

The difficulties between army and navy, or between General Kearny and Commodore Stockton, along in 1846, were vexatious and complicated, and in the general wrangle that ensued, Fremont was nominally disgraced (without fault, however), but for all that the country was held and became Americanized.

Colonel Jonathan D. Stevenson's New York Regiment of Volunteers arrived in San Francisco in March, 1847, coming by way of Cape Horn in four transport ships. The regiment was composed of men supposed to be willing to tarry in this country. They were men versed in all the arts of peace. Stevenson's regiment was something of a colonizing enterprise.

Samuel Brannan, with his party of Mormons, arrived in 1846. These people did not hold together, but soon got to quarreling among themselves; some of them joined Fremont's command, and often in discovery of gold these Mormons scattered all over the gold diggings. Thus it happened that the State did not have a strong and organized Mormon community.

In 1847 San Francisco was pretty well Americanized. The people there talked politics, celebrated the Fourth of July with ardor, and established a public school.

Trains (wagon) arrived frequently across the plains in 1846. Among these was that of the Donner party, which got as far as the east foot of the Truckee Pass (now occupied by the Central Pacific Railroad) of the Sierra Nevada, on the 31st of October, 1846. There, on the banks of Donner Lake, the party became snow-bound, and many perished of starvation and cold in that terrible winter of 1846–47. The story of the privations of the Donner party is one of the most pathetic in any history.

In January, 1848, came the grand event for California. James W. Marshall, an employe in General John A. Sutter's mill at Coloma, in El Dorado County, found gold in the mill-race. The news got out, and it spread as on the wings of the wind The news went around the world. There is no doubt that gold was found in California before Marshall picked up the piece from the mill-race, but still Marshall's was the discovery that electrified the civilized world, "and, lo! a nation was born in a day."

From all lands they came, and by every means. The ships brought adventurous men from across the seas, and the plains swarmed with trains bound for El Dorado. The treaty of peace between the United States and Mexico was ratified in March, 1848, and that fact called attention to California, and gave wider circulation to the news of the discovery of gold. No country ever before had, and probably no country will ever have, such an advertisement for a "boom."

James W. Marshall was born in Hunterdon County, New Jersey, October 8, 1810; arrived in California in 1844; took a part in the revolution of 1846. August 10, 1885, he was found dead in his cabin, near Coloma, and close by the spot where he had picked up the piece of gold from the mill-race. The State

has erected a handsome monument in his memory. It occupies a position from which the spot of the discovery can be seen.

It is pretty certain that the pioneers, the Argonauts, did not come to these shores with the intention of remaining, and each man expected "to go home" as soon as he "made his pile." Rich as the land was in gold, the great majority never did "make their piles." And this wonderful country, with its vast possibilities, grew upon those pioneers, and in due season they began to make homes here, even if they did not acquire wealth. The home-making spirit was of gradual growth, but it was a strong one, and the wondrous climate, such as can be found in no other land, was the main assistance to this feeling. And the Californians of to-day have for their heritage the fairest land the sun ever shines upon.

California in her *quasi*-territorial organization had Military Governors. These were a necessity of the times. Fremont, Mason, General Persifer F. Smith and General Bennett Riley were Governors in turn.

General Riley issued the proclamation which called together the convention which was to "adopt either a State or Territorial constitution." The number of delegates to this convention was fixed at thirty-seven. These were apportioned to the "ten districts" named, in this way: San Diego, two delegates; Los Angeles, four; Santa Barbara, two; San Luis Obispo, two; Monterey, five; San Jose, five; San Francisco, five; Sonoma, four; Sacramento, four; San Joaquin, four.

The convention met in Monterey on Saturday, September 1, 1849, and, completing its labors, adjourned on Saturday, October 14, 1849.

The election for the first State officers and members of the Legislature was held (by districts) on November 13, 1849. The vote cast was only fourteen thousand two hundred and thirteen, which was so light that the advocates of Statehood were very much discouraged. However, they formed an excuse for the small vote in the fact that a drenching rain fell that day and kept the voters from the polls.

Of the vote polled for Governor, Peter H. Burnett received six thousand seven hundred and sixteen votes; W. Scott Sher-

wood, three thousand one hundred and eighty-eight; John W. Geary, one thousand four hundred and seventy-five; John A. Sutter, two thousand two hundred and two; William M. Stewart, six hundred and nineteen, and there was a scattering vote.

The first Legislature met at San Jose, April 22, 1850. The Senate consisted of sixteen members, and the Assembly of thirty-six. General Riley, the Military Governor, turned over the affairs of the State to Governor Burnett, with all books and papers. The Legislature promptly proceeded to business.

The Supreme Court was organized by the Legislature with S. C. Hastings as Chief Justice; H. A. Lyons, First Associate Justice; Nathaniel Bennett, Second Associate Justice.

The Legislature elected John C. Fremont and William M. Gwin as United States Senators.

The first Legislature divided the State into twenty-seven counties, General Vallejo being the chairman of the Committee on Names of Counties.

David C. Broderick first appeared in public life in this first Legislature. He was elected a Senator from San Francisco, to fill a vacancy caused by Nathaniel Bennett being made a Supreme Court Justice. Broderick was a central figure for years in the most exciting political times of the State. He was the son of a stone-cutter and was born in Washington City, in 1819. In 1825 his parents removed to New York, where young Broderick grew up. He was an active politician always. In 1846 he was defeated in New York for Representative in Congress. In 1849 he came to California, and soon impressed himself on the State. He had no early advantages or education, yet he made himself something of a scholar. But he knew more of men than of books. On the 10th of January, 1857, he was elected to the United States Senate, to succeed John B. Weller. September 13, 1859, he met David S. Terry, who had just resigned as a Justice of the Supreme Court, in a duel, which took place in San Mateo County, and Broderick was mortally wounded, dying four days after.

California, after being fully equipped as a State, and having all the while an efficient government, was not admitted into the Union for several months. The debates in Congress over the

proposition of admission were long and of exceeding bitterness. The members divided according to sections—the North generally favoring admission and the South opposing. The bill for admission passed the Senate August 12, and the House of Representatives, September 7, and was signed by President Fillmore September 9, 1850. The rejoicing in California over the news of the admission was very great, and the anniversary is always celebrated with proper spirit.

The winter of 1849–50 was a wet one, and therefore good for the miners. Mining towns sprang into existence and became populous in a day. For several years the mining regions had the sway in the State's affairs, while the now prosperous agricultural counties were nothing but "cow counties," and were so called by way of derision.

In those early days flour was brought from the Eastern States around Cape Horn, or from Chili. The big wheat counties of the present did not dream they could raise anything better than scrub cattle. But the change came in due time. The placer mines were worked out and the gold would not grow in them again. The agriculturist's land improved, and crop would succeed crop.

Mining soon left the shallow gulches and the grass roots of flat places and went to the deep hills, where vast beds of gold-bearing gravel were deposited, or to the deeper quartz ledges. These vast gravel beds deposited by "old rivers" or by glacial action, soon came to be worked by the hydraulic process, and that kind of working sent to the valleys such large quantities of *débris* that valley lands were overwhelmed, and the courts stepped in, and by injunctions stopped hydraulic mining. Quartz mining still flourishes in many parts of the State, the chief district for that mining being Grass Valley, in Nevada County. The decline of mining and the growth of agriculture were gradual, and ran through many years.

California has not had peace in all the times of her existence. In 1849, beginning September 16, San Francisco had the first Vigilance Committee. That one did not execute anyone, but it ordered the imprisonment of several, which orders were never carried out. She had some Indian wars, the most notable of which was the Modoc War, which began in November, 1872.

There have been financial disasters in this land of gold. In 1855, Page, Bacon & Co., a big San Francisco banking house, had troubles. This was soon followed by the failure of Adams & Co., a concern that did banking and express business all over the coast. Failures spread with the fall of Adams & Co. Among the bankers who failed was James King of William, as he signed his name. Then he turned editor and publisher, and brought out the *Evening Bulletin*, of San Francisco. This paper started in to reform the "tough" element that afflicted that city. Among others whom the *Bulletin* attacked was James P. Casey, an officer in the customs, and an editor of a Sunday paper. The *Bulletin* said Casey had been in the Sing Sing State Prison of New York. This Casey did not deny, but claimed that King was not justified in making the publication. May 14, 1856, Casey shot James King of William, the wound resulting fatally, in six days after.

Then the second Vigilance Committee assembled and perfected an organization that held the city of San Francisco for many months, and defied the power and authority of the State for the same length of time. The committee tried, after its own methods, Casey for the murder of King, and Casey was hanged May 22, 1856, from a beam that ran out of a window of the committee's rooms. At the same time Charles Cora, who had killed a United States Marshal named Richardson, was hanged by the Vigilance Committee. Hetherington and Brace, who committed murders while the committee had charge of affairs, were hanged by the committee. Several offenders were banished from the State, and Yankee Sullivan, a noted prize-fighter, was frightened so that he committed suicide while he was in custody of the Vigilance Committee.

Judge David S. Terry was for a time a prisoner in the committee's rooms, for cutting Sterling A. Hopkins, an officer of the committee, and nothing saved Terry's life but the recovery of Hopkins.

Governor Johnson made various efforts to put down the Vigilance Committee. Major-General William T. Sherman (since famous as "Marching through Georgia") was at the head of the Governor's troops, and to him were orders given to suppress the Vigilance Committee. General Sherman failed. The

committee finished its work, and, August 12, 1856, disbanded of its own accord. Those were exciting times in California.

California has always had interesting politics. It was Democratic up to the breaking out of the War of the Rebellion, and was so in spite of that party being divided in sectional issues. The Democrats from the Northern States were Broderick men (sometimes called "mackerel catchers"), and those of that party from the Southern States were Gwin men (or "Chivalry," or "Chivs"), and these two factions quarreled all the time, but the party generally managed to elect its ticket over the Whigs. Only once, 1855, the Democrats suffered a defeat at the hands of the American or Know-Nothing party—when J. Neely Johnson was elected Governor—and Johnson was something of a Chivalry man.

The Governors of California since the organization of the State (the year of inauguration being given) are: Peter H. Burnett, 1849; John McDougal (Lieutenant Governor), 1851; John Bigler (twice), 1852 and 1854; J. Neely Johnson, 1856; John B. Weller, 1858; Milton S. Latham, 1860; John G. Downey (Lieutenant-Governor), 1860; Leland Stanford, 1862; Frederick F. Lowe, 1863; Henry H. Haight, 1867; Newton Booth, 1871; Romualdo Pacheco (Lieutenant-Governor), 1875; William Irwin, 1875; George C. Perkins, 1880; George Stoneman, 1883; Washington Bartlett, 1887; R. W. Waterman (Lieutenant-Governor), 1887.

The railroad across the Isthmus of Panama was opened in January, 1855, and the Pony Express across the continent was established in 1859. The Central Pacific Railroad was completed in May, 1869. In 1861 the telegraph wire overland was completed.

The convention which formed the present (new) constitution of the State, met at Sacramento, September 28, 1878, and adjourned March 3, 1879. The present constitution was ratified by a vote of the people May 7, 1879.

The State has prospered under the new constitution, as it did under the old, and as it would have done had the old continued in operation. Railroads have been built, steamer lines have been established, factories have grown up, great improve-

ments have been made in every direction, and vast natural resources have been developed, or are developing.

Still greater prosperity is promised to the State, and the promise will surely be fulfilled at an early day. Irrigation is to bring about the greatest of all grand results. The land from one end of the State to the other is to be made fruitful, at all times, and no matter what the season may be, while the water that brings plenty from the soil will give the chief power for turning wheels, that will industriously hum in the workshops and in the towering factories.

Geography of Colusa County.

CHAPTER I.

COLUSA COUNTY is situated in the central western part of the wonderful Sacramento Valley. To be not only an integral but unequaled portion of this granary of California is among her distinctions of pride and her guerdon of prosperity. It is bounded on the north by Tehama County, on the south by Yolo County, on the east by Sutter and Butte Counties, and on the west by Mendocino and Lake Counties. There is a stretch of sixty miles from its northern to its southern limits, and that, to use a homely expression, it is about as "broad as it is long," is evidenced by its width, which, at its greatest extremity, is nearly fifty miles across. It contains, in round numbers, two thousand eight hundred square miles of territory, one thousand five hundred of which are situated in the Sacramento Valley proper, and in point of possession of number of acres of land, it ranks twentieth among the counties of the State. The Sacramento River, on its east, after running north nearly twenty miles, with a right-angled detour to the west of some twenty-four miles, again resumes its eastern boundary and flows north To the west are the Coast Range Mountains, running nearly due north and south, with summits of snow occasionally interspersed among tall elevations or level ridges of perennial verdure rising between it and the Pacific Ocean. In this broad, bounteous basin, whose eastern limits are traced by an "exultant and abounding river" on the one side, and with its western verge buttressed by mountain chains on the other, reposes the banner wheat county of the State, and one also which, in a few years, will scarcely be second to any in horticultural productions. This remark is not designed as even the faintest suggestion of prediction, since further on in this work statistical data will be furnished sufficient to justify the statement.

A glance at the map of Colusa County shows clearly that its water supply, in the form of living springs or creeks, is most abundant. Apart from the consideration as to how some of these may be utilized for irrigation purposes, they have done much and will do much more in aiding in the settlement of the territory through which they flow. In journeying through the western part of the county, no one is exposed to any inconvenience from want of water, as these streams, clear and sparkling, and refreshing to both sight and taste, are met with everywhere at very short intervals. Receiving their nourishing supply chiefly at the base or higher foot-hills of the Coast Range, they seek the plain, making their waters a blessing as they flow, reeling off miles and miles of their ribboned freshness, causing the farm-houses scattered over foot-hill and plain to look restful and inviting in their surroundings of trees of ash, sycamore, walnut, or oak, of fruit-trees, vines, and shrubs, or broad pastures of alfalfa. Wherever these streams meander, their banks, which are frequently from an eighth to a quarter of a mile wide, and from ten to fifteen feet deep, are covered with a generous growth of light forest trees, around which it is no uncommon sight to observe the clematis or convolvulus climbing, the latter so attractive, with its large flowers, white and handsome. In these streams various kinds of fish are to be found, among which the trout, carp, pike and catfish lure the angler to cast his line in their deep pools or shady shallows.

The most prominent of these living streams are the Stony, Bear, Elk and Grindstone Creeks. Stony Creek heads in Snow Mountain and drains a large area of the eastern slope of the Coast Range; it then flows northeasterly to the northern boundary of the county, finally emptying itself into the Sacramento River seven miles below the county's northern limit. In the summer season in some years it fails to reach the river, being filtered through the extensive gravel deposits of which its bed is formed. Bear Creek, which flows through the fertile Bear Valley for a distance of ten miles, has its source also in the mountain range to the westward and empties into Cache Creek. Elk Creek, with a similar source in the range north of Mt. St. John's, courses through some very romantic scenery in its windings east and north before it finds its outlet in Stony Creek.

In some places it has worn smooth passages through great ledges of high rock resembling more the operations of the engineer than the incessant force of a turbulent stream. Grindstone Creek is another of these streams. It rises near the northwestern corner of the county, and, stealing southeast, is merged into Stony Creek. It derives its name from the fact that the rock through which it flows is manufactured into grind-stones. Besides these creeks just mentioned, there are several others of minor note, such as Walker, Willows, Cortina, Fresh Water and Sulphur Creeks, but which play no very important part in enriching the limited country through which they pass.

Allusion has already been made to the "trough," it being a stretch of land depressions which form reservoirs for the reception of the flood-water. Into this "trough," which lies between the west bank of the Sacramento River and the higher plain, the land gradually elevating itself as it recedes from the trough, the river overflows, and in the winter season is mingled with the water from the foot-hills. It is a natural catch-basin, is about two miles in width and twenty-two in length, and is remarkably fertile in some places. Large sums have been spent in endeavoring to reclaim the land from the annual overflow.

Fully one-half of Colusa County lies in the Sacramento Valley, but in the foot-hills and low mountain gaps and cañons are valleys of extensive area, though differing more or less in acreage. Located at a higher altitude than the plains to the east of them, they are as attractive for their temperature as they are remarkable for their productiveness. In point of natural beauty, they are as gladdening to the eye as the homes which are scattered over them are hospitable. Whether one surveys them in the winter season, when mantled with living green, or in the mid-year months, when "summer reddens and when autumn beams," when the fields are russet, and wheat, barley, and oats are waving and bending in golden billows of assured plenty, when the air is musical with steam thresher and harvester, they possess a charm to lure one to make his home among them, and of which even the recollection of having once witnessed is most pleasurable to muse over.

The largest of these valleys is Stony Creek, being about forty miles in extent, and stretching from the Black Buttes, ten

miles west of Orland, to the forks of Stony and Little Stony Creeks.

Indian Valley, so named from the multitude of Indians who inhabited it in an early day, is in the western central part, among the beautiful foot-hills.

Antelope Valley lies in the rolling foot-hills, due west of Colusa, Williams and Maxwell; Bear Valley, in the southwestern part of the county; Fresh Water Valley is a continuation of Antelope Valley; and Little Stony Creek Valley, an extension of Indian and Stony Creek Valleys. As these valleys are merely mentioned here to aid in exhibiting some of the physical divisions of the county, they will be treated separately in another chapter in this book.

The mountain ranges consist of the Coast Range on the west, which extends from the Golden Gate to beyond the northern limits of the State, and runs almost due north and south. In the western central portion of Colusa County is the low range of hills almost parallel with the mountains, and which undulate at their base with uneven stretches of rich arable and pasture lands. At intervals these hills are completely separated from their connection with the mountains by the devious course and wide indentations made by Stony and Bear Creeks. These hills, varying in altitude, sometimes reach the height of one thousand five hundred feet. Of the Coast Range the highest mountains, which loom up above the foot-hills and plains, are the Snow, Sheetiron, South, and St. Johns. The three first named have an average altitude of six thousand eight hundred feet, while the more pretentious St. Johns looms up but four thousand five hundred feet. These summits can be observed in distinctness of outline, no matter from what part of the county the eye may seek them out. Only Snow Mountain is dowered with a mantle of eternal white towards its summit, standing out in spotless relief among its brown-clad sister peaks, crowned with its "convexity of silent snows," an ever-present suggestion of the sublime. This range, as it looms northward, rises higher and higher, till the strained eye at last rests in awe or wondrous delight upon that fabric of enchantment piled to heaven—Mt. Shasta. To adequately portray the grandeur of Mt. Shasta, or even vaguely reflect the emotions when gazing upon it, has been

Photogravure Press Oakland

Stony Ford Crossing of Stony Creek.

the ambitious but despairing task of poet and artist. Words will ever fail to afford even a meager conception of Mt. Shasta to him who has never gazed upon this lone majesty of mountains, which, high above its host of subject foot-hills flanking it around in humble vassalage, rises above them fourteen thousand four hundred feet. The canvas of the painter, also, has confessed itself powerless to limn out its stately magnificence and ever-changing surprises of contour and chromatic splendor. One feels himself spell-bound in admiring its unstable vistas and symmetry of stupendous outline. Both the poetic and devotional spirit seems quickened within him on beholding it, as if he would fain address it thus:—

"Thou dost make the soul
A wondering witness of thy majesty;
But as it presses with delirious joy
To pierce thy vestibule, thou dost chain its step,
And tame its rapture, with the humbling view
Of its own nothingness, bidding it stand
In the dread presence of the Invisible,
As if to answer to its God, through thee."

But not in this spirit alone may the Colusan gaze upon its high zone. Mt. Shasta is to him more than an object of reverent wonder or theme of rhapsody. He can salute it, without inspiration, for its material gifts. It is to him an indulgent benefactor and friend, since from its side the Sacramento River, which waters his fields or bears the product thereof out to the world's highways, takes its rise. Though distant from Colusa, the county seat, some one hundred and sixty miles, and lying therefrom in a nearly northern direction, it can be observed on any clear day from almost any part of the county.

Of soils there is a variety, and it can be truthfully affirmed of them that there is only an insignificant percentage which is not productive of some crop or other. In tilling the soil, every year brings fresh surprises to the agriculturist, and these are usually agreeable ones. It is true that in certain soils, where his efforts have been necessarily tentative or experimental, owing to his ignorance of its capabilities or adaptability, he has met, in a few instances, with failure; but, undiscouraged, he has tried the sowing of other seed in the same soil, and was afterwards so pleasurably and profitably rewarded by the experiment as to elicit

the joyful expression, "It is wonderful what this soil will produce!" or, "It is good for something, and will yield big after we have ascertained what the something is to which it is adapted."

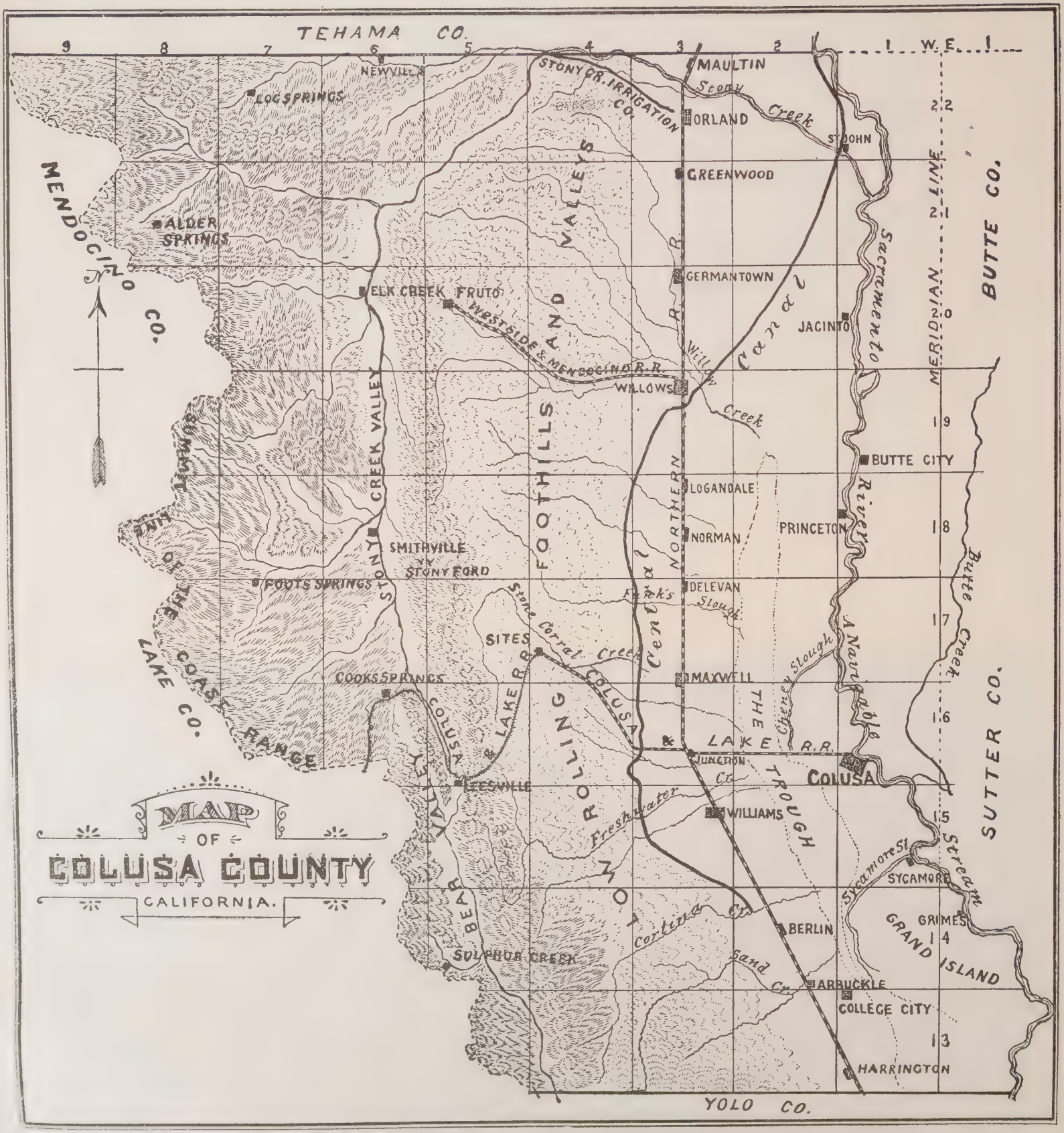
Anyone at all conversant with the progress of agricultural development in Northern and Central California, is aware how slow and discouraging was the process in its early stages. Every step toward success has been made in the teeth of the most hostile criticism and doleful prophecy from the knowing ones. Every improvement made in cultivation, every salutary lesson in seed or soil adaptiveness, has been acquired by careful study, at much expense, along new lines of agricultural and horticultural thought, and almost in defiance of all previous theory and practice. In fact, they are discoveries.

Absorbed in the breathless pursuit of gold, the early miner or adventurer became impressed with the worst features which his untrained observations could furnish him concerning both the condition and possibilities of California soil. He looked across the great plains of the San Joaquin or the Sacramento, saw them, perhaps, under a hot sun, when the luscious wild grasses, wild oats, or wild clover had lost their inviting verdure and succulence as well, and from his heart disdainfully pitied the few pioneer ranchmen settled thereon, who had the hardihood to try to make a home there. California to him was productive of nothing but gold, and when that was exhausted, then would come the retreat and stampede back to the East, where "they know how to farm." It required some years to convince this class, among whom were multitudes of farmers, that barley and wheat could be profitably raised on this "baked soil" or that "winter mire." Now that the marvelous harvests of a few years had caused him to gingerly concede this much, he again sought refuge for his Cassandra-like prophecies in his self-opinionativeness, by sapiently proclaiming that the soil yielding its fifty or sixty bushels of wheat or barley was good for nothing else, and would soon exhaust itself. It could not raise fruit, he morosely contended—no kind of fruit like that which sometimes hung in mellowness and plenty on the strained, aching, autumnal branches of the old farms "back in God's country." The wiseacre and croaker, representatives of a large class, all of whom are not under-ground yet in Colusa County, wanted "another sign," and

it was shown them, very much to their discomfiture. When, after a few years of intelligent industry, of persistent efforts to make the acquaintance of the soil on the part of the perplexed farmer, his despised lands had brought to maturity such wonderful plums, pears, apricots, and peaches as neither the croaker nor his grandsire had ever deemed possible, the baffled vaticinations of this dismal oracle of sullen stupidity should have made his tongue vouch for his vision. But they didn't. Then, when golden oranges, tender prunes, sweet figs, and varieties of grapes unequaled in the valley of the Guadalquiver or in the sun-lands of fair Provence, were found to grow as if indigenous, in astonishing rapidity and generous plenty, there was left nothing for the croaker to do, it would reasonably seem, but to admit his errors and acknowledge with a good grace that he was now only too glad to mingle his congratulations with those whose skill and patience and stubborn faith in works had made these marvels possible—and it is needless to add that the croaker then and there made his submission. The effects of his conversion were truly astonishing. He who had formerly and for years dispensed his dismal discouragements to his farmer neighbors; who had squatted in a shallow furrow, and would neither cultivate it nor permit anyone else to try it, is changed in heart and in faith. So strong a sway does the zeal of his new conversion exercise over him that his sneer and arrogant pity over experimental farming have given way to a credulity almost boundless enough to be infantile. He will now champion the soil of Colusa County as capable of producing anything that was "ever raised out-of-doors." In fact, we opine, it would not be difficult to convince him that chicken-feed could be grafted on any barn-yard chanticleer and produce a sufficient supply of provender to render every chicken self-sustaining, provided the experiment were made in Colusa County.

On the plain lands of this county, or those extending from near the river to the foot-hills, is found a diversity of soil, such as adobe, clay loam, gravelly loam, red clay loam, and alluvial gravelly soil, the latter being notable for the success with which it is planted to fruits and vines, and particularly in the cultivation of the raisin grape. In the foot-hills is chiefly an adobe earth of great fertility, covered with a natural growth of

wild oats and clover, as were all the valleys in early times before they yielded to the plow of the settler. In the northern central part are the Black Buttes, elevations of semi-mountainous prominence, broken into ridges or furrowed by the waters of Stony Creek, which rise to a height of six hundred feet, and are covered with a rich soil almost to their top. The red gravelly land, which was in former years looked upon with discredit by many, is found in various parts of the county, and has proved to belie its appearance and previous record in other countries, since it has now convinced everyone that it is equally remarkable in the raising of cereals or of fruits.



Engraved Especially for "Colusa County, Its History and Resources."

Indians of Colusa County.

CHAPTER II.

Mode of Living, Manners and Customs, and Religious Polity and Rapid Decline.

In regard to the Indians who occupied Colusa County prior to the occupation by the white men, we have very little knowledge either from record or tradition. From what is known of them, they appear to have been a race of mild-mannered, ignorant, and generally inoffensive Indians. They numbered, according to an estimate of General John Bidwell in 1844, not less than ten thousand. If their earliest history is obscure, there was nothing in their customs, language, or mode of life at this later period that can prove to be of absorbing interest to the general reader. The greatest interest we have in them is that they were the immediate predecessors of the white race in this magnificent valley. They were called the Colus or Corū Indians, and subsisted on the spontaneous products of the soil, such as clover and berries in the spring and summer, and seeds, acorns, and nuts in the autumn and winter, together with the salmon that were caught by them in the fall of the year in the dams, or weirs, stretched across the Sacramento River. Like nearly all the natives of the Pacific Coast, both of North and South America, their religion was tinctured more or less with a worship of the sun, but this was about the only point in which they resembled their Southern brethern. While Cortez and Pizarro found in Mexico and Peru a sort of civilization, the aborigines of California had nothing that redeemed them from absolute barbarism. They believed in an evil spirit to be propitiated, and their religious rites and ceremonies were principally devoted to this end, rather than to the adoration of a supreme being with power to protect them from the anger of the evil god. In this they seem to have resembled the Chinese.

The tradition of a flood was strong among them. In some

great cataclysm the whole earth had been submerged, drowning every living thing except a mud-turtle and a hawk. These two survivors of the flood met and kept together in strange comradeship, when the hawk tied a cord to the turtle, who, descending beneath the abyss of waters, brought up mud. It continued this diving process for a long period of time, bringing up the mud and piling it on the tules, or swamp reeds, till the land soared high above their light vegetable raft, forming what is now known as Butte Mountain. Here a few alders grew, and out of pieces thereof these dual powers of creative omnipotence formed the first pair of Indians, male and female, from whom were descended the afterwards numerous "Diggers," who lived in primitive abundance and contentment before the advent of the pale-face.

Their religious ideas of rewards and punishments appertained to their material existence. If they had any belief in a future state, it was as a material and not as a spiritual condition of existence. They had nothing to indicate even this, except, perhaps, in their funeral ceremonies, in which they sometimes decorated the corpse with feathers, flowers, and beads, and, placing his bows and arrows beside the remains, they burned them, while grass, seeds, acorns, and sometimes slices of salmon, were thrown into the place of burial. He was prepared for burial by doubling him up with his head between his legs, rolled into a ball-like shape, and wrapped round with twine to keep him in that form. When once the corpse was interred, the mourning began, the females dancing around in a circle, stopping occasionally to cry in a low, monotonous, dismal wail. The mourners covered their faces with tar and strewed their hair with ashes. These ceremonies at an end, the dead was forgotten as quickly as possible. His name was never afterwards mentioned, unless sometimes in a whisper.

They had one custom which was common to all the Indians along the coast, particularly, but whether it was a religious ceremony, a species of recreation, or a sanitary measure, most likely the latter, we are not informed. A house in the shape of a cone was built near the river. It had a hole in the top for the escape of the smoke, while an aperture in the side served the purposes of a door. The ceremony, if it can properly be called such,

consisted in packing the interior of the hut with people, and raising the temperature by means of fires to as high a degree of heat as possible. When the heat became unendurable, they would rush, naked, from the hut, streaming with perspiration, and, with cries and shrieks, plunge into the waters of the river, only to return again shortly afterwards to renew the operation. These huts were termed "sweat-houses" by the early settlers, who were frequently invited to be present at the hot dance of naked aborigines. These "sweat-houses" are known among the Indians in other parts of the State as *temescales*.

Various attempts have been made to classify and divide the Indians of the coast into distinct groups, but they have proved of no use except to give names to the natives of particular localities. There were no governments, laws, or customs aggregating them into great nations or large tribes, as on the Atlantic Coast; there were no kings or even chiefs exercising sway beyond their own immediate neighborhoods. It seemed to have been seldom, indeed, that there was anything like combination or conjoint action of any kind. The Indians of Colusa County and neighboring regions lived in general in rancherias, or villages of small extent, more or less numerously populated, and as close together as the means of sustaining life were more or less abundant. Those inhabiting the same valley, or portion of a valley if large, were more or less nearly related to one another, and more or less friendly; and sometimes, on account of the proximity and relationship, neighboring rancherias might unite in a common raid for a common purpose. But, as a rule, each rancheria was independent, had its own section of country in which to gather seeds, or hunt, or fish, and had to defend itself when invaded or attacked; yet, politically speaking, they recognized the authority of a principal chief. In early times in the territory now comprised in what is known as Colusa County, there were several tribes of Indians, those of the Colus tribe predominating in numbers and surviving in small numbers the utter extinction of other tribes.

"There were, perhaps," writes Will S. Green, an eminent and observant local authority, "a thousand or more of the Colus Indians in 1850. There were a number of camps of the Colus, the names of which I can remember, as follows: The Loch Loch,

signifying big red-tailed hawk, was at the head of Sycamore Slough, and now the lowest down the river of any of the Corū or Colus tribe. The Doc-doc was just below the town (Colusa), and Coo-coo-a was the next below. Colusa is built on the ruins of Corū, the capital of the nation. The Cow-peck was opposite Colusa, on Colonel Wilkins' farm. The Tat-no is now occupied, and is on Colonel Hagar's land, some four miles above Colusa. The Si-cope was in the bend of the river east of the Five-mile House. The Cah-cheal was at the old Seven-mile House. The Si-ee (view) was at the bend at the upper end of Judge Hastings' land, and was so called because there was no timber to obstruct the view of the plains. The Wy-terre (turn to the north) is now inhabited, and is on the upper end of the Jimeno grant. The Cha was at Senator Boggs. The Ket-tee (Indian for wild wormwood) was at Princeton; and Tu-tu, the upper village of the Corū tribe, was some two miles above Princeton."

These Indians did not cultivate the soil, though in a land of extreme fertility, rich in well-watered plains and luxuriant valleys, but lived upon what they could dig out (hence their appellation of "Diggers" by the early white settlers) or gather on top of the ground, and ate everything and anything within easy reach that would support human life, not excepting grasshoppers and grub-worms. Acorns were crushed in a mortar and soaked in water for a short time till the bitterness had been modified, and rendered more palatable. When the salmon were ascending the Sacramento River in the spring, they were caught in large quantities and dried for consumption during the year. In all these household duties the labor thereof devolved upon the squaws, the bucks, in their indolence and barbarous contempt for domestic occupations, scorning to be purveyors for their families, unless sometimes to kill an antelope or other kind of game, where the effort would not prove too exacting on their breath and perspiration. They were so habitually indolent or apathetic that the most zealous efforts to convince them of the benefits of industry would have been thrown away. They had no ambition of any kind, and seemed to care for or take lively interest in nothing. All of the operations of their minds and bodies seemed to be carried on with a mechanical, lifeless, careless indifference, which was so general and apparently ineradicable

that it seemed to be inherent in their very natures. Hunger alone compelled them to make some exertion in search of food, but they labored no further than was necessary to secure a supply of anything that would sustain life, without much reference to its quality.

In dress they were Edenic in its primitiveness. Upon the coming of the white men among them, the males of the Colus tribe were naked, only arrayed in that *climate*, concerning which the modern Californian has to endure so much good-natured badinage. Among the females there was an effort, and, literally, it might well be termed a transparent one, at hiding their shame with a rude netting made of wild hemp and sometimes of a bunch of tule hanging down in front. Beads were worn around the necks by both sexes, and were much coveted. Shells also were esteemed in making up their costumes. A head-piece made of woodpeckers' feathers, set off with small shells, made its wearer a perfect beau in swell aboriginal circles, while with her ears dangling black and white checkered bones the squaw took on the airs of an irresistible flirt.

As for a circulating medium of exchange or barter, it can scarcely be said that these Colus Indians had any. It was hardly to be expected, in their uncivilized condition, with their wants almost spontaneously supplied by an indulgent Mother Nature, that they required any particular standard of value or means for outside negotiations. Still they placed great value upon shells and beads, which were used both as a sort of money and for ornaments. Beside the river shells, there were found among them those of the abalone shell, a large species of clam, and these were evidently brought from the coast and were used as currency among the numerous tribes and rancherias who occupied the intervening country between the ocean and the Sacramento Valley. Beads were likewise made from a spiral shell. It is impossible at this date to learn or conceive what these indolent, poverty-nourishing "Diggers" had to give in return for these ornaments or wampum, for they possessed nothing scarcely which the other tribes around did not enjoy in a greater or less degree.

In their domestic life they all recognized a species of marriage, but it was hardly what is generally understood among

civilized nations by that term. Practically, the Colus are regarded by those who observed them in the latest decline of their tribe as monogamists. If a young man felt a particular desire for a young woman, he expressed it to her parents, and, loading himself down with shells, beads, or scarce and dainty articles of food, he laid siege for her hand. If other suitors presented themselves, the girl's choice nearly always fell upon him who possessed the most with which to endow her, in which commercial estimate of the value of her heart and charms the aboriginal American maiden of the foot-hills and tules seems to have been the prototype of her fairer-hued civilized American sister who came after her. Chastity was most highly prized and protected, and adultery was punished with death. If marriage was easily contracted, it was just as easily dissolved. Husband and wife could separate by mutual consent as easily as they united. But as long as the woman toiled and labored for her idle lord, and supplied him with means of living an indolent, animal life, she was secure of his indulgence. If, then, the marriage state was merely a domestic *modus vivendi*, and unhallowed with any particular sanctity, it had its compensation in the absence of lasciviousness, and the continence which it inculcated and observed.

As has been before remarked, it is difficult to ascertain just what the religious belief of the Indians in their savage state was. They had no writings, letters, hieroglyphics, pictures, or characters of any description from which information can be obtained; nor have there been any writers who have had sufficient opportunities of acquaintance with their language and practices, and who at the same time were well enough versed in investigations of this character, to gauge with discrimination the nature and extent of their religious ideas. The tribe was in its decline and on its way to hasty extinction when the early white adventurer or settler appeared among them. And as few of these had the time or inclination to study them, their ways, domestic polity, language, or religion, all that survives of the record of these Indians is chiefly reminiscential. But if their creed be obscurely traced, the medicine-men, or *malleumpties*, of the Colus have firmly fastened themselves in the memories of the "old-timers." Sorcery was an adjunct of their vague religious belief, for sorcerers or medicine-men were their priests. They pretended

to exercise supernatural control over the bodies of the Indians, claiming to cure disease by incantations and curious rites and ceremonies. Their teachings, and particularly the account they gave of the origin and sanction of their supernatural claims, embraced, in the main, all the ideas that were current as to superior powers and supernatural existences. The medicine-man was reverenced and feared by all, for not only could he cure disease, but he could cause rain, produce harvests, and foretell events. But it must be said that the attributes with which he was endowed and the respect and fear in which he was held, depended largely upon his success. If an epidemic attacked the tribe proving more or less fatal among its members, especially in the family of the chief; were acorns scarce, or a protracted drought unbearable, the poor medicine-man was held responsible for these calamities, and not unfrequently was he sacrificed both as an atonement and a remedy.

Besides his arts of incantation, he used few material remedies When he failed to cure by sucking the blood of some diseased part (a custom peculiar to nearly all the Indians of Northern California), the "sweat-house" was resorted to. It was both a religious sanctuary and a sanitarium. It was regarded as the never-failing remedy for the Indian, whether his ailments were little or great. And into it they went, whether afflicted with typhus or toothache, a fit of indigestion or the small-pox. There were, doubtless, cases in which these hot-air and cold-water baths were beneficial, and perhaps in many instances were not hurtful, but in cases of small-pox and other kindred diseases which sometimes swept over the country, as occurred in the years 1829, 1833, and 1856, the "sweat-house" panacea proved dreadfully fatal.

In his treatment of the white people, the Colus Indian cannot be complained of. With a lethargy and irresolution born of natural contentment with his surroundings, he was as indifferent to the advent of the pale-faces as he was powerless to resist them. He was passive and submissive in the new order of things, and by no means unfriendly to the early white men. Their chief, Sioc, is still remembered by many, as much for his kindness, love of his tribe, honesty, and fair treatment of the new-comers, as for his great stature and noble bear-

ing. He was reverenced and obeyed by his people. He felt that oblivion would soon cover them, and was conscious of his inability to prevent it. If he meekly succumbed to the inevitable, the bitterest drop in his chalice of misfortunes was the fatal change in the morality of his people. Little by little his people broke loose from the restraints which tribal injunction or custom had imposed upon them concerning the purity of their women. Their contact with white men served to degrade them, and robbed them of the only virtue which had made them superior to some of the early white adventurers who tarried among them. Their unchastity smote heavily on the feelings of old Sioc. It broke his heart, and he died in 1852.

An interesting narrative concerning the habits of these Indians in 1851, as well as a brief description of the efforts made by a few early settlers to utilize their labor, is given by Judge Wm. B. Hyde in a letter written at this period to a relative on the Atlantic Coast. He writes: "I have a few Indians to employ and to clothe, and one-half of them are now unemployed. Their labor is to cultivate the soil, to ditch, fence, build, and improve the same lands over which their fathers have spent their lives in idleness and nakedness for thousands of years. They have hitherto increased beyond the ability of the country by its natural productions to support them. They have apparently never cultivated the smallest plant, tree, or shrub. They have subsisted on fish, acorns, roots, clover, and many other kinds of grass, on berries and the flesh of the antelope, elk, deer, rabbit, and smaller quadrupeds, as also on quails, which are very numerous.

"They live in the rainy season in conical tents, about ten feet in diameter, covered with a thatched mass of leaves, sticks, reeds, or rushes. They make floats or rafts (*balsas*) of bull-rushes (tule). The women wear an apron or bunch of willow bark, like a mop, which is made fast above the waist by a cord of the same material, and extends downwards from a foot to eighteen inches in a profuse pile of strings before and behind.

"The men are entirely naked, except they sometimes throw an antelope skin over their shoulders. They still exist, as in former times, in small tribes, or *rancherias*, of from one hundred to four hundred men, speaking different dialects, and are fre-

quently enemies to each other. They look to the white man who owns their land as the "Great Chief," and expect him to defend them from the attacks of their neighbors, and also from their natural enemy, the grizzly bear, whose flesh they refuse to eat, for the reason, as they believe, that he was once human, but became beastly in consequence of his disposition to eat human flesh.

"In the time of the year for clover (of which California produces spontaneously twelve different kinds), they resort to the most favored spots and dwell in booths made of bushes. In the season for fish they dwell in thick willow groves, on the low banks of the rivers, and sleep in beds of sand. In time of oats harvest, the squaws gather large quantities by swinging a basket made of the bark of roots, against the tops of the ripe grain, a part of which falls into the basket; in time of acorns, the squaws gather immense quantities, which they put in store-houses, made of small sticks interwoven with willow bark, which they keep for winter use. These acorns are their corn, which is pounded, sifted, and made into various kinds of bread.

"These Indians are required by a law of California to clothe themselves, and their services belong to the man who furnishes them with the means of clothing, till all arrears are paid. We generally employ the boys, and when they prove faithful we clothe their fathers, who only work in the wheat harvest. The word of the land-holder is the Indian's law, but the owner is not to do him any injustice. He is the Indian's governor, and may punish him according to certain rules, but he cannot sell him or take away his children without his consent. These Indians are voracious eaters. They have nothing to sell that will command spirituous liquors, and consequently they are not drunkards, but they are slaves of tobacco."

Little more need be said, or can be said, of the few scattered remnants of the Colusa tribe who survive. But a few remain, perhaps not over one hundred and fifty, and are found in various parts of the country. They have become thoroughly domesticated, are quiet and inoffensive unless maddened by liquor, have brief intervals of even laborious industry, but longer periods of inglorious indolence. They work for the most part on the larger ranches as teamsters, or in cultivating the soil.

They are susceptible to kind treatment, and repay it often with strong attachment.

The most implacable Indian-hater must contemplate with awe, not unmixed with remorse, the rapid destruction that has overtaken not only the Colus but all the other aborigines of this valley. While they were not remarkable for being either brave and bold, generous or spirited, possessing none of those characteristics that, with a coloring of romance, have made heroes of the red men of the Atlantic States, it will ever be a blot upon our civilization, disfiguring the early annals of the settlement of this State, that their almost complete obliteration followed so hard upon the introduction of civilization. It will not do to charge all this to the epidemics, which, during brief intervals of this period, proved so fatal among the red men. Doubtless these were as insignificant factors in their destruction. The silly reason of "white wheat bread" and white man's food as proving necessarily fatal to the Indian who suddenly abandons his acorns, grasshoppers, and salmon is unworthy of the dietary precepts of even an Indian "medicine-man." There are other reasons resting on indisputable facts. Whisky, and its concomitant vices, tainting whole villages and tribes in an incredibly short space of time, after the advent of many dissolute white men, have quickly assassinated these aborigines. There is no disputing this. It cannot be gainsaid that intercourse with some white men, and aping of their worst habits, a voluntary or enforced participation in the degrading vices, not only served to further debase these Indians, but hastened, by their very introduction, the extinction of these indolent, ignorant, docile creatures; they really extirpated what slow decay and the unconscious sympathies of time would have dealt more charitably with.

Stony Creek Valley—I. W. Brownell's Farm.

Cluster of Oranges Grown by Samuel Cleek, Orland.

Earliest Explorations of Colusa County.

CHAPTER III.

Furnished by Gen. John Bidwell.

[General John Bidwell, of Chico, was one of the first to cross the plains from the Missouri River, making his journey to California between May 5 and November 5, 1841. But as the first-known white explorer of Colusa County, his travels and experiences form necessarily an interesting chapter in the early periods of Colusa County. General Bidwell kindly consented to furnish us with his autobiography, of which we gladly availed ourselves, taking down his narrative as he dictated to us. As the autobiography is complete and somewhat lengthy, we are obliged to cull only those passages therefrom which pertain to Colusa County. The narrative as a whole is most interesting, in some places thrilling, and is told in such simplicity of style and attractiveness of manner that, feeling obliged to omit it, we do so with regret. Only a fear of marring the unities of our purpose to treat here solely of Colusa County caused us to forego the pleasure of giving his autobiography in its entirety.—AUTHOR.]

I may premise what I have to say further on concerning what is now Colusa County and as I saw it then in a state of nature, which no white man had ever entered except a few wandering trappers till I passed through it, by giving a brief outline of my earlier experiences in California. These may be necessary, in order not to lead up too abruptly to my little narrative concerning Colusa County.

After completing my journey across the plains, which occupied six months of the year 1841, I went to Sutter's ranch, near Sacramento, and entered the employ of Sutter, where I remained till the January following. There was at that time no fort yet built, only a station for a few ranchers, hunters, and fur traders. Sutter employed Indian hunters and trappers. They used carbines chiefly, though a few had rifles. The settlement, if it could then be so designated, was in an embryo state. No crops had been raised; grain had been sown, but, owing to an unprecedentedly dry season, it had failed to mature. There was no such thing as bread, so we had to eat beef, and occasionally game, such as elk, deer, antelope, wild geese, and ducks. Our Christmas dinner that year was entirely of ducks.

The country abounded in these, besides crane, beaver, and otter. The grizzly bear was an hourly sight. In the vicinity of streams it was not uncommon to see thirty or forty in a day. The same may be said of the Colusa region at that period. In this connection let me relate an incident.

Becoming tired of beef, James John, one of the first overland party, declared he would have some bear meat. An old Rocky Mountain hunter named Bill Burrows offered to go with him to get his bear meat. It was only a walk of one, two or three miles to find bear, so they started and soon came in sight of one, a monster in size, feeding in the tall grass not far from the river timber, on the west side of the Sacramento River, opposite to where Sacramento now stands. A man who knows anything about the grizzly is cautious. Old hunters always keep to the leeward of a bear, and so take advantage and take a dead shot, but raw hunters, till experience has taught them caution, are often careless, and so Jimmy John went to within fifty yards of the bear and fired, the old mountaineer screaming at him, "You fool! don't go there! Come back!" But Jimmy, as we used to call him, was one of those strange individuals you may see once in a life-time, who never seem to know what fear is. When the grizzly heard the shot, he broke into one of the dense thickets of grape-vine and willows along the river bank. Jimmy followed right along after the bear into the thicket, and was gone about fifteen minutes, when he came out greatly disappointed, because he had not succeeded in killing his game. He said he had bad luck because he got within six feet of the bear and fancied he was wounded, and when the animal opened his mouth, he wanted to make sure work of it by thrusting his muzzle into it, but the bear suddenly took to his heels and scampered off still deeper into the thicket.

The people I found at Sutter's belonged to various nationalities. Robert Livermore had charge of the stock, cattle and horses, of which Sutter had about two thousand head. This same Livermore had a farm in Livermore Valley (now in Alameda County), and gave his name to it. He was a runaway English sailor and had grown up in this country, was familiar with the customs of the people, and spoke the Spanish language fluently.

Without imputing dishonesty to the people—cattle and horses were so plentiful that the loss of one was scarcely noticed. Herds of them roamed at will; they got mixed up, and unlawful appropriation was not uncommon, and sometimes designedly. Livermore was, as I have said, a stockman, and there was quite a competition between him and a neighbor in the pride of owning the largest herd or securing the greatest number of hides. One day, so the story ran at the time, a friend of Livermore's hurried breathlessly, telling Livermore that his competing neighbor had just killed one of his, Livermore's, bullocks, and if he would be quick about it he would catch him in the act of skinning it. Livermore coolly replied, "No, I'm too busy just now skinning one of his bullocks myself."

It was just at that time that Sutter had come into possession of Russian property on the coast at Fort Ross and Bodega. He purchased all the property which the Russians could not remove on leaving the country. I allude to the Russian settlement which was a branch station of the Russian-American Fur Company, and of which the Czar of Russia was president. This company held a charter from Old Spain authorizing it to establish stations for the purpose of taking furs along the coast near Fort Ross. Their charter having nearly expired, they sold to Sutter nearly everything, including a schooner of twenty tons burthen, forty pieces of cannon, and a lot of old muskets, some or most of which were of those lost by Napoleon I. in his disastrous retreat from Moscow. There were also about two thousand head of cattle, five hundred head of horses, and a few old buildings.

I was now sent by Sutter to Bodega and Fort Ross. My first occupation in California was at these points, taking charge, in conjunction with Robert T. Ridley, who had preceded me there, of the Russian property still remaining, and removing the same as fast as practicable to Sutter's settlement, whither everything was eventually transferred.

In 1843 a company came by land from Oregon, composed partly of immigrants who had arrived in Oregon the year before, having crossed the plains *via* Fort Boise and Pitt River. They journeyed down the west bank of the Sacramento River into what is now Colusa County, crossing it below the mouth of

Stony Creek. I met them shortly afterwards on the Feather River. This party had with them men, two at least, who might be styled "Indian killers," and on the way very frequently fired at Indians seen in the distance. The better portion tried to dissuade them from this uncalled-for conduct, with, however, only partial success. On arriving at the present site of Red Bluff, the company camped early in the day, intending to remain during the night, but broke up camp hastily, owing to the following incident: One of the "Indian killers," seeing an Indian on the opposite side of the river, swam over, carrying a butcher-knife in his mouth. The Indian allowed him to approach till he came very close, but at last ran away. The man with the knife pursued him, threw a stone, and, crippling the Indian, completed his barbarous work by killing him with his knife. The party in camp now fearing Indian retaliation, concluded to travel on. After a few miles an Indian was observed following them, no doubt out of curiosity and not because he had heard of the killing of a member of his tribe a few hours previously. One of the "Indian killers," seeing the opportunity for another murder, hid in the brush till the Indian came up, and shot him. The company continued to travel on the west side of the Sacramento River with more than ordinary haste, feeling very insecure lest the Indians, who were very numerous in the valley at that time, should exhibit hostility on account of what had occurred. One of the encampments, I remember, was near the river, below what is now called Stony Creek, then Capay River, in Colusa County. The Indians, however, came near in considerable numbers, and hence evidently had not heard of the shooting and kniving just mentioned. In the morning, as they were packing up to leave camp, one of the "Indian killers" missed his bridle and swore the "damned Indians" had stolen it—a most unreasonable thing, since the Indians had no horses and never had. In his rage he fired at an Indian who stood by a tree about one hundred yards distant. The Indian fell back into the brush, while the rest of his frightened companions fled in great haste. The company was again rendered panicky by the blood-thirsty imprudence of the "Indian killer," hastened on their journey, and found the missing bridle in a few minutes under a pile of blankets.

All that day the Indians on the east side of the river manifested great excitement as the company moved along down on the west side. For more than forty miles there was at that time no place where water could be found for the horses to drink, the banks being so steep or so grown up with jungle and grape-vine as to be unapproachable. The day following, however, the company encamped on the spot where Colusa now stands. The excitement among the Indians had now preceded them, and consequently numbers of them swarmed on the opposite side of the river. When the horses were led down to get water, in an almost famished condition, the Indians fired at them with their arrows, but no one was hit or hurt. For some unaccountable reason, when the party arrived at Sutter's place a few days afterwards and reported what had transpired, Sutter came to the conclusion that the Indians who shot arrows across the river were hostile and ought to be punished. Let me say right here that the Indian village then on the site of Colusa was one of the largest in the valley, but there were many other villages in the vicinity on both sides of the river, both above and below the Colus village, and I believe I can truthfully say that the number of Indians within ten miles of this point numbered not less than fifteen or twenty thousand. They lived largely upon fish, mostly salmon, which they caught in great numbers in the river. For the purpose of fishing they had formed a fish-weir some miles above Colusa, by using willow poles, the ends of which had been rounded and sharpened by burning, and then in some manner being made to penetrate the sandy bottom to a depth sufficient to resist the force of the current, and by use of cross-sticks, lashed with grape-vines, the structure formed a bridge not less than eight or ten feet wide for them to pass and repass over it. At this point the river was very wide, the bottom very sandy, and the water not more perhaps than four or five feet deep.

The immigrants told their story at Sutter's place, and some here thought that the Indians where the shooting was done were hostile, but most of them, and the best informed as I thought, did not blame the Indians, in view of previous occurrences. Sutter, however, concluded to punish them, and went, with about fifty men, and attacked the Indian camp at daylight. His forces

were divided, a part of them going above and crossing on the Indian bridge. They were ready to begin a simultaneous attack at daybreak. The Indians fled and mostly jumped into the river, where they were fired on, and great numbers of them killed, after which the Indians in that part of the valley were never known to exhibit any purpose of hostility. I do not believe there was sufficient reason to consider them hostile before. At any rate, I remember no offensive act on their part, having occasion to go among them almost a year afterward, twice at least, and once with only five men with me, when we camped all night near a village without any molestation. Two years later, in 1846, I went from Sacramento during the prevalence of a great flood, passing not up the river but over the plains, which were like a sea of waters, and arriving in a canoe near the place where the Indians were killed in 1843, to trade for Indian twine, with which to make seines for taking salmon. No white man was with me, only two Indians to paddle the canoe, and I found the natives perfectly friendly.

I might mention here another fact that might have had some relation to the present county of Colusa. A part of the before-mentioned party from Oregon left the main body somewhere about the time, or a little before, it entered the Sacramento Valley, and reached Sutter's Fort some days in advance, and had seen nothing of similar occurrences which caused the campaign against the Indians just described. Among this advance party, in fact its leader, was one L. W. Hastings, a man of great ambition. He was from Ohio, and was afterwards a member of the first Constitutional Convention. His purpose in coming to California was to see the country and write a book to induce a large immigration here, declare the county independent, and of which he should become the first president. It did not take him long to learn that the Mexican Government was in the habit of granting large tracts of land. Not knowing how long it would require to establish here an independent republic, and having an eye to business, he at once took the preliminary steps, with a view of securing a large grant of land of ten or twelve square leagues, lying on the west bank of the river between Colusa, and extending from the town towards what is now Knight's Landing. To that end Hastings employed me to

make a map of his land, which was to be kept a profound secret. True to his purpose of bringing in immigrants, he made his way across California through Mexico and Texas to the Eastern States. On his way he conferred with Sam Houston, President of Texas, in regard to the aid and encouragement he expected from that source. He was not, however, in the least discouraged. He wrote a book, called the "Emigrant's Guide," of two or three hundred pages, describing, in most glowing terms, the country of California; but it so happened that the accomplishment of his purpose was largely interfered with, owing to the trouble which arose between Mexico and our government, simultaneously with its publication. The book, however, induced six or seven hundred to cross the plains in 1846. Hastings preceded them late in the previous fall to lay the foundations of his republic. Let me give a little incident in the career of this active, ambitious man.

After Hastings had written his book, it was some time before he could raise money with which to publish it. Among other efforts to procure funds he took to delivering temperance lectures in Ohio and adjoining States, and while on his tour became acquainted with a Methodist preacher named McDonald, who rendered him some aid, and thereby became friends. Late in the fall of 1846, Hastings having returned again to California after meeting his immigrants, he arrived at Yerba Buena, now San Francisco, in the midst of a cold rain. His friend, preacher McDonald, whom he had never expected to see in California, had preceded him to the bay, and, for want of other employment, was actually attending the only bar in town. Hastings, the temperance lecturer, drenched in a chilling rain, went up to this bar, called for some brandy, and poured out a glassful. As he was about to drink it, McDonald, the barkeeper, recognized him, and said, "Why, my temperance friend, how do you do?" Hastings, then recognizing the preacher who had helped him in Ohio, and reaching out his hand, said, "My dear old preacher, I'm glad to see you."

I might say that my first visit in 1843 to Colusa County and beyond was the result of a fortuitous circumstance. I had lost some animals at a place now known as Washington, opposite Sacramento, when I was returning from Bodega to Sutter's Fort.

I spent much time in endeavoring to recover them. I had scoured the Sacramento Valley for them, but could hear nothing of them, but heard of something which led to their discovery, viz., that a company had started for Oregon.

I was advised to overtake it. The leaving of a company for Oregon was an event, as I was advised, of sufficient importance to make people look out carefully for their horses. Sutter furnished an Indian to go with me. The company had been gone over a week. Peter Lassen, whose name now attaches to Lassen Peak and Lassen County, happened to be at this time at Sutter's Fort in search of a place to locate a ranch. He joined me to come up the valley for that purpose. At Hock Farm, on Feather River, forty miles from the fort, we took fresh horses, traveling as rapidly as possible. At a place now called Nicholas, on Feather River, a German named Joe Bruheim also joined us. We were on no trail, but simply pushed through the center of the valley. Approaching Butte Creek, we camped for the first time since leaving Hock Farm. Here we had an episode with grizzly bears, which will afford some idea of that region in its natural state.

In the spring of the year the bears chiefly lived on clover, which grew luxuriantly on the plains, especially in the little depressions on the plains. We first saw one, which made for the timber two or three miles away; soon another, then more, all bounding away to the creek. At one time there were sixteen in the drove. Of course we chased, but had no desire to overtake them; there were too many of them. As we advanced, one, the largest of them all, diverged to the left. I pursued him alone. He was the largest bear I have ever seen; his hair was long and shaggy, and I had the keenest desire to shoot him. I rode almost up to him, but every time I raised the gun to shoot, the horse would commence bucking. My desire to fire into him became so great that it overcame my prudence. I charged as near as I dared and dismounted, intending to give him a shot and mount again before he would get me, but the moment I alighted on the ground, it was all I could do to hold the horse, who jumped and plunged and sawed my hands with the rope. When I could look toward the bear, I found that he had stopped, reared on his hind legs, and was looking toward me and the

horse. My hair, I think, stood straight up, and I was delighted when the bear turned and ran. The Indian with us killed a large one, and skinned him, leaving all the fat on him, but the fat was always useful to us in frying our bread, taking the place of lard. Horses and mules are always frightened at bears or with the smell of bears. It was difficult to control the horses; they snorted and tried to get away all night. The next morning I took another lesson in the pastime of chasing a bear, a very large and very swift one. When you chase a bear, you must run by his side and not immediately behind, for if he turns he can catch you more easily if you are directly behind than if you are at his side. I was chasing directly behind, and before I could turn, the bear turned, and was so close that his claws struck my horse's tail. Coming to better ground, I widened the distance between us. As soon as he began turning from me, I made after him, when I heard him plunge into the stream and swim across it. Stationing myself where I could see him when he got across, I waited and saw him as he gained the bank, standing on his hind legs. I shot, and the blood flew out of his nostrils two or three feet high, when he bounded off a hundred yards and fell dead. These scenes were a common occurrence, in fact, almost of hourly occurrence.

Hastening up the valley, we at last struck the trail of the Oregon company, on what is now known as the Rancho Chico, and to me the loveliest of places. The plains were dotted with scattering groves of spreading oak, while the clover and wild grasses, three or four feet high, were most luxuriant. The fertility of the soil was beyond question. The water of Chico Creek was cold, clear, and sparkling; the mountains, flower-covered and lovely. In my chase for stolen horses I had come across a country that was to me a revelation. And as I proceeded up the valley, through what was later Colusa County, and beyond it, I was struck with wonder and delight at this almost interminable land of promise.

This was early in March, 1843. It is not easy now to conceive the changed condition of this county caused by the extensive pasturage of horses, cattle, and sheep since I first gazed upon it. We were seldom or never out of sight of game,—deer, elk, antelope, and grizzly bears,—while the snow-capped mount-

ains on either side of the valley, seen through the clear atmosphere of spring, with the plains brilliant with flowers and luxuriant herbage, combined to lend both romance and enchantment to one's surroundings. We were now on the trail of the Oregon company, which lay on the east side of the Sacramento River. The streams flowing into it, with the exception of Butte Creek, had not at that time been named, so I had the rare good-fortune to name them. Seeing some sabine pine on the stream where we camped, it was dubbed Pine Creek. The next stream we came to was beautiful and clear, and flowed swiftly from the mountains with considerable force. On its banks appeared numerous deer, seemingly in droves, and so we named it Deer Creek. The next flowing stream, ten or twelve miles, having a greater fall where we crossed it, suggested its value as a water-power, and hence received the appellation of Mill Creek. Further on, the next stream of living water presented to our view not only its well-timbered borders but expanses of fertile and grassy plains, over which roamed innumerable herds of antelope, and hence it was named for that magnificent wild creature.

Crossing Antelope Creek, and following on the trail of the Oregon party, we came to the Sacramento River opposite the present site of Red Bluff. Here we found the company had crossed the river and were encamped on the opposite bank. As they had no wagons, they had swum their animals across, a feat of no little difficulty, for the river here was deep and swollen, swift and very cold. With simply a small hatchet, scarcely larger than a tomahawk, I set about making a raft to cross on, which was no easy task to construct out of dry willow, brush, and such dead sticks as we could secure. At last it was completed, being barely sufficient to bear me above the water. However, to insure a dry passage, a second story was built on it, consisting of dry brush tied securely, resembling in size a small load of hay. Fearing I could not manage it alone, I persuaded a wild Indian to get on it with me. He consented with great reluctance, but a few beads and a cotton handkerchief were so tempting as to be irresistible. The only thing I had to propel the raft with was a couple of willow poles, and none proving long enough to reach the bottom when we got into the middle of the river, we had to use them as paddles. We were high and

dry when we started, but the displacement of the water by the brush was so little and the material became so quickly water-logged that the frail raft was soon under water. The swift current carried us so swiftly down that it was with great difficulty we got over at all, but we finally made the other side, nearly two miles below. Most of the time we had been up to our arms in cold water, and only knew by the brush under us that we were on the raft at all. If ever men labored for their lives, we did.

Safely on land, I soon found my way to the Oregon camp, leaving Peter Lassen and the others of my party on the opposite side of the river. In the Oregon camp I found several who had crossed the plains with me in 1841, notably Ben Kelsey, Andrew Kelsey and Dawson, generally called Bear Dawson, from a circumstance in the Rocky Mountains. I at once made known the object of my visit—to find my mule and horse. These men at once declared that if these animals were there, and I could identify them, I should have them, but nearly all protested there were no such animals there. It was now agreed that all their horses and mules should be driven up for my inspection. As a result, I soon discovered my animals, and demanded their surrender. There was some opposition to this but Ben Kelsey, a very resolute man, and on this occasion a very useful friend, declared stoutly that I should have them. All opposition being now withdrawn, the animals were driven to the river and made to swim across. And now having accomplished my object, we at once set out on our return journey.

I have already mentioned Peter Lassen as being of our party. Peter was a singular man, very industrious, very ingenious, and very fond of pioneering—in fact, of the latter stubbornly so. He had great confidence in his own power as a woodsman, but, strangely enough, he always got lost. As we passed Butte Mountain going south, our route of course lay between the Sacramento and Feather Rivers. The point we wished to reach that night was Sutter's Hock Farm, on Feather River. Night had overtaken us when some fifteen miles from it. Peter Lassen insisted on keeping the lead. Our Indian vaquero, however, who knew the country well in that vicinity, pointed to the eastward as the way we should go. Lassen, however, could not be persuaded to diverge to the east, and finally

at midnight we concluded to tell him he must go to the east or we would leave him. But this had no effect on Lassen; he kept on to the south, while we, following the Indian, came to the farm. The only place Lassen could reach was the intervening tule marsh. Now if you have any curiosity to observe a man's humor after being in a tule swamp full of mosquitoes all night, you ought to have seen Peter Lassen. The next morning, when he came to camp at Hock Farm, he was so mad he would not speak to any of us; would not travel in the same path, but kept a hundred yards to either side of us all day. I think he never forgot nor forgave us. Still he was a man possessed of many good qualities. He was always obliging in camp. He was a good cook and would do any and everything necessary to the comfort of the camp, even to the making of coffee, provided those traveling with him would pretend to assist. If they did not offer to aid him, they became the target for the best style of grumbling that any man born in Denmark was capable of inventing. Of course, everyone would offer to assist him, and that is all one had to do, for then Lassen was sure to drive him away, and do everything himself, even to staking the tent.

On our return from the trip, I sketched, as best I could, the country visited, laying down and naming the streams as I have already stated.

My second trip, which was somewhat in the nature of an exploration, through Colusa County and around it, was made in the summer of 1844. This is how it came about.

Thomas O. Larkin was a prominent American at that time in California, to which he came as early as 1832. He was consul and navy agent of the United States Government, and a patriot in every sense. He resided in Monterey, and had a large store there, perhaps the largest in California at that period. His wife was the only American woman at that time in California, except Mrs. Kelsey, who came in our party across the plains. Larkin's children were also American born, and he wished to obtain for them from the Mexican Government a grant of land of ten or twelve square leagues. For this purpose I engaged to find him a suitable tract, and began my explorations about the first of July, 1844. I ascended the valley on the west side of the Sacramento River as far as the present town of Colusa, having

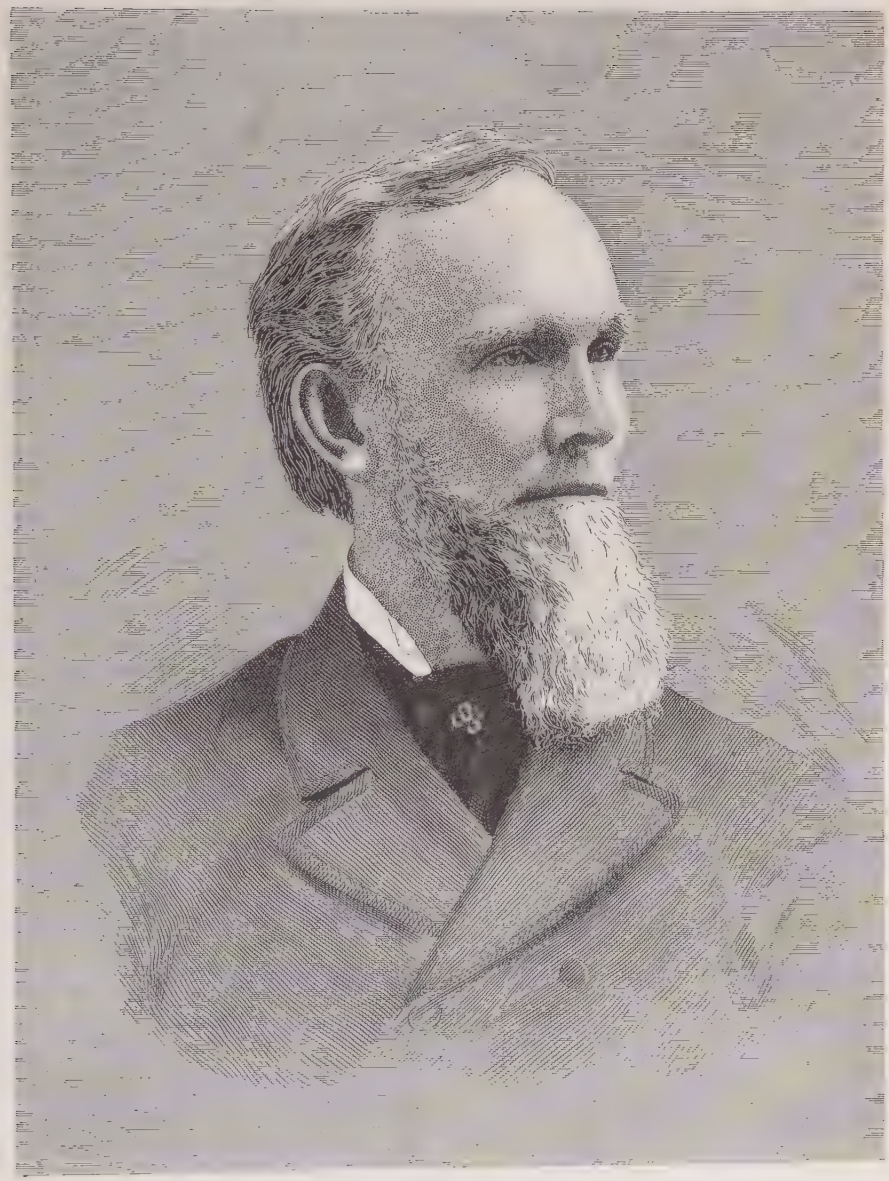
with me only one man, and he an Indian, who had been civilized at the Mission San Francisco de Solano, in Sonoma Valley. My first encampment hereabouts was on a slough some miles west of Colusa. Before reaching camp I had killed a large grizzly bear, and carried with me the only part fit to eat—the foot. The next day we went directly west across a large plain. It was a hot, terrifically hot day, and we found no water in our march, except toward night, and this was so salty* that neither ourselves nor our animals could drink it, so we were obliged to sleep without water. We observed many deserted Indian villages, which had been abandoned because the springs had dried up. I should here mention the fact that the summer of 1844 was an exceptionally dry one, because the previous winter had been almost rainless. We were in the saddle by daylight, making our way toward the high mountains that lay to the southwest, feeling sure of finding water there. About ten or eleven o'clock in the morning, from the top of a ridge we beheld the grateful sight of a large, clear, flowing stream. We reached it as soon as possible, and our nearly famished horses were soon plunged into the middle of it. At the same time we observed large numbers of Indians, men, women, and children, in a state of flight, running and screaming. Unsaddling our horses under a wide-spreading oak, they began eating the wild oats which grew in abundance around them, and were here obliged to give them rest. In less than an hour the Indians whom we had seen fleeing from us, that is, the men, were discovered coming toward us from many directions. The Indian who accompanied me became greatly alarmed. I had a gun with me, but he had none. By certain signs we gave them to understand that they must not approach us, but still large numbers came closer and very near. We saddled our horses, jaded as they were, so as to be ready if obliged to retreat. Four or five of the Indians, chiefs or head men, I have no doubt, came nearer than the others. We tried to converse in Spanish, but they understood not a word of it. My Indian, who came originally from the country between Sonoma and Clear Lake, was able to understand a few words spoken by a very old Indian. They asked what I came for. They said

*This evidently was the salt lake on Peter Peterson's farm, near the present town of Sites, where J. P. Rathbun is now manufacturing salt.—AUTHOR.

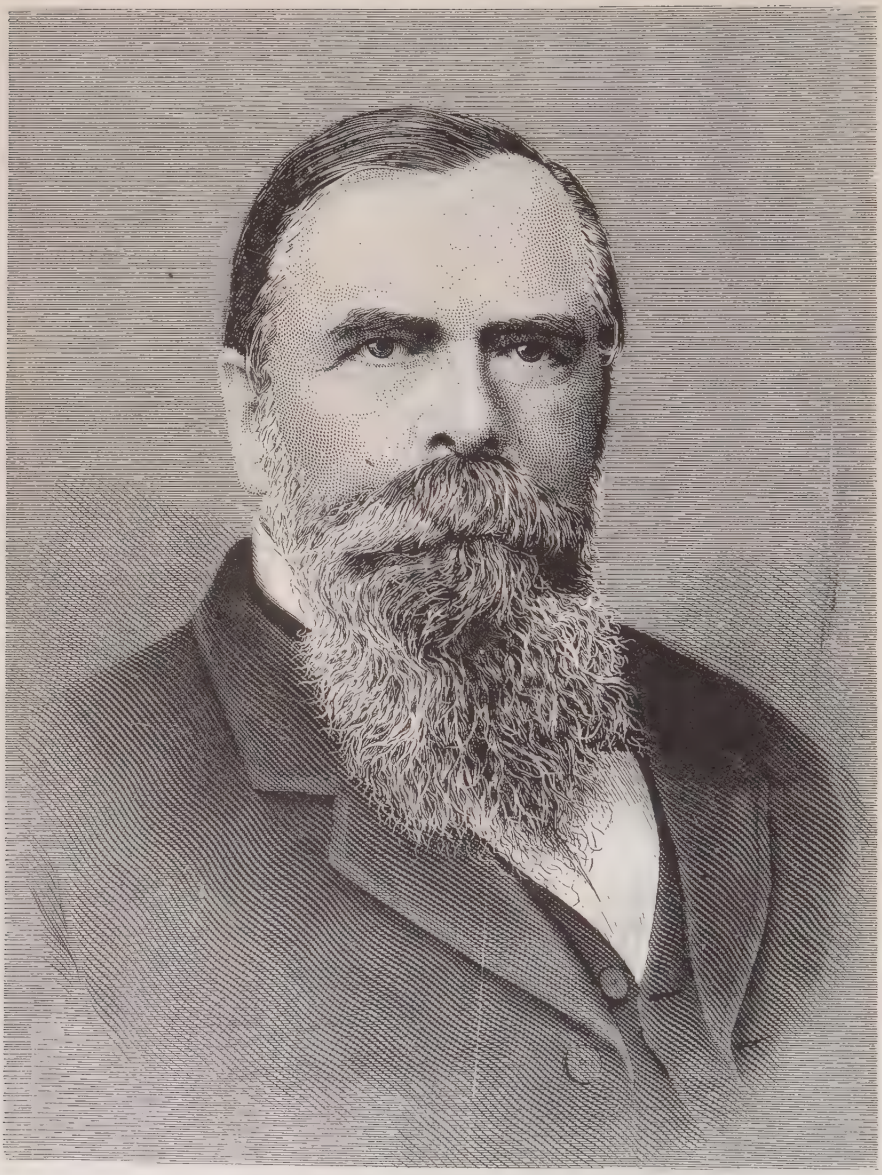
they had never seen a white man before. Here I felt obliged to show them what I could do, by exhibiting to them what I had done, so I pointed to the bear's foot which I had with me, and told them I wanted to kill grizzly bears—the grizzly being regarded by the valley Indians, and I thought by those of the Coast Range, with superstitious awe. They regarded these animals as people, but very bad people, and I have known Indians to claim that some of their old men could go out in the night and talk with the bears. I told them I did not want to kill Indians, because I considered them good people, but bears I regarded as very bad people.

Under the circumstances I concluded it prudent to mount our horses and go on, we following the beautiful stream down, that is to say almost due north, knowing that it must find its way into the Sacramento Valley. To our surprise, the number of Indians increased to many hundreds. In half a day we passed seventeen large villages. They had evidently come from their permanent villages and made their temporary homes by this fresh, flowing stream. These Indians certainly proved anything but hostile; they were evidently in great awe of us, but showed no signs of displeasure. There were hundreds before and behind us, and villages were made aware of our coming before we reached them. I generally found the ground carpeted with branches and made ready for me as a place to stop at and be interviewed. The women would here run in great haste and bring baskets of all kinds of provisions, apparently to pacify me, supposing, perhaps, that I was hungry and had come to lay in a supply of food. In fact, their consideration for me was so great that I found myself barricaded with baskets full of acorn bread, grasshoppers, various kinds of seeds, etc. Among them I observed a kind of meal made by pounding the cone or berries of the juniper, which made a sort of yellowish flour, very good, and in taste somewhat resembling gingerbread. The Indian name for it I remember was *mun*.

The sun was beginning to go down, and we were still traveling in the midst of a vast multitude of Indians, every village sending out large deputations and swelling their numbers. The old Indian before mentioned I took care to keep near me, so that through him I might communicate with the others. I



Hon. John Boggs.



General John Bidwell.

should have mentioned before that at our first talk with these aborigines, I had tried to present the chiefs with a few beads and a fancy cotton handkerchief, articles always carried as peace-offerings or tokens of friendship among the Indians, and much prized by them. Seeing a conical hill,* I determined to make it my camp for the night. I now told the old Indian that I was going there to sleep, and that his people must all go to their villages and not come near me during the night, as it would make me very angry if they approached me after dark. Careful to obey this injunction, the Indians scattered to their villages and were soon all out of sight.

We then barricaded the top of the hill as best we could, by piling rocks around, and then tied the horses near us. My Indian companion lay awake half the night and I the other half in keeping guard, but not an Indian approached us, for we had a full view in every direction from the position of our camp. Soon after daybreak the mountains seemed fairly alive with Indians. Thinking it best to continue my jonrney down stream, I passed by, as before, many large villages, and at noon came to the largest of all, and it was a permanent one.† Here the Indians had built a large dance-house in the usual Indian fashion, using long poles for rafters, it being nearly circular in form, and were finishing it by covering it with earth in the usual way. Here, for the first and only time in my life, I saw that the Indians had procured poles for the rafters of the house by cutting down cottonwood and willow trees with *stone axes*, leaving the stumps a mass of bruised, fibrous material, resembling a well-worn broom. They appeared to be bruised down rather than cut.

This was on the fourth day of July, 1844. It seemed to be a gala day with the Indians, or else they made it so for my especial benefit. Male and female were attired in their gayest costumes, consisting chiefly of ornaments, such as feathers, beads, and shells, and, to cap the climax, to round up the day's festivities they got up the gayest and largest dance, accompanied by not unmusical chants, I ever saw or heard. I still continued to

*General Bidwell here describes the high hill just east of the present town of Elk Creek.—AUTHOR.

†This was undoubtedly on what is now I. W. Brownell's farm, where evidences remain of a large Indian village, with sweat-house and burying-ground.—AUTHOR.

carry with me the bear's foot, thinking it best through it to make my new acquaintances believe that my errand among them was to kill bears. They asked me what I killed them with, and I told them with my gun; then they wanted me to shoot, but this I declined to do, not wishing to frighten them. The stream I have just mentioned proved to be what is now Stony Creek. Its Indian name was Capay, and by this name it went till Peter Lassen and Wm. C. Moon made grind-stones on one of its branches, after which it took its name. Lassen and Moon and an Indian fighter named Merritt made their grind-stones late in 1845, and, taking them in a canoe, disposed of them at Sutter's and in San Francisco. They were the first manufactured article turned out of what is now Colusa County.

On July 5, or the next day after the big Indian dance I have just spoken of, I reached the Sacramento River, and met Edward A. Farwell, with two canoes. He was coming up to begin the occupancy of a grant located on the east side of the river and south of Chico Creek. Thomas Fallon was also with him. Finding no considerable extent of level land in the mountains, I mapped out the Larkin grant on the Sacramento River above Colusa. This was on July 6, 1844.

On my return to Sutter's Fort, and on my describing the country I had seen and the streams in the Coast Range Mountains, some trappers thought it would be a country to catch beaver in. A man by the name of Jack Myers raised a company of twenty or more men and went to trap. The first thing they did, however, was to become alarmed at the great bodies of Indians, and, regarding them as hostile, they, without proper cause, made war upon the natives, killing a great many of them. I asked them why they shot down the Indians who had been so friendly with me. They said they made a great noise, wore white feathers in their head-dress, or caps, and these they considered evidences of hostile preparations. Jack Myers said, "When you see an Indian wearing a white feather, shoot him!" I told him that they ran and screamed and wore white feathers when I was there, but none of them showed any signs of evil intent. I was sorry they felt obliged to kill them. The party caught some beaver, but not many, because of the Indians. I should have mentioned that before the party started to trap for beaver, I

made another trip to Colusa County, going up on the east and returning on the west side of the river. I had five or six white men with me, and during that time we explored to some extent the north or west fork of Stony Creek, and saw some Indians, but found them friendly. I recall now the names of a few of these tribes, but there were many times more of them which I have forgotten. I remember the Willy, Colus, Copte, Duc Duc, Chary, and Sohole, while as to the number of Indians in Colusa County at that time, 1844, there could not have been less than ten thousand.

Peter Lassen started in the fall of 1843 to take possession of his ranch on Deer Creek, which was the first place mapped out and settled upon north of Sutter's Fort, but did not reach his future abode till January or February, 1844, the heavy rains detaining him at Butte Mountains, or Marysville Buttes, as they are generally called now. Nearly all the large grants of land made by the Mexican Government were conferred in that year, and it was also in 1844 that nearly all the settlements thereunder were either begun or were contemplated, but there were many interruptions and obstacles in those days, the chief of which was the insurrection which resulted in the expulsion of the Mexican Governor, Manuel Micheltorena, in February, 1845.

The Larkin's children's grant, which I had selected, was first located on by John S. Williams, who was employed by Larkin for that purpose, and was stocked with cattle and horses. I met him there in 1847. He remained there nearly two years, and left some time in 1848, C. B. Sterling taking his place. In these days of early land concessions and settlement, I remember most of those Americans who were prominent by their activity in endeavoring to make homes. Bryant, whose Christian name has escaped my memory, was the first settler in Colusa County, and was located at the mouth of Stony Creek; John S. Williams was the second, and lived on what is now the John Boggs ranch. Chas. B. Sterling, who took Williams' place in managing the Larkin grant, was the next, and Frank Sears and Granville P. Swift followed, they locating on Stony Creek, on the south side, in, I think, the year 1847. Swift and Sears held no grant from the Mexican Government, but they grew prosperous by taking a number of the Stony Creek Indians over to the Feather River

mines and working them very cheap. John S. Williams, whom I have several times mentioned, built the first house in Colusa County. This was in 1846, and was built for Thomas O. Larkin on his children's grant. What is now the town site of Colusa and a good deal more land once belonged to me, for in 1845 I received a grant of two square leagues, which included that present thriving place.

Organization of Colusa County.

CHAPTER IV.

This county, though among the earliest in the State to be created, having been organized in 1851, is yet new in its life and development. While its early annals are brief and meager, some of them traditional, some of them of record, they are nevertheless replete with interest and instruction and should be authenticated, collected, and preserved. They should not be permitted to rest too long upon the fleeting and sometimes diverse testimony of those who were contemporaries and actors in the early days of American settlement, and even subsequent to that period. The unconscious exaggeration, partial recollection, or dimmed remembrances of these, create many discords of narrative so difficult for the compiler of events obscured by time or omitted of record, to reconcile.

Its name is derived from a tribe of Indians called Colus, as it was pronounced by the early white explorers and settlers, though Coru seems to have been the accepted pronunciation of the word among the Indians themselves. Coru among the tribe is said to have originally meant "scratch," from a very unseemly practice of the young squaws of lacerating with their nails the faces of their Indian spouses on the first night of their marriage. Be this true or not, it seems singular that a whole tribe of aborigines who treated their squaws as slaves and inferiors should name themselves from so insignificant an incident as a purchased bride resenting, with womanly purity, the Roman Sabine methods of the lustful buck who bought her. Time, the advent of white settlers, and perhaps an unconscious drifting into easy euphony, soon transformed the word into Colusi.

These Indians occupied the valley country north of the mouth of the Feather River, whose chief village or rancheria was located where the town of Colusa now stands. The

town of Colusa was located in the spring of 1850, while the county was created by the Legislature shortly afterwards, and before there was a house worthy of the name erected there. Originally the county, even after its creation, was attached to Butte County on the east for judicial purposes. Its boundaries were defined as follows:—

"Beginning at a point on the summit of the Coast Range due west from the Red Bluffs, and running thence due east to said bluffs on the Sacramento River; thence down the middle of said river to the northwest corner of Sutter County; thence due west along the northern border of Yolo County to the summit of the Coast Range; thence in a northwesterly direction following the summit of said range to the point of beginning."

County boundaries had scarcely been defined when began the usual quarrel over the location of the county seat so common in nearly all of the Pacific and Middle Western States. Colusa now, with only one house and a half score of inhabitants, wanted it, and so did Monroeville, no larger nor more populous. Monroeville was located towards the northeast boundary line of the county, near the mouth of Stony Creek, and was called for U. P. Monroe, an active land-owner of the proposed site and the first inspector of elections in the county. He was a pushing, ambitious fellow, and not only desired that the county capital should be on his land, but that it should also bear his name. The Colusa people were equally as resolved that the seat of justice and the offices of the county should be located with them. While there was very little bitterness exhibited on either side in the contest, owing more, perhaps, that there were few to be embittered against, still there was a quiet determination for each side to carry its individual point by adroit scheming or vigilant strategy. Colusa town scored the first point in having the county created and named. It will be readily seen that while it had scarcely a "local habitation" it possessed a name. In only the latter, a doubtful acquisition, was it ahead of its rival on Stony Creek. The question now resolved itself between these rivals, who should first succeed in organizing the county and capture the county seat. And right here was enacted a most curious proceeding, one that was as whimsical as it was illegal and high-handed, though conducted under the forms of law, as

understood—or misunderstood—by the adherents of Monroeville.

An act of the Legislature of 1850, the first Legislature of the State, provided that any of the unorganized counties of the State could, upon the petition of its inhabitants to the district judge of its judicial district, be organized. Monroeville thought it saw in this act a chance of hewing its way to eminence. And so for this purpose it presented a petition to Judge Moses Bean, county judge of Butte County (not *district* judge of the district), praying that the county of Colusi (as the name was then spelled) be organized. It was clearly apparent that Judge Bean had no more authority to act in the premises than Sioc, the Indian chief, who was a dazed observer of these primary steps of the white man towards local government. But Bean assumed jurisdiction, all the same, and issued the following proclamation:

"Notice is hereby given that there will be opened at Monroe's ranch on Friday, the 10th day of January, A. D. 1851, for an election for the organization of Colusa County, at which there will be elected the following officers, viz.: One County Judge, Clerk, Sheriff, Assessor, Treasurer, Recorder, Surveyor, Coroner, and County Attorney.

"Inspector of Election, U. P. Monroe.

"On the morning of election, the first inspector will appoint two judges and two clerks. It is the duty of the first inspector to carry the returns to Sterling's ranch by Wednesday, the 15th day of January, and with the inspectors of the other polls held within the county, to canvass the returns of all the votes and prepare certificates of election for the candidates having the highest number of votes within the county.

"MOSES BEAN,
"*Judge of Butte County.*"

On this was written the following indorsement:—

"No. 1—'M' Judge Bean's order for election in organization of Colusa County. Recorded.

"Filed A. D. 1851, Nov. 4, 10 hours, 5 minutes.

"U. P. MONROE, *Clerk.*

"By WM. B. IDE, *Deputy Clerk.*"

In this clearly unauthorized proclamation, Bean only sug-

gested that the polls be opened at one locality, viz., Monroe's ranch, but intimates that there will be inspectors of other polls, and consequently other polling-places. It was clearly a high-handed game to favor Monroe's ranch as a place of local prominence, and thus give it the prestige of an aspirant for county-seat honors, without any rival worthy of mentioning in the pronunciamento of the pioneer judge.

The Sterling's ranch, to which all the returns were to be brought, is now the present residence of Hon. John Boggs.

The officers of this first election ever held in Colusa County were: John B. Holland, John F. Willis, John S. Davis, J. T. Ramsey, U. P. Monroe, J. M. Cavests, H. L. Ord, William G. Chard, L. H. Sanborn, J. J. Fort, I. F. Bowman, J. C. Hicks, E. C. Metheny, R. N. Parkhill, J. L. Beaty, Thomas Martin, A. C. St. John, E. C. Huntoon, J. Berry and N. C. Hardick.

To understand better the early condition of this county seat imbroglio, its snarls and perplexities, we will append the voluminous letter of Judge William. B. Ide, the first treasurer of Colusa County, and incumbent besides of several other county offices, which those elected to fill them declined, which were in a measure forced upon Judge Ide, and which his desire for order, together with his public-spiritedness, obliged him to administer. Judge Ide was a pretty level-headed man, pedantic and much given to verbose sentences. But he was among the earliest pioneers, and led his patriotic countrymen under the Bear Flag in the capture of General Vallejo and the fort in Sonoma on June 15, 1846. He seems to have been a rough diamond in his way. All through this lengthy and unique letter to the State treasurer, notwithstanding its apparent affectation of legal phraseology, there runs a vein of sincere devotion to public duty, in endeavoring to bring order out of the chaos at that time incident to the newness of official machinery, or in seeking to serve his neighbors and advance the interests of his own locality. He sees his way clearly enough to the objective point, but fears he cannot reach there without being entangled in legal perplexities. He holds several offices, but does not correctly understand why the nature of his character as a good citizen should oblige him to hold them, yet seems willing to do anything to get county matters out of the snarl, and the machinery thereof

so well adjusted that there will be no friction. The quaint devotion of this man, who will always be a central and an honored figure in California's early history, shines out in spite of himself when he says in his letter: "There being no person willing to devote his whole time in keeping the office [of county clerk] open, according as the law requires, at the county seat, and who was able to procure the requisite bonds, as I was bound in compliance with my official duties to be at the county seat, to attend twenty-four distinct sessions of various courts per annum, and considering I could save two thousand miles' travel, I rented out my rancho and accepted services as deputy county clerk, and became my own clerk, in accordance with the old maxim, 'If you would have a good servant, and one you like, serve yourself.''

The following is Judge Ide's letter to the State treasurer:

STATEMENT OF THE TREASURER OF COLUSI COUNTY TO THE STATE TREASURER.

MONROEVILLE, COLUSI COUNTY, Cal., Dec. 10, 1851.

"On the first day of December, instant, the present treasurer of Colusi County was appointed to the office, by the Court of Sessions of said county, to supply and fill the vacancy of G. P. Swift, treasurer, resigned October 21; bond filed 6th of December instant, which was justified instead of being accepted by the county judge, by reason that said judge was personally interested, and the said treasurer this day enters upon the discharge of the duties of said office, by complying as far as practicable with the requirement of section 49 in the latter clause, and to guard against the penalty imposed by the fifty-second section of the Revenue Act. Owing to the peculiar circumstances in which the county has existed during the six months past relative to service rendered by its officers, our officers (present) will be detained somewhat (if not in some cases wholly impeded) in the collection of the State and county tax for 1851. Only $73.05 have been collected and paid into the treasury. Of this $11.97½ is for court-house; $29.95 for county purposes, and $55.14½ for State and State loan on interest tax. The tax list was delivered to the sheriff, or to the under-sheriff, J. C. Huls, who, as near as I can learn from information derived from unofficial sources, has collected some $401.46, exclusive of his own fees,

and has resigned without making payment thereof either to the treasury or to his principal, December 8. December 10, H. P. Bemis was appointed under-sheriff, and is proceeding as the law directs, except as to time, and will, it is expected, make a vigorous effort to collect the said taxes, which amount in the aggregate to $5,147.25, of which $1,838.30½ is for State purposes, $551.49 is interest on public State loan tax, $1,383.30½ for county purposes, and $918.15 for court-house and jail. Further there are 101 polls assessed, at $3.00, $202 for State purposes and $101 for county purposes. The State comptroller has received the auditor's duplicate, together with a very brief statement of some of the difficulties under which we labor.

"Some of the principal tax-payers (or who should be tax-payers) positively refuse to pay any taxes. There was collected by the former treasurer, G. P. Swift, some $600 or $700 of poll and other tax on personal property. Of this I cannot specify, as the said ex-treasurer has not, as yet, although ordered so to do by the county judge, delivered over the money and papers pertaining to the office of treasurer of Colusi County. It is expected that most of the tax will be collected in thirty or forty days from this time, although it will be, and is probable, that a considerable portion of our tax for this year will remain delinquent, from the fact that many persons have removed from the county and some from the State. I am unwilling to trouble you with so long a communication, but it may be essential to the welfare of the interests of our county, in this manner, and at this time, that I, their county judge and treasurer at present, should explain.

"This county, as you probably know, was organized, under an order obtained by the petition of its legal voters, of Judge Bean, of the adjoining Butte County, election 10th of January, 1851. J. S. Holland was elected county judge and U. P. Monroe was elected clerk and president. The other officers elected either did not qualify, or failed to give bonds according to law. At an election called and held on the 25th of February, other officers were elected; of these W. G. Chard, Joseph C. Huls, the former assessor and the latter county surveyor, and John F. Willis, sheriff, qualified and gave bonds, which were accepted by Judge Holland. The Court of Sessions was organized

on the 8th of March by the election of William B. Ide and Newell Hall to the office of associate justices, being the only justices of the peace qualified to vote at said election. Judge Holland was then quite unwell, and only able to superintend said organization, which, completed, he being quite sick, left the newly-elected justices (a lawful quorum) to proceed in the county business.

"The said court divided the county into precints, townships, road districts, etc., and ordered that the taxes for county purposes the year ensuing should be the highest rate allowed by law, which was then twenty-five cents to each $100, this county then not being in debt subsequent to the present year. Judge Holland lingered in an inconvalescent state and died on the 12th of April. An election was called on the 3rd of May, when John T. Hughes received a majority of the votes cast for county judge, Newell Hall, Esq., removed from the township in which he was elected, and the office of the junior associate justice became vacant, and there was no other qualified justice within the county except the senior associate. An election was called, and justices called to supply vacancies, one justice, viz., J. C. Huls, qualified and gave bonds, and he became in due time a member of the Court of Sessions. Judge Hughes held one term of the Court of Sessions in Colusi only, and the only business brought before that session was the appointment of a road-viewing committee. On the second Monday of August the associate justices met in accordance with the old law (Judge Hughes being absent from the county), when for the first time was presented William G. Chard's assessor's list, so indefinitely expressed that it was utterly impossible to equalize the said list. And the said Chard and his assistants were all absent from the county; moreover, at this time we received the scattered fragments of the new acts of legislation, from which we learned that since May 1st our acts were not in accordance with the supreme law of the land.

"We had no longer any evidence that we, the associate justices, constituted a legal quorum to do business; that we are not qualified by any provision of the new law, convened, not being called by order of the judge for special term, and further, we are of the opinion that there existed on the 1st day of May, 1851,

a vacancy in the office of county judge of Colusi County. Having the Acts of the Legislature of California for our guide, we conclude that if a vacancy did exist on the first day of May, it could only be filled by appointment of the Governor. An opinion prevails in the minds of said court that if an officer be illegal, all his acts official are illegal also; and if so, the court has become disorganized by lack of a legal quorum.

"In conformity with this opinion, the junior justice refused to act, and the court dissolved without adjournment. In this state the business of the county was suspended until the first Monday in October last, when, in accordance with the law, I having been elected at the general election to the office of county judge, and being duly sworn, convened three justices of the peace, being all the qualified justices resident in said county, and organized again the Court of Sessions, which was engaged four days in the transaction of criminal business, when junior associate was absent, and the other, after one day's further attendance, left also. A called session was ordered expressly for the purpose of learning complaints, and for the purpose of equalizing the assessment roll, and five notices were posted in the several precincts. On or about the first of October the assessor returned to the county, and was ordered to go over his assessment again, or to appear and give such information as would enable the court to equalize the list or assessment roll. On the 17th one of the associate justices only appeared, and the vacancy could not be filled. And the assessor, being sick, did not attend, nor did he procure and return to the court any description of the personal property of the tax-payers, whereby the court could be informed in anywise of the impartiality of the assessment, the amount of personal property being given in the sum total, expressed by figures; and it does not appear that any oath was required, or of what the amount of personal property consisted. The court not being able to come to any decision on the subject of equalization of the assessment roll, the court was adjourned to the 4th of November following. On the 3rd of November, I repaired to the county seat for the purpose of holding the first County Court since the first organization. And, having discovered, on the 27th of October, that the Probate Court had previously no record of its existence, I now dis-

covered that the County Court and Court of Sessions were in the same condition, as also was the District Court, except such minutes as I myself, as a member of the Court of Sessions, had taken, and excepting the minutes signed by Judge Sherwood, of the District Court, Ninth District.

"Thinking that these interests might suffer from scattered conditions of the only legal evidence of the existence of these courts, I issued a special order to U. P. Monroe, county clerk, ordering him to perform these several duties of the county clerk himself, or to cause them to be performed by someone duly appointed, and serve as his deputy. And there being no person willing to devote his whole time in keeping the office open, according as the law requires, at the county seat, and who was able to procure the requisite bonds, as I was bound in compliance with my official duties to be at the county seat to attend twenty-four distinct sessions of various courts per annum, and considering I should save two thousand miles' travel, I rented out my rancho and accepted services as deputy county clerk, and became my own clerk, in accordance with the old maxim, 'If you would have a good servant, and one you like, serve yourself.' But to resume more particularly this long narration of our county affairs in relation to taxes: the said Court of Sessions being on the 17th of October adjourned to the 4th of November, and from the said 4th of November from day to day until one of the associate justices was in attendance, at which time the equalization of the assessment roll was again attempted, but was again laid over to the regular term in December, first Monday, in consequence of the inability of the presiding judge legally to act in deciding a question in which himself and children were interested. During the interim, the county assessor, being recovered from sickness, appeared at my office and made some explanations in the matter of the assessments, also some corrections, and signed his assessment roll officially, which was not before. November 24 I received an answer from the comptroller of State to a statement I had made in relation to abstract of taxable property in Colusi. I came to the conclusion that I had better proceed at once to make the auditor's tax lists, and have them ready to be accepted or rejected by the Court of Sessions at its December term. I did so and made up the

books (duplicates) on a basis of equalization proposed and signed by the only associate justice hitherto in attendance. On the first day of the December term, Dr. H. P. Bemis being appointed clerk for the term, I called up the deferred business of equalization, and it was proposed by a vote of both associate justices, and was so entered by the clerk on the minutes. The aforementioned tax duplicates were examined, and an order issued for their delivery to the sheriff and treasurer, with the order and execution on the backs thereof for collection, duly executed and signed by the clerk and presiding judge.

"The above represents our true state in relation to the past; what it will be in future, a little time will tell; the taxed swear they will not pay, and threaten combination to prevent the sale of property.

"I shall be pleased to receive any advice or direction in the matter, and shall conform to the requisition of the law as far as practicable. Your very obedient servant,

"WM. B. IDE,

"*Treasurer of Colusi County, Cal.*"

It should be observed in the foregoing letter that the spelling of the county name is Colusi, which was the accepted manner of writing it at that time, and it was not spelled Colusa officially in any of the statutes or records prior to 1854, when the county seat was finally located at Colusa.

It will be seen that Judge J. S. Holland was the first county judge. He lived but a short time after his election, dying on April 12 following. John T. Hughes was chosen his successor, at which election, held May 3, thirty-eight votes were cast. Hughes left the county shortly afterwards. To fill the vacancy caused by Hughes' failure to perform the duties, an election was held September 3, when Judge Wm. B. Ide was chosen. The returns of this election are the first official ones found in the official records of the county, and the vote was as follows: For Assembly, C. D. Semple, twenty-three; H. L. Ford, forty-seven; Newell Hall, twenty-three, and S. Gwinn, five; for County Judge, Wm. B. Ide, forty; L. H. Sanborn, thirty-five; for County Clerk, E. D. Wheatly, seventy-four; James Yates, eleven; for Treasurer, G. P. Swift, three; Ben Knight, eighty-two; for Sheriff, J. F. Willis, eighty-four; for Assessor, W. G. Chard,

twenty-one; W. H. Shepard, fifty-seven. Knight did not qualify as treasurer, nor John T. Hughes, then of the town of Colusa, who was chosen district attorney.

The obstacles in the way of filling offices at this period seem to have been great. There was no scramble for position, and, as appears from Ide's complaints, very few of those elected would or could qualify, and even some of those who did qualify soon resigned. The opportunities for speedy enrichment at the neighboring mines on Feather River or Yuba River were too tempting, and the allurements of acquiring large farms with virgin soil, in the perfection of climates, too irresistible to allow one to seek the petty emoluments of office in an embryo county.

We have run across nothing which so well depicts this state of affairs, and portrays as well the social condition of the people then resident in Colusa County, as the following letter from Judge Ide to his brother, Simeon Ide, of Claremont, New Hampshire. This letter was written while its author was apparently submerged in the cares of too many offices, and is as follows:—

"MONROEVILLE, COLUSI COUNTY, Cal., Nov. 9, 1851.

"DEAR BROTHER: I am seated in the office of the county clerk of Colusi County, where I am at present, by virtue of the elective franchise, having been made judge of the County Court, civil and criminal, president of the Commissioners Court, or Court of Sessions of said county, and judge of probate; and, by appointment duly recorded, I am made the county clerk—clerk of the District Court (Ninth District), and of the Court of Sessions, clerk of the Probate Court, county recorder and county auditor. These several offices, at present, limit my official duties, for I suppose I shall, *just to accommodate our floating population*, be compelled to serve as treasurer, deputy sheriff, deputy county surveyor, and very probably as coroner and justice of the peace, and very probably as deputy notary public.

"This account may excite some surprise, but I will explain: Nine-tenths of our population are here to-day and to-morrow are somewhere else. Our population is like birds of passage, except their migrations are not exactly periodical. All the circumstances which combine to make it difficult to obtain responsible and permanent county officers combine to make these of-

ficers necessary. At present ten individuals pay more than three-fourths of the taxes paid within the county, and comprise nearly all of its permanent residents. These men, as a general thing, reside on their ranchos, to attend to their private affairs, and are the only residents of the county who are able to give the requisite bonds. At the polls the non-residents, when they unite, have the elections as they please; and the result is that transient, irresponsible persons are elected and bonds of the *like character* are filed. Last year the sovereign people elected for county judge (who is by law the acceptor or rejector of all official bonds) a dissipated lawyer, who, of course, accepted such bonds as came to hand; and the administration of public affairs, financially, went on swimmingly for a few months—all the offices were promptly filled, bonds filed, and gin, wine and brandy bottles and glasses occupied the place of stationery. The records of the courts became unintelligible to sober people. Not a court of any kind, except justice of the peace courts, was held within the county (except the Court of Sessions, and that was uniformly conducted by the senior justice, while the presiding judge was otherwise employed).

"The 'property holders,' as we are called here, refused to pay their taxes, on the ground of the insufficiency of the official bonds, and the good host at the county seat became tired of his boarding customer, the county judge. Next followed a proclamation from the governor, ordering the election of a person to fill the office of judge. Judge —— resigned, and the election resulted in the choice of one of the 'property holders,' your brother. And a further result was that *legal* bonds are required, which transient persons cannot procure.

"Another provision of the law is that all public offices, except that of justice of the peace, shall be kept open at the county seat from ten o'clock until twelve, and from one to four each day, except Sundays, New Year's, Christmas and election-days; and none of the county offices will, separately, pay a person who cannot furnish the requisite bonds for keeping these office hours. But *ten or twelve of the county offices combined will serve to amuse* for a while the present incumbent, and will also *interest* him not a little to keep down expenses, or at least to prevent profligacy in public expenditures.

"There is another dark side to the picture here. No church bells call together its solemn assemblies! In fine, nothing but the rude haunts of dissipation supply the place of schools, academies and colleges. Ox teams and mules make up the locomotive power, in the main. But improvements are being made. We have already passed some of the evils attendant, more or less, on all newly-organized governments; still there is nothing very flattering in the civil and political prospects before us, and less in the moral aspects ahead. Nearly all the enterprise of the county serves to corrupt and demoralize our transient population. 'Transient!'—in that one word much is lost, but as it respects morals much is gained—as, when nothing but vice is learned and promoted in a community, the oftener that community is changed the better.

"Last night while the rain was pattering against, not the windows, but against the rawhide hung up to keep the storm out of my sleeping-room, a good old man whom I had known for two or three months past, came to my door, and awoke me from a quiet sleep, saying, 'Judge, I must leave you; I am going home. Here are the books you gave me; I have recorded but two cases therein; I must resign the justiceship. Where shall I lay the books and papers? The stage is waiting.' 'On the table,' I replied. 'Good-by, Judge;' said he. 'Good-by, dear sir,' said I, 'and may peace and prosperity go with you!'

"Sad were the reflections of the hours which followed. My peace was, indeed, gone. The blear contrast was full before my mind, while in my ears sounded the harsh and tempestuous voices of the *scholars* of intemperance and crime, as they at that moment issued from their gaming haunts, pistol and knife in hand, screaming vengeance unearthly. But while the noise gradually died away in the distance, as the weaker party fled, long were the hours that intervened ere the morning light gave other scenes to enliven the sleepless mind. But I will content myself, as well as I can, until April, 1853, when I shall (if I live) be free again. And in the meantime I hope to improve my mind somewhat by the study of law. I haven't a very high regard for lawyers generally.

"About thirty days ago sentence of death was passed upon a horse-thief before the Criminal Court of Colusi County. This

morning was laid upon my table an order of commutation from the governor to fifteen years' service in the State prison. The same man is charged with highway robbery, and will in all probability be brought up by writ of *habeas corpus* for trial again at Colusi."

In another letter to the same brother, Ide, who was, no doubt, impressed with some slight self-importance, whimsically attempts to disguise it in the following manner:—

"This is court-day, and as I am one of the associate justices, it is somewhat necessary that I should attend. I suppose that some of the 'nabobs' of your country will be 'horrified' to hear that such a person as myself should be dubbed with the title of 'judge;' but strange things happen in California (*sic*). It is undoubtedly very improper, but so it is, and we must put up with it the best way we can."

Mention has been already made of the efforts of U. P. Monroe and others chiefly in the northern part of the county to make Monroeville the county seat. The county officers transacted public business there and seemed to care little for statute or authority in so doing. But the town people of Colusa were not blind to this extraordinary condition of affairs, nor asleep in endeavoring to correct it. Col. C. D. Semple, at that time a prominent resident in the little but aspiring hamlet of Colusa, drew first blood in the contest in favor of his place by causing to be passed in the legislative session of 1851, the following section of the act concerning counties:—

"County of Colusi—Beginning at a point in the middle of the Sacramento River, opposite the mouth of Red Bluff Creek, below the Red Bluffs, and running thence up the middle of said creek to its source on the Coast Range; thence west in a straight line to the summit of the Coast Range; thence in a southeasterly direction following the summit of the Coast Range to the northern boundary of Yolo County; thence east along the northern boundary of Yolo County to a point in the middle of the Sacramento River; thence up the middle of said river to the place of beginning—*the seat of justice shall be the town of Colusa.*"

This section, mandatory as it was, did not ruffle the composure of the county officers, nor cause them to remove themselves

and their archives to Colusa. They continued to do business at the old stand in Monroeville in spite of legislative enactment. It was but natural that dissatisfaction should fill the hearts of the people of Colusa town and its adherents at this indifference, if not contempt, for the law as passed.

The whole county-seat difficulty had grown out of the fact that the act of the Legislature creating the County of Colusa had omitted to designate its county seat. When this defect was cured, this omission supplied by Colonel Semple's efforts with the members of the Legislature, it was but reasonable to expect that all dissensions on this subject would cease, and the law be quietly complied with. Such was not to be the case, however. Still continuing to keep the county offices at Monroeville and conducting official business in defiance of the plain letter of the statute, the adherents of that place murmured loudly at the law as it stood. Conscious that their hold on the county seat must now necessarily be short, they resorted to the last remedy known to their obstinacy and despair. They caused to be drawn up a petition, on June 2, 1851, subscribed by ninety-five persons, and addressed to the county judge praying him to hold an election to determine at what place the county seat should be located. An election was held, though the details thereof are scant, but sufficient have been found to show that Judge Hughes, the county judge, signed an official document declaring that Monroe's Ranch had received a majority of all the votes cast, and was hence the county seat—all this in defiance of the law, still unrepealed, making Colusa the seat of justice. Evidently, the Kansas "boomer" had then no prototypes, or county seat, offices and archives would have been carried away to Colusa overnight and by force if necessary. It was not till after the general election in 1853 that Monroeville sullenly yielded to the just claims of Colusa, when the vote on the county-seat differences stood as follows: Colusa,three huudred and ten; Monroeville,fifty-two; Moon's ranch, seven; Twenty-one Mile House,one; Swift's Corral, three. So "the little town at Salmon Bend," as the Monroeville faction sneeringly termed Colusa, carried the day in supreme triumph, while in a brief period afterwards ambitious, usurping little Monroeville saw her dreams of county capital and inflated town-lot values go to pieces like a child's toy house of

cards shaken by the wind. Her once staunchest adherents now felt compelled to leave. Her few tenements, rude and scattered, were soon left tenantless. Ichabod himself was now "painting the town red." Broad furrows were soon turned on its projected streets, avenues and boulevards; bearded grain on golden lances soon pierced the soil and stood up and waved and nodded in autumnal contentment in places where the founders of the defunct county seat had fondly visioned out church spires and court-house dome.

And so, divorced from all further ambition for county preeminence, Monroeville retired within herself, resuming her maiden name, apparently, for she was soon better known as Monroe's ranch than as Monroeville. It is true that for about nine years after, before the post-office was removed to St. John, the post-office department continued to address her as Monroeville, but this was only a form of chivalrous condolence, whose very delicacy of expression could only serve after all to remind her now scattered admirers that politeness is no remedy for disappointment.

It might be added here that Monroe, the founder of this deserted village, remained a few years afterwards in the vicinity, farming in a small way on Stony Creek, and then disappeared. The town site of Monroeville, which was afterwards merged into a seven-hundred acre farm, was purchased by Jubal Weston, Jr., a Connecticut man, who reached California early in the year 1849.

The Formative Period of Colusa County.

CHAPTER V.

A Steady March of Development.

The United States census of 1850, taken under the direction of J. Neely Johnson, the census agent of the State, placed the population of the county at one hundred and fifteen. In fact, so slow was the county in increasing the number of its inhabitants, and so backward in material development at that period, that in the year 1852 it was proposed in the State Senate to divide Colusa County into two new counties, to be called Arena and Leco. But the committee to whom the subject was referred reported adversely, as "the county was almost destitute of population. In the next decade the county had progressed materially and the population had received substantial accretions through immigration and natural increase, though not in proportion with other counties close by and which did not possess the material advantages almost unconsciously enjoyed by Colusa County. The census of 1860 gave the county's population at two thousand two hundred and seventy-four.

Before the discovery of gold, what is now Colusa County occupied an isolated position. Through it were no highways of travel over which passed long trains of white-bonneted "prairie schooners" bringing the adventurous, or the daring, the disciplined mechanic or the observant home-seeker. All these kept to the east side of the Sacramento River and followed the valleys in their way to San Francisco, so that it was not surprising that settlements of some importance were made on the Upper Sacramento, Bear River and Feather River before General John Bidwell, the first white explorer of Colusa County, gazed on the ten thousand aborigines therein resident in 1843. It was not till 1850 and 1851 that immigration to any appreciable extent

invaded the west side of the river. Hitherto there had been very little grain farming or stock raising and that little was carried on by John S. Williams on the Larkin's Children's Grant, and also by Sterling and Swift on the same grant, though the latter also took up a ranch at the Willows and also at "the adobe," now William Murdock's place. But these men were almost altogether engaged in stock raising. What little grain was sowed was barley, and even this was not produced till after the discovery of gold. In 1851 quite a number of ranches were located. While the miner was busy in the streams, gulches and grass-roots seeking the precious metal, his wants must be supplied, and teams were kept constantly on the road between the mining camps and various points of supply. The transportation industry rapidly grew to towering proportions. And hence it was but natural that hay and barley commanded high figures. It was to meet this demand that these ranches were taken up on the west side of the river. The stockmen, too, had spied out this land, exceptionally prolific in wild oats and succulent grasses. And they soon drove their stock over. Among the first of these to cross with their herds were Charles Brooks, Ben and Bob Payne, James C. Wilson, S. P. Wilson, Jack Long, U. P. Monroe, Williamson, Corhart, Howard and Berkey. The cattle that grazed here were not remarkable for quality, being chiefly of the long-horned Spanish scrub-stock, first introduced into the county by John S. Williams in 1847, when he located on the Larkin's Children's Grant, or the better American breeds which were placed here to recruit after an exhausting march across the plains. A number of sheep and hogs were brought into the county between 1852–55. And the foot-hills, with their advantages of running streams of fresh water, were taken up in ranches. Hogs and chickens rated higher proportionately than cattle, for the assessment roll of 1852 charges R. J. Walsh $130 for three hogs and $100 on thirty chickens; and Cleaton Grimes, of Grand Island, has told us that in buying his first chickens from Captain Littleton he gave a "slug" ($50) for ten hens and a rooster.

The assessment roll of 1851 will aid very much in showing the limited farming operations of that time. At the lower end of the county H. Graham and E. R. Graham were paying taxes

on improvements. On Grand Island Thomas Eddy, Cleaton Grimes, E. Grimes, Daniel H. Allen, John Fitch, and Cain, Hoy and Bailey were engaged in farming. None of these were stockmen, though Cleaton Grimes was the first to introduce hog raising in the county, and had then begun to feed a few head, taking up no little of his time in keeping the bears from devouring them. Andrew Pierce and J. C. Johnson, just west of the island, were assessed on improvements, work-horses, fourteen hogs, and twenty-five chickens. James Jackson, residing near the head of Sycamore Slough, paid taxes on one hundred hogs and fifty pigs, assessed at $5,500. At that time Pervere and Hyde were the largest grain farmers in Colusa County, and had sowed several hundred acres of barley at the bend of the river just north of Colusa. Long and Abbe, at the head of Sycamore Slough, were in the cattle business. Small areas of land were cultivated by the White brothers, J. T. Marr, and the Gibson brothers in the bend between Colusa and Sycamore. Hill and Payne farmed on a small scale at the Seven Mile House. Thomas and B. F Hance raised some two thousand bushels of barley in 1851–52 Between Hills and Princeton David Woodman, Obed De Long, C. B. Sterling and Byron O. Smith had planted barley, and Sterling raised also the same year some three hundred bushels of wheat. Between Princeton and Monroeville a small acreage of grain was sown by Isaac Sparks, R. B. Ord, George L. Pratt and Watkins and Bounds. From there to the present upper line of the county, Nelson and McClanahan, R. J. Walsh, Monroe and Williamson, Reager, Cleek and William Swift had sown more or less grain. Near Orland, Granville Swift had in on Stony Creek both barley and wheat.

In this same year (1851) the list of early business men in the country is arrived at by finding the names of those who are credited with money paid into the treasury for licenses. They were as follows: U. P. Monroe, Hiram Willets, John C. Crigler, Carhart & Co., Newell Hall, Vincent & Berkey, Jesse M. Sheppard, Tharp & Co., Baird & Co., Moon, Ford & Co., J. H. Liening, Knox & Shannon, Carpenter, Hamilton & Spaulding, Alderman & Co., La Croix, M. Meador, R. H. Maltby, Hatch & Co., D. Blodgett, Julius Ort, Obed De Long, R. H. Black, J. M. Swift, Van Wie & Co., George Patch, H. Dean, Montgomery

& Co., N. Proctor Smith, Case & Greer, Hoope & L'Ammoroux, G. H. Sandy, John Bills, John McGinley, S. Nobles, Clark & Murray, Kimball & Bullock, Gilbert & Bettis.

The assessment rolled for the following year (1852) shed much light not only on the valuation of property, real and personal, but on the extent of land in cultivation. In this year the Larkin's Children's Grant was assessed as follows: Thirty-three thousand three hundred and thirty acres of tillable land, at $1.25 per acre. Three years later Larkin disposed of the south half of this grant to settlers, at about $1.25 per acre, and in 1866 A. Montgomery purchased the residue at about ninety cents per acre. The Jimeno grant was rated at the same valuation. Judge Ide, of whom frequent mention is made in this book, owned thirty thousand one hundred and fourteen acres of land, was assessed at the same rate. Hay was assessed at $15 per ton, and threshed barley at $2.00 per bushel; wild cattle at $12 per head. Granville P. Swift paid the largest tax on personal property. He was assessed on two thousand head of cattle, at $12; five hundred head of sheep, at $8.00; three hundred horses, at $12; one hundred horses, at $30; two hundred bushels of wheat, at $2.00. Martin A. Reager, of Stony Creek, was assessed that year on two thousand bushels of barley in the straw, $3,000. Those assessed in 1852 on more than $5,000 were the following: Baxter & Co. (stage line), $18,700; Wm. G. Chard, $21,282; J. T. Bailey, $5,630; Thos. C. Gray, $5,570; Hill & Payne, $6,715; Newell Hall, $12,345; James M. Ide, $22,140; Johnson, Eastman & Co., $9,980; Wm. B. Ide, $43,869; Lewis Johnson (cash), $5,000; Thos. O. Larkin's Children's grant, $52,770, and on Jimeno grant, $24,071; Moon & Ford, $15,850; Wm. H. McKee, $10,610; Salvador Munraso, $8,050; L. H. Sanborn, $11,400; Nelson & McClanahan, $11,119; Granville P. Swift, $38,285; R. H. Thomas, $47,901; James Stokes and Josefa De Sota, his wife, $24,071; R. J. Walsh, $15,520. The foregoing paid more than the three-fourths of the entire taxes of the county. The number of poll-taxes paid this year was four hundred and seventy-six. In the following year (1853) there was a striking decline in the number of poll-taxes, one hundred and forty-three receipts only being sold.

Stock, as has been seen, was the recognized paramount inter-

est of this period. A claim to range was, by a tacit understanding, respected, and as the raising of grain seemed of secondary importance, the stockmen were anxious that grain lands should be fenced in. But several dry seasons following closely upon one another, proved very discouraging to the settlers. The winter of 1850–51 was so dry that had grain been sowed nothing would have grown. The seasons of 1854–55, 1855–56, 1856–57, were so dry that most of those who had located on the plains pulled up stakes and turned their backs on its desolation and aridity. Besides, there was another and more destructive agent to dismay and dishearten the settler. The entire county in 1855 was swarming with grasshoppers. They ate up the pasturage, destroyed the oats and killed many of the trees. A writer of that period relates that they traveled from the foot-hills eastward towards the river and were met at the edge of the timber on the river by millions of birds, and except where the timber was very narrow, they did not reach the river, but when they did reach the river they swarmed into it, making the water seem thick. They did not get on the east side of the river to do any great deal of damage. It was in 1856 that an impetus was given to immigration and settlement caused by the government offering most of the public land in the county at public sale, and after that it became subject to public entry. The Spanish grant titles on the west side of the river began to be recognized also. Some purchases were made, usually in large bodies, and Colusa County was fast approaching that transition period when her lands would prove more profitable in farm productions than in the raising of cattle or sheep.

The first term of the District Court was held at Monroeville on February 6, 1852, and was presided over by Judge W. S. Sherwood. The first grand jury of Colusa County which met at this time was composed of the following persons: M. L. Connell, C. B. Sterling, Isaac Davis, H. Willits, James M. Hill, A. D. Carpenter, A. G. Tooms, W. G. Chard, L. H. Smith, William Sheppard, L. H. Sanborn, Wm. C. Moore, H. G. Cardwell, J. C. Crigler, Boone Smith, James M. Ide, Robt. N. Parkhill. The first case on the docket was Monroe & Williamson *vs.* D. G. Leonard. The action was brought to recover the sum of $2,622 in payment for "one hundred and fifteen fat sheep, averaging

seventy-six pounds per head, at thirty cents per pound." Leonard, the defendant in the case, was remarkable for his equestrianism, riding a horse from Tehama to Sacramento in a day, and back in a day, the whole distance, as the roads were then, being one hundred and twenty miles.

It could not be expected in these early days of land greed and gold avarice, of social unrest, and miscellaneous immigration, but that disturbances and disorder should breed deadly quarrels and resultant murders. These are usual and will always be the inevitable disfigurements of the history of all new countries, rapidly filling up with a heterogeneous population loosed from the restraining influences of home and enforced law in the distant States of the East. The courts of justice here had scarcely been put in operation, and even if its machinery was made ready to move, it was many times difficult to find suitable men to administer justice or serve processes. Hence, to some extent, the unwritten law was the *lex non scripta* of the frontier, based upon that equity, or spirit of natural honesty and fair play, which regulated and controlled with admirable impartiality, but with the sternest of promptitude and unflinching decision, the raw and inchoate conditions of a new, irregular, strangely composite, well-meaning, but sometimes turbulent advance groups of a pioneer civilization. In these early days Colusa County bore an enviable reputation for the maintenance of law and order. The rights of property were respected, boundary disputes were submitted to the courts or to the amicable discriminations of arbitration, cattle and horse stealing was of rare occurrence, human life was sacred, and what few murders were committed were left to the calm judgment of courts to punish. Lynch law, as will be noticed further on in this work, was only resorted to—and that only in a few instances—when popular sentiment, and an enlightened sentiment it proved to be, growing weary of the childishness of juries inspired by perverted mercy and momentary imbecility, chafing at the paralysis of law inflicted through the cunning and chicane of criminal lawyers, or losing all respect for the weak ministers of the law, who had allowed red-handed criminals to insolently exhaust the patience of all the courts in a formal way, and then finally escape just punishment on some recondite quibble—it was only then, we say, that the exas-

peration of the multitude taught courts as well as criminals that the letter and the spirit of the statutes must be enforced.

The first legal execution in the county was that of Nathaniel Bowman. It was sometime during the latter part of 1851 that Bowman killed Levi Seigler at Moon's ranch, by beating him over the head with a bottle. The particulars of this case are not now to be obtained, since the records of the Court of Sessions, where Bowman was tried, as well as those of the county, are singularly scant, and as in fact they prove to be for several years afterward, greatly to the chagrin, if not to the impatient disgust, of him who would collate and preserve the county's chronicles. Bowman was imprisoned at Monroeville, or rather placed under guard there, and on March 22, 1852, he was indicted for murder in the first degree by the following grand jurors: C. Nelson, E. G. Alderman, Dr. Robert Salisbury, H. P. Hulburt, A. S. C. Cleek, E. P. Ingersol, Ben Hambright, A. Russel, Kimball Bullock, Ben Knight, Henry Dean, Thomas Gray, R. H. Warner, A. G. Stiffey, O. C. Berkey and Suprace Billou. A reward had been offered for the capture of Bowman but just how much is not now ascertainable. Even all the names of those jurymen who voted for his conviction cannot be established. That Martin A. Reager, Thomas Shannon, Gus Eastman, Geo. M. Carhart and Thomas McClanahan were on the jury, is sufficiently authenticated. After conviction Bowman escaped, and, hobbling into Jesse Sheppard's house with the heavy irons clanking in dismal rhythm with every slow, furtive, measured step made by the fleeing murderer, he begged piteously of Sheppard to file his irons loose. Sheppard respected the verdict of juries, and led Bowman back to Monroeville, where he was executed sometime in the spring of 1852.

The difficulty at this period seemed not so much how to convict but how to keep a prisoner till the courts had passed upon his case. It may have been the escape of Bowman which inspired Judge Wm. B. Ide with a happy idea for the safe detention of accused persons, for in the spring of this same year (1852) Mr. Ide related to a friend who called on him what he did to obviate the difficulties of being without a jail. "I have tools," said Judge Ide, "which I brought with me over the plains, and some I brought by steamer on my last trip from the East.

I will get some good bar-iron from San Francisco and some bolts, and will build a cage with my own hands." And this handy man of all county work did so, with some assistance from the local blacksmith, perhaps. He drilled the bars and bolted them together, thus making a safe and durable cell for the confinement of prisoners. He placed this cage under the dense shade of a monster oak in front of a building, which at that time and for that place was a first-class hotel, stage office and county court-house. No guard was required, and it certainly needed no ventilation. It was a healthy as well as secure place for detaining the accused while awaiting trial. It was a success, a necessary and inexpensive structure, saving the county a considerable sum. A short time afterwards, when the county seat was removed from Monroeville, this cell, or cage, was also brought to Colusa, and resumed its former usefulness as a cell.

In treating of this period in the history of Colusa County, whose paucity of details and deficiency of records must always be a matter of real regret, we cannot do better in order than to insert a few pages from the reminiscences of Will S. Green, a gentleman whose young manhood was coeval with the first permanent settlement of the county, who has surveyed the county in every direction, and consequently has a practical knowledge of its topography and its varied resources. Besides Mr. Green's intellectual gifts, his habits of close observation, his retentiveness of memory, his warm attachments to the old settlers and their families, as well as the natural grace and simplicity of his written contributions, conspire to invest him with an authoritativeness on subjects pertaining to Colusa County which everyone recognizes with alacrity and accepts with thanks. It is no meaningless flattery to assert that to Mr. Green is due in largest measure the fact that we possess so much historical data relating to this country, which, had he not as a labor of love rescued and preserved and vitalized by his charming style, would either have been almost entirely lost or would now merely consist of the unsatisfactory fragments of events without genesis or sequence, the *disjecta membra* of confused incidents, dates, names and localities, which make the hearsay of one generation the tradition of the next, but which is as invariably distrusted as its authority is anonymous.

Mr. Green, in writing of the pre-golden period in Colusa County, says: "Concerning the settlements, of Bryant we know nothing further than the mention made by General Bidwell, but we get from Mrs. Lindsey Carson, of Lake County, who was the widow of John S. Williams, some of the particulars of his settlement. He got a band of eight hundred cattle on the shares from Thomas O. Larkin, and in June, 1847, brought them to Colusa County. He then built the old adobe, which stood for a good many years on the bank of the river on Hon. John Boggs' farm. He had married, on the 17th of May of that year, Miss Maria Louisa Gordon, daughter of Joseph Gordon, of Russian River, Sonoma County, and she came with him up to the ranch. She was therefore the first white woman that ever took up a residence in Colusa County. They were married at William Gordon's, on Cache Creek, by Judge Ide, who had been appointed an alcalde under the Mexican Government. They had one son born to them, on the 14th of December, 1848, at her father's house, on Russian River. This son, whose name is John S., married a Miss Bovee in Texas in 1870, and resided afterwards in Monroe County, Missouri. His father came to California in 1843 from Cape Girardeau County, Missouri. Three brothers, James, Isaac and Squire, came with him. Squire died in the mines in 1848. James died in Santa Cruz a few years afterwards, and Isaac died at Anaheim in 1856. Mr. Williams left the Larkin ranch in March, 1849, when he settled on Butte Creek, near the crossing of the Oregon Railroad, where he died on the 19th of May following. The cattle which Mr. Williams brought into the county increased so rapidly that in a few years they covered the plains between Stony and Cache Creeks. All the old stockmen in the northern part of the State were perfectly familiar with his brand. The brand, with all the cattle that carried it, was sold in 1850, we think, to G. P. Swift, who not only had his place on Stony Creek, near Orland, but he had to locate a cattle ranch at the Willows, and one on what was known as the 'Dobie,' on William Murdock's place, at the foot-hills west of the Willows.

"Charles B. Sterling came up to the ranch in 1848, we think, while Mr. Williams was off at the gold mines. He remained there until after the cattle were sold to Swift. He sold, early in

1850, a half-interest in the hotel-stand to a man by the name of Taylor, and Taylor sold to D. C. Huntoon, afterwards for many years of Cottonwood. Mr. Sterling married Miss Lucinda Stewart, at Fremont, in Yolo County, in 1849. She is a sister of Mrs. E. A. Harris and Mrs. Chapin. Mr. Sterling was born in New Orleans and came to this coast as a purser on a man-of-war, and was Thomas O. Larkin's secretary while that gentleman was acting as United States Consul at Monterey. He is dead, but we do not remember the date of his death. He once told us that in the spring of 1849 he wanted to go over to the mines on Feather River, and, not liking to bury his money around home for fear of being watched, he put several thousand dollars in a square gin bottle and carried it with him to the bank of a slough in a direct line from his place to French Crossing, on Butte Creek, and there buried it, marking the place by a bunch of weeds he would know again. He stayed over there longer than he expected, and when he came back the weeds had been burned, and he could not find the place, and so the bottle with its treasure lies buried there yet.

"In addition to the settlers mentioned by General Bidwell as being in the county before the discovery of gold, we may mention Watt Anderson, who lived on Sycamore Slough, and who afterwards moved to Anderson Valley, in Mendocino County. Hon. J. B. Lamar's wife is Mr. Anderson's daughter. Wm. B. Ide settled on the east side of the river, some three miles below Mr. Williams, in 1847, and remained there a short time, and Samuel Gibson was with Swift and Sears, on Stony Creek. These are all the additions we can make in the territory of the county as at present bounded. There were quite a number in the territory cut off into Tehama County in 1855. There were H. L. Ford, W. C. Moon, L. Seigler, A. G. Tooms, R. H. Thoms, Wm. G. Chard and James M. Ide that we know of. These all figure in the early history of Colusa County."

Of the early hotels erected the same writer says: "By the spring of 1852, we had a hotel every few miles up the road. Those occurring to our memory were: Five Mile House, by Obed De Long; Seven Mile House, by James Hill; Nine Mile House, by Dr. S. H. Cooper; Ten Mile House, by L. H. Helphenstine; Eleven Mile House, by Thomas Parton; Sixteen Mile House, at

Princeton, by J. P. J. Helphenstine; Seventeen Mile House, by Hiram Willet; Nineteen Mile House, by Griggs & Wilder; Twenty Mile House, by Tuttle; Twenty-one Mile House, by John and Lee Stephens. Jim and Chris Riley came in about this time just above there. Marshall had a hotel at the city of Tours, some three miles below Jacinto."

Isaac Sparks had settled where is now the residence of Mrs. Dr. Glenn, and George L. Pratt at Placer City, just above. John McIntosh had built a hotel on the land afterwards occupied by his brother, L. H. McIntosh, and Andrew S. C. Cleek and Martin A. Reager located a station as early as the fall of 1850 on the Montgomery rancho, now owned by Herbert Kraft, in the extreme northern part of the county.

EARLY RESIDENTS.—It will no doubt be a matter of interest to have recorded the names of those who were among the very earliest residents in the county. For this reason we append the names of those who paid a poll-tax in the county in the year 1852.

Allen, John,
Abbe, S. K.,
Arnold, S. K.,
Allen, William,
Adams, J. M.,
Alsap, G.,
Amente, A.,
Andrews, William,
Allen, D. H.,
Ashbrook, Thomas,
Annable, H. W.,
Allison, J. B.,
Bradley, J. W.,
Burges, Thomas,
Burges, G. G.,
Black, James,
Brownell, James A.,
Blethen, J. L.,
Brite, M. H.,
Barton, T.,
Bailey, J. M.,
Bigelow, D.,
Bartlett, E.,
Burns, A.,
Bills, John,
Betts, J. M.,
Brackenridge, J,
Barrows, H. D.,
Barge, F. F.,
Bailey, J. S.,
Bell, R. S.,
Careland, L.,
Chard, W. G.,
Cary, J. M.,
Craig, J. S.,
Cardy, Charles,
Cain, P. E.,
Castle, Michael,
Climer, S. T.,
Carpenter, A. D.,

Clark, William,
Cain, Isaac N.,
Connell, M. L.,
Chapin, Fred S.,
Clement, Joseph,
Craft, George,
Cizer, H.,
Cardwell, H. G.,
Cusic, Sam,
Culbertson, R. F.,
Cunningham, J. H.,
Cornwall, D. W.,
Champion, J.,
Cleek, Andrew S. C.,
Cunningham, W. S.,
Canton, Joseph,
Cheney, L.,
Dodge, Gilbert,
Dix, Thomas,
Derrick, A.,
Dibble, Jerome,
Dristoll, William,
Duarte, T.,
Denbita, Jose,
Dias, M.,
David, G.,
Estrada, Lucas,
Edwards, J. P.,
Ebblie, John,
Evans, C.,
Ellis, A. R.,
Eastman, Augustus,
Ervin, James,
Earthman, L. H.,
Eddy, Thomas,
Fitch, John,
Fort, A. J.,
Featherly, John,
Folgert, David,
Fox, G. W.,
Ferry, A. H.,
Ford, H. L.,
Foster, Albert,
Finch, L.,
Fisher, W. R.,
Fundy, A.,
Flagg, William,
Freeman, James E.,
Green, Isaac,
Graham, Hiram,
Graham, Ed,
Graham, J.,
Gray, Thomas C.,
Gibbs, James F.,
Grimes, C.,
Grimes, E.,
Gibbs, L.,
Gallagher, J.,
Grigatra, V.,
Gregory, D. S.,
Gregory, John,
Goodwin, Allen,
Hambright, Robert,
Hatch, Cutter,
Hambright, Ben,
Hartman, J. J.,
Holland, Charles,
Huls, J. C.,
Huntoon, D. C.,
Hall, Willis,
Hopkins, Joseph,
Helm, James,
Hammers, John,
Hamilton, David,
Harris, J. B.,
Horning, Lewis L.,
Hulbert, H. P.,
Hall, Newell,

Hill, James M.,
Hall, Allen,
Horton, L. R.,
Hall, M. S.,
Hobday, E. J.,
Hulsy, Charles,
Hoffenshan, R.,
Hulsy, Allen,
Hyde, Warren,
Hyde, H. F.,
Hull, E. H.,
Hicks, Thomas,
Healy, L. B.,
Hansen, R.,
Holliday, A. M.,
Haggart, D. E.,
Henry, Richard,
Isbell, William,
Ide, J. M.,
Ide, W. H.,
Johnson, W. H.,
Johnson, William,
Judd, O. D.,
Jarnagin, Joseph,
Johnson, J. C.,
Johnson, Lewis,
Knight, Ben,
King, M. C.,
King, Frame,
King, Thomas R.,
Kelly, John,
Logan, George M.,
Lukins, W. S.,
Lucas, Ed,
Logan, David,
Lewis, Arthur,
Ladd, L. D.,
Long, Jack,
Lewis, John,
Lawton, David,
Lott, A.,
Lowe, James,
Larnesso, C.,
Lameren, Simon,
Lewis, Charles,
McClure, P.,
McGinley, John,
Malarka, Dave,
Miner, P. L.,
Markham, W. R.,
Montigue, A.,
McClung, Silas,
Marr, W. C.,
McClung, S. H.,
Marr, J. T.,
McCune, W. F.,
McGilton, William,
Malthy, R. R.,
Middleton, Thomas,
Moon, W. C.,
Merhart, J. C.,
Merrill, N.
McKappi, J. P.,
Mesman, H.,
Miller, Joseph,
Matthews, John,
McClanahan Thomas,
McCanly, John,
Mix, A. A.,
Montgomery, Wells,
Neal, John,
Noble, William,
Norton, Ed,
Naylor, J. N.,
Nelson, C.,
Owens, R. T.,
Owens, N. W.,
Paradao, Ignacio,

Parbot, George R.,
Pease, C. W.,
Pike, H. A.,
Peters, John,
Piant, P.,
Pervere, J. M.,
Plaison, G. N.,
Payne, Robert,
Price, Isaac,
Plummer, Ben,
Prince, Richard,
Packer, Elmon,
Pickett, Charles E.,
Pierce, Andrew,
Quinn, Mark,
Rowe, G. W.,
Russell, Albert,
Roberts, Jonathan,
Ross, Joseph,
Rand, Isaac H.,
Rankin, William,
Riddle, James W.,
Robinson, W. S.,
Rice, S. S.,
Ramsdell, S. L.,
Ribler, P.,
Rowe, I.,
Ross, W. G.,
Reynolds, R. H.,
Reager, Martin A.,
Snyder, David,
Shanesy, P. W.,
Semple, C. D.,
Smith, W. H.,
Shurr, William,
Stiles, George,
Stover, S.,
Snoddy, J. N.,
Sanborn, L. H.,
Stewart, J. M.,
Snowden, J. M.,
Stiffler, A. G.,
Swift, William,
Swift, Granville P.,
Stackpole, Charles,
Shipton, William,
Salisbury, Robert,
Spangle, William,
Smith, N. Proctor,
Tibbett, William,
Tooms, A. G.,
Thomas, R. H.,
Taylor, L. G.,
Thorp, L.,
Tucker, Thomas I.,
Turner, J. C.,
Vandroff, John,
Walden, —,
White, L. L.,
Warren, R. E.,
Willis, J. F.,
Wesson, R.,
Wesson, Joseph,
Watrese, N.,
White, W. C.,
Welch, C. D.,
Williams, Ira,
Woodfine, J. R.,
White, Ben,
Weston, J. W.,
Wellington, J. B.,
Ward, H. C.,
Wilson, H. C.,
Waldo, L. C.,
Willis, W. E.,
Walsh, Richard J.,
Wolverton, A.,
Williams, Jarratt,
Yates, James.

It is a matter of surprise that of all of the foregoing persons who paid poll-tax in 1852, there are not six who now reside in the county. They are either scattered over the State, or for the most part have joined the silent majority.

It will be seen by the foregoing that the line of settlement followed the Sacramento River. It then branched out on Stony Creek, and the smaller streams and fertile valleys soon after were located. The early stockmen claimed that nearly all the river lands were occupied, but during the years 1852–54, many new ranch-houses were built along the clear waters of the Sacramento, and new herds added to the verdant pastures.

A Mr. Morrison built a flour and saw-mill on Grand Island in 1852, which did a thriving business in manufacturing lumber out of the trees lining the banks of the river, furnishing material for new houses, as well as grinding the cereals, which were produced in limited quantities. In 1853 this mill was sold to Judge George Wilson, who, finding the demand for flour greater than he could supply, did away with the saw-mill department. James Balsdon settled at the head of Grand Island in the fall of 1853, near Sycamore, and began stock and grain farming. Waller Calmes located on the island the following year.

It was in 1852–53 that the territory on the east side of the river received its bulk of settlers, many of whom still occupy the lands on which they first located. Maberry Davis was among the first to take up land here, locating in May, 1852, the farm where his sons now live. Dr. Barnett also located on the east side of the river in 1852. In the early spring of 1853, L. F. Moulton bought the land near his present home, and in September of the same year Elijah McDaniel took up his place in this fertile portion of the county. A. L. Sherman, since dead, built a house six miles north of Colusa in that year. Dr. A. Lull and J. W. Pratt located farms nearly opposite Princeton in 1852, but did not take up their residence there until the year following. Thomas C. McVey drove stock to the county in 1854, and settled three years later in the same locality. James M. Jones, the father of E. W. Jones, located in this portion of the county, nearer Colusa, however, in 1853.

In 1854 a post-office was established, and the town of Princeton received its name. Mr. Arnet was appointed its first post-

master, and a ferry was put across the river at this point. That same year John Boggs bought his farm just below Princeton.

The permanent early residents along Stony Creek made their appearance from 1854 to 1858, and about the same time the country around Newville was settled. In 1856 L. Scearce took up his home on Stony Creek, near where that stream leaves the foot-hills, and F. C. Graves located just below him about the same time. H. W. C. Nelson, a relative of Clayborn Nelson, one of the earliest settlers, located where he now lives, in 1857. Previous to this, Jeff. Walker had taken up the "Walker Ranch," on the plains to the south of Stony Creek.

As early as 1853 James M. Kendrick, a pioneer of 1849, settled near Newville and engaged in the stock business. His widow lives near the original place of location. Thomas Bedford, who settled on the river in 1854, moved to the vicinity of Newville in 1856, and about the same date L. V. Cushman located land adjoining Mr. Bedford. R. G. Burrows, who had passed through Colusa County in 1849 on his way to Oregon, returned in 1857, and has since made his home near Newville. G. W. Millsap located in the same locality in the following year. I. W. Brownell located the nucleus of his ranch on Stony Creek, in what is sometimes termed African Valley, in 1858.

The country in the vicinity of College City, Arbuckle, and Williams was occupied as early as 1852–53. M. A. Britton located his home in Spring Valley, to the southwest of Williams, in 1852. W. H. Williams settled in the same valley in 1853, and raised wheat and barley as an experiment. The following year he moved to about the present site of Williams, raising both the cereals named successfully. Joseph S. Gibson also located near Williams that year. Thomas A. Botts began farming near College City in 1853. These locations received large additions to their scattered settlements in 1855–58, as follows: G. W. Johns, near College City, 1855; Gustave and Julius Weyand, between Arbuckle and Williams, 1856; William Kerth and J. H. and W. E. Sherer, near Arbuckle, 1857; Charles O. Sanders, south of College City, 1857; T. D. Griffin, near Arbuckle, 1858; J. W. Brim, west of Williams, 1856; Frederick W. Schultz, near Berlin, 1859; J. C. Stovall, west of Williams six miles, 1858. This is not a complete list of those who settled in these locali-

ties at that time, but those named are nearly all residents on their original locations.

Godfrey C. Ingraham was among the first to locate in Bear Valley, going there in 1853 and taking up his permanent residence the year following. John Sites took up land in Antelope Valley, where the town which bears his name is located, in 1858.

Jackson McElroy settled near the present location of Willows in 1856, and the same year G. P. Butterfield located a few miles to the northeast. Urias S. Nye settled during 1858 in the foot-hills northwest of "the old adobe," near the terminus of the Mendocino and Westside Railroad, where he still lives.

In the summer of 1854 a frame building, costing $3,000, was erected in Colusa for a court-house. This building was occupied until 1860 for county purposes. During the sessions of the Legislature of 1855 a bill was introduced to cut off from Colusa County all that territory lying north of township twenty-two (the present north boundary line of the county), and annex it to Tehama. Colusa County as created was out of proportion, and since the creation two centers of population, Colusa and Red Bluff, had settled up. There was no opposition to the measure, and the bill became a law. Thus Colusa County was divested of a strip across the northern end twenty-four miles wide.

In 1854 the government made a reservation of land near Paskenta (now in Tehama County) for the Indians, who were, up to that time, scattered all over the Coast Range and foothills, and were the cause of much annoyance to the settlers. The same year the work of gathering the Indians together and placing them on the reservation was begun. In June, 1855, Captain Williams, assisted by Joseph James, who now lives at Orland, went to a rancheria on Salt Creek, in the mountains about ten miles west of the present town of Elk Creek, to persuade the Indians it was better for them to move to the reservation. The Indians, who numbered about fourteen, attacked and surrounded Williams and James, shooting at them with arrows. The two men fought for their lives, and succeeded in getting away only after killing seven of the aborigines. James received an arrow wound in the breast, which proved almost fatal, and the mule Captain Williams rode was killed by an arrow.

In the summer of 1856, Seth Handy and a man by the name of Thomas, got into a quarrel at John Miller's house, on the plains west of Colusa. In the affray Thomas shot and killed Handy. Thomas was arrested and tried. The evidence showed the killing to have been manslaughter, but the jury, holding otherwise, returned a verdict of murder. The sentence of death by hanging was passed upon Thomas, the second such in the county, and on September 26 he was hanged to an oak tree where Peart's store now stands. This was the first execution at Colusa.

Jeptha R. Marsh, who had killed a man in Shasta County, was brought to Colusa in the fall of 1856 and tried for murder. He was sentenced to be hanged, and the day of execution was fixed. Marsh had many warm friends, who did their utmost during the trial in his defense, and the night before the day of execution he escaped from the jail, through the assistance of friends. He was lodged in a hollow tree north of Colusa until the excitement caused by his escape had subsided, when he was assisted in his flight for Mexico. From Los Angeles he wrote to the sheriff at Colusa, thanked him for his kindness, and regretted his inability to be present at the execution.

Aside from the teaming up and down the river and the stage lines, steamboats made regular trips on the river as far north as Red Bluff, carrying freight and passengers.

From 1858 to 1861 Colusa County received a steady growth of development. Villages sprung up in various parts of the county, and the stage lines were extended. Colusa grew to the dignity of a town. Princeton became a lively little place, and Newville and St. John had post-offices, besides numerous steamboat landings along the Sacramento being recognized by names.

Early in 1860, the old court-house being no longer adequate to the demands for transacting county business, the supervisors advertised for specifications for a new court-house and jail, and on May 7th a contract was let to J. S. Plummer, of Sacramento, to build the present court-house, for $18,625. The building was completed late in the fall.

Hall of Records' Office.

Court House, Colusa

Records of Permanent Development.

CHAPTER VI.

1862.

Colusa County, at the beginning of 1862, had a population variously estimated, but the most thoughtful estimates would not place it at less than four thousand five hundred. It had grown, as we have seen, conservatively. There never had been any organized effort to "boom" the county or to drag in immigration, when it could be drawn in, slowly it is true, by personal observation of the fertility of its soil and the perfection of its climate. Those who came here came to stay. They remained, and the generation that succeeded them, inspired with the same love for their environments, knew no other and sought no other region to be dedicated with that sweet, endearing, soul-satisfying word, "home." Hence where these conditions obtain, permanency of habitation results, which in turn is a powerful factor in promoting the comfort of families, the improvement and adornment of one's surroundings, and that genial, social intercourse and neighborliness of feeling which are the real solaces of life. It is essentially a county whose homes and home life have been her best inspiration from its earliest settlement. It is but natural then to expect, as we unfold its annals from year to year, down to the date of present writing, that intelligence, refinement and good-fellowship are the marked characteristics of this people. It is true that occasionally the knife and pistol disturb the quietness of neighborhoods, but these were only sporadic cases, and inseparable from the conditions in which the county found itself while their paucity, in comparison with neighboring counties, was a cause for much congratulation. The fact was, the people of Colusa County were too busy in developing their resources; in soil experiments; in pastoral pursuits; in the making of new roads, bridging sloughs and rivers, establishing stage lines, boating on the Sacramento, petitioning for new mail routes and the establishment of new post-offices, organizing school districts, building

public schools, erecting churches, reclaiming swamp lands, introducing irrigation, raising wheat by the millions of bushels annually, guarding their lands from overflow, planting fruit-trees and vines, visiting frequently the land-office at Marysville, in locating or proving up their claims to homesteads; in supplying the mines with provisions; in laying off new towns; in selecting supervisors with business capacity; in protecting their sheep from coyotes and their live-stock from grizzlies; in prospecting the foot-hills and canyons of the Coast Range for silver, gold, copper, cinnabar and petroleum; in improving the "scrub" cattle with long horns, constricted paunch and "poor-house" frame, which the most nutritious of grasses could never succeed in fattening; in introducing and blending with their Mustangs and Cayuse ponies the aristocratic blue-bloods and thoroughbreds, horses that had acquired the "mettle of their pastures" in the blue-grass lawns of Kentucky, in the meadows of Missouri, on the prairies of the Middle West, or in those romantic grazing stretches and pasture-shelters of the Mohawk Valley, which at that period boasted of the monarchs of the turf. The people of this county, we repeat, were too much occupied in these multifarious pursuits to be other than peaceful and law-abiding.

At the period of which we write, the nation was in the midst of the great war for the integrity of the Union. Colusa County had been settled to a very great extent by families from the Southern States, of which Missouri supplied the greatest number of immigrants. Party and sectional feeling was at fever heat. Colusa County, without halt or abatement of majorities, scored at every election Democratic success, so invariably and so much so as to have earned for it the contemptuous appellation of the "South Carolina of California," as applied by the supporters of Lincoln's administration. Yet, barring the hot words of disputation, and the coarse invective, inspired more by whisky than by sectional or partisan antagonism, there were no personal outbreaks. The Southerner voted his Democratic preferences, and won; and the Republican, with regular persistency, voted his ticket, and lost, on county matters; but there was little or no acerbity manifested.

The rains of the winter season of 1861–62 will always be remembered. They were unprecedented, and their maximum

rainfall has scarcely been reached since. The plains were flooded, as if by a sudden inundation of the sea. Stony Creek was four feet higher in the hills than was ever known before, inflicting much damage, especially to stock and fencing. At the Buttes, a Mr. Coffee estimated that out of nine hundred head of cattle or more, he lost six hundred. Laban Scarce also was quite a loser of cattle in this locality. Sheep seemed to have escaped with little or no loss. At Grand Island the flood was more devastating than in any other portion of the county. A large number of cattle perished from flood and cold. Two houses were washed away, one of them belonging to a Mr. Kennedy and the other to a Mr. Baker. Owners of sheep and cattle were compelled to take their herds down to Knight's Landing, and drive them thence to the foot-hills. Where stock could not be removed, the high water had driven them to the high lands, where, instead of drowning, they would starve to death, there being little hay or grass at that time on the island. Even brush was packed to cattle, in this emergency, to keep them from starving. During all this period of high water, Colusa town loomed up like an Ararat in a broad sea. The river, rolling swiftly but smoothly, kept within its banks, and the town suffered little or nothing.

The rainfall of this season registered thirty-five and fifty-four one-hundredths inches, and was only exceeded, in previous years, as far as any record has been kept and known, by that of 1852–53, in which thirty-six and fifteen-hundredths inches fell, and in 1849–50, in which there was a rain precipitation of thirty-six inches. Following hard upon the rains, came another visitation almost phenomenal. The plains, which had recently resembled an inland lake, assumed another shape, caused by excessive cold during the first week in February, 1862. They stretched away beyond vision, one glittering sheet of ice. In many places the current had piled up sheets of ice, one upon another, ten feet high, forming stationary icebergs.

In the latter part of April, 1862, the whole county was shocked at the news of a desperate fight of some of its settlers on the north fork of Stony Creek, with Indians. A party of the latter, hailing from the Round Valley Reservation, who were of the Hat Creek and Pit River tribes, had been committing depredations,

robbing houses, and killing stock, and completed their cruel work by murdering Henry Watson, on Little Stony Creek. These Indians were led by a squaw, named "Hat Creek Lize," well known in the Pit River country as a desperate woman, a fearless rider, equally an adept in the use of the rifle or the bow and arrow. She was of large stature, pitiless in her vengeful moods, and celebrated for her barbarities. The killing of Watson aroused the settlers, and they took instant measures to capture or slay these wild miscreants, who took to flight along the foothills, pursued by fifteen white men. On their way, these Indians came down into the edge of the valley, about eight miles from where they had shot Watson, and killed an Indian boy who was herding sheep for Mr. Darling. From there they crossed Thoms Creek and went four miles up the canyon in the creek and entered the mountains, but not without stopping to kill many head of cattle. Here they rested and built themselves two huts, feeling that they were safe from pursuit. On the 3rd of May the original band of pursuers was re-inforced so that their number was now thirty, the same being about the number of the Indians. On the next day the settlers had come up to the Indians, where, after a desperate battle, lasting one hour and a half, the Indians beat a retreat, with a loss of fifteen of their number killed and several wounded. In this engagement S. W. Shannon, of Round Valley, received a mortal wound, and S. R. Ford was fatally injured. In this fight the squaws stood fighting by the side of the male Indians, and several of them died bravely.

There was another outbreak of the Indians this same year. About the first day of August, the Indians at Milsap's ranch, near North Stony Creek, and comprising seven men and four or five squaws, under the leadership of "Big Bill," the murderer of Williams, entered the home of John G. Wilson, near Stony Creek, and stole a number of articles of clothing and some provisions. Wilson and his family were absent from the house at this time, having gone to the mountains. A few days after the robbery, he returned, and, finding his house plundered, he went over to the Indian rancheria referred to above, for the purpose of recovering his property. The Indians immediately commenced an attack on him, the squaws throwing rocks at him, while a buck undertook to seize his gun. In the struggle, Wilson

discharged both barrels of his gun at the Indian, after receiving an arrow shot in his hand. Wilson now fled, the Indians pursuing him and shooting him with a number of arrows, one piercing his face. Mr. Milsap, hearing the affray, rescued Wilson, took him to his house, and had his wounds dressed by a physician. The settlers hearing of the difficulty, gathered together the next morning, and went in pursuit of the Indians. They succeeded in killing "Big Bill" near Thoms Creek. Three more of the band were killed between Milsap's and Brown's ranches. A few days afterwards, Pete, who had shot Wilson, was caught near the reservation and hanged, the hanging being done by friendly Indians.

The Fourth of July this year was celebrated in various localities throughout the county, but the union of citizens of Tehama and Colusa Counties at John James' ranch, on Stony Creek, was exceptionally large and enjoyable. Frank Spalding was the president of the day, and the oration was delivered by W. H. Rhodes, of Red Bluff. A celebration was also held on Grand Island, in the grove of Alex. Montgomery's farm, which was largely attended. Charles R. Street, editor of the Colusa *Sun*, delivered the oration.

July 13, a fire occurred at Princeton, on the farm of John Helphenstine, in which his barn, stables and seventy-five tons of hay were destroyed, inflicting a loss of $2,000.

July 18, the United States Supreme Court dismissed the suit of the government *vs.* Thomas O. Larkin and John S. Misroon, in the matter of the confirmation of the Jimeno land grant, and patent was ordered to be issued, thus bringing to a close a very important piece of litigation.

November 17, O. C. Berkey, one of the earliest settlers of the county, and an honorable, public-spirited citizen, died suddenly.

November 18, pursuant to notice, a convention of justices of the peace was held in the court-house, and H. W. Dunlap and J. Ort elected associate justices.

At this period there was living at the upper end of Grand Island, Mrs. Gorham, surrounded by her relatives, and one whose remarkable vigor for a person aged eighty-six years, as well as from the fact that she was born in that year of patriotism, 1776, renders her entitled to notice. She was born in Virginia, moved

to Kentucky in her fortieth year, and, after residing there forty years, came to California in 1860. She retained a vigor of mind not often vouchsafed to mortals of her advanced age, and could converse on events dating as far back as the surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown. Born when the nation was born, she had witnessed wonderful events, and lived to see the place of her nativity the theater of more sanguinary conflicts than that identified with her childhood.

THE VOTE OF COLUSA COUNTY FOR STATE SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Fitzgerald	451
Swett	376
Stevenson	15
Whole number cast	842
Fitzgerald's majority over Swett	75

FOR ASSEMBLYMAN.

Thompson	453
Butler	380
Whole number cast	833
Thompson's majority	73

FOR COUNTY SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Street	441
Pulsifer	372
Whole number cast	816
Street's majority	66

FOR CORONER AND PUBLIC ADMINISTRATOR.

Wooley	438
Durst	369
Whole number cast	807
Wooley's majority	69

FOR SUPERVISOR SECOND DISTRICT.

Estill	149
Sherman	139
Whole number cast	288
Estill's majority	10

The tax levied for this year for the use of the several funds was as follows:—

State Fund	$11,215 34
County General Fund	11,215 34
School Fund	1,868 89
Building Fund	4,672 23
Road Fund	934 44
Total	$29,950 24

Number of acres of swamp and overflowed land in the county, 97,256.

1863.

This year was not remarkable for any stirring or extraordinary happenings. It was the third year of the war, and Colusa County, by its firm adherence to the Democratic party of that period, by its invariably large and increasing Democratic majorities, as well as by its rash and often imprudent expressions condemnatory of the administration of Mr. Lincoln, became the target of every Republican newspaper in the State. There existed in Colusa a saloon, at which the leading politicians and office-seekers congregated to discuss politics as well as to imbibe beverages. It bore the saucy and defiant name of the Copperhead Saloon. Hanna & Chester were the first proprietors of the place, and on their business cards, which were scattered everywhere throughout the State, and preserved either as curiosities or to stir the blood of the loyal when read at public meetings, they announced that at Durst's Old Corner, opposite Suydam's store, they prepared "Constitutional Cocktails," "Seymour Smashes," "Habeas Corpus Juleps," and "Vallandigham Eye-openers." This saloon continued its business, and flaunted the same name until the May following, when it ceased to advertise itself. Doubtless, the presence of United States soldiers, who were at that time sent to the county seat, had much to do with the disappearance of the name of this whisky mill, it being but reasonable to suppose that its mixed assortment of so much "constitution" and so little proof spirits was soon exhausted by the thirsty boys in blue.

It was during the early months of this year that this county, which had been always classed as a "cow county," showed evidences of minerals under the explorations of the prospector. Around Simmon's Springs, now known as Wilbur Springs, rich prospects of quicksilver were found, as also gold in paying quantities. Garnett & Co. found excellent indications of copper, but it was chiefly for gold and quicksilver that this locality afterwards became the scene of busy exploitation, as will be seen further on.

It will recall the memory of many old-timers to transcribe here the names of those who figured prominently in busi-

ness or the professions. Among the attorneys were: D. Shepardson, J. C. Treadway, McQuaid & McQuaid, H. C. Street, F. L. Hatch, H. W. Dunlap, John A. Rush, C. C. Hazen, of Colusa, and H. Young, of Princeton, were practicing. John H. Liening was the proprietor of the Colusa House, and was also postmaster. U. S. Nye, of Frute, was introducing French Merino bucks, as was also Lew Byngton, and advertising them for sale. J. Hop. Woods, a remarkably active man, conducted the Colusa Drug Store. Alex. McGregor and M. McDougald, as well as Jonas Baer, did the blacksmithing for the town. Louis Cary was in the store and tinware business. Marker & Corey conducted the Eagle Livery Stable, on C Street, near the United States Hotel. Goad & Jones carried on the Colusa Lumber Yard. Allen Pinkard spread himself as a tonsorial artist. George F. Jones was largely engaged in general merchandise. At Princeton the hotel was conducted by A. Munsel. James C. Carlisle carried on a dry goods and grocery store in the same village.

September 26, J. C. Addington and Will S. Green purchased the *Weekly Colusa Sun*, and at once began placing it in the front rank of journalism, as an able advocate of locality, conscientious in its intercourse with the public, and whose editor immediately attracted the attention of the press of the State for his originality of thought and method of expressing it.

October 3, W. F. Goad tendered his resignation as county clerk, and was succeded by Jackson Hart. October 15, two white men, named Richards and Stanley, engaged in a fight with some Indians, on Cortinez Creek. The former killed an Indian known as Captain Lewis, when the friends of the latter killed his white assailants. During the month of October, Rev. T. C. Barton, of the M. E. Church South, was sent back to this circuit by this conference Elder Pendegast was active in Baptist work and performing baptism by immersion, while the Catholics were deliberating whether they should erect a church at Colusa or Sycamore Slough.

Great excitement now prevailed, owing to the discovery of various copper lodes in Indian Valley. In November, more than two hundred miners had gathered here. Leads were located, and the croppings of some of these could be traced as

much as twenty miles. Thinking that this locality must soon become a center of great activities for miners and copper smelters, a new town called Ashton was laid out, additions were made to it, and town lots became valuable. The Mary Union, Copper Hill and Pioneer were among the first companies to open up and develop their claims. Pack-trains, usually driven by Indians, were seen crossing the plains, loaded with copper ore, *en route* to San Francisco, for reduction or a mill-run test. An almost breathless interest in copper for a time took possession of the people, to the partial neglect of other affairs. Even the then postmaster of Colusa was so occupied in dreaming out fortunes in the mines that it was said of him that he one day forgot to open the mail on its arrival, and in an absent-minded moment of rapt copper-bound felicity, he sent the same mail back the way it came.

In Stony Creek district the excitement was at fever heat. Five hundred claims were recorded within a week. The recorder was occupied day and night with what proved to him for the time a veritable gold mine. A new district was formed west of Snow Mountain, ledges located, and the people had now grown wild with the fever for "copper feet." As new developments are made and machinery brought in, we will notice them in the order of their occurrence, though for a complete summary of this subject the reader is referred to a carefully-written article, prepared by Julius Weyand for this work.

The apportionment of the school fund made by the Board of Education, at Sacramento, on November 12, for the school districts of Colusa County, was as follows: Franklin, 51; Union, 62; Indian Valley, 43; Colusa No. 1, 75; Plaza, 42; Princeton, 14; Grand Island No. 3, 63; Grindstone, 17; Stony Creek, 32; Marion, 58; Grand Island No. 1, no apportionment—447 children, at 58 cents each, $259.26.

Coal was now being discovered in various localities along the Coast Range. A. R. Weaver, of Colusa, in company with others, located a claim on Big Stony Creek; and a company was incorporated at Marysville, to develop a coal bed located on Bear Creek, about two miles below Wilbur Springs. The capital stock of the company was $420,000. Some work and money were expended on these properties, but the quality of

coal extracted not proving valuable, they were soon abandoned.

Assessment for 1862, total valuation, $1,603,460. Assessment for 1863, total valuation, $1,545,261.

1864.

Colusa County began the new year with a total indebtedness, including the interest on outstanding warrants, of $35,000. This debt might have seemed unusually large for a county so sparsely settled, but that it had something valuable to show for it. The court-house, a fine structure, had cost, inclusive of its furniture, $30,000. And bridges costing over $20,000 had been constructed in the county. Besides, schools had been maintained in nearly all of the districts. And wherever local distress had been discovered, it was relieved by county funds. Taxable property, it is true, had decreased to some extent, as the assessment for 1863, compared with the assessment for 1862 and 1861, clearly proved. Taxes to sustain the war for the Union pressed heavily upon the settlers, and added not a little to their burdens, while several dry seasons had added to this list of discouraging circumstances. The year itself opened with a dry season, the ground being almost as hard and arid as in August. The drought extended all over the State, and particularly were its effects felt in the ranches of the lower counties, where cattle were dying off by the thousands. Truly this year began with dismal auguries for the people of the county and State generally.

Copper mining still continued with unabated zeal and industry. Mining districts increased, and incorporation of companies with dizzy figures for capital stock was the order of the day. The companies incorporated were: May Union Company, capital stock $48,000, doing business in Indian Valley; North Star Company, capital stock $18,000, place of business Ashton; Copper Hill Company, capital stock $22,500, doing business at Ashton; Blue Hill Company, capital stock $45,000, place of business Colusa; Pioneer Company, capital stock $16,500, place of business Indian Valley; Colusa Mining Company, capital stock $34,500, place of business Colusa; Indian Valley Company, capital stock $48,000, place of business Colusa; Blazing Star Company, capital stock $39,000, place of business Ashton.

In February a bill passed the Assembly fixing the boundary

line of Lake County on this side of Bear Valley, a boundary so unreasonable and abnormal as to call forth the protests of the people of Colusa County. The bill was killed in the Senate.

March 16, hail fell to the depth of five or six inches, in the evening, at Sycamore Slough.

Mining excitements having broken out in various parts of Nevada, particularly in Reese River and Humboldt, as also in Boise, Idaho, numbers of Colusans set out for these distant fields of venture. Subsequent events show that most of them returned, and that of those who returned, few had succeeded as well as if they had remained.

April 19, the county Democratic Convention met at the court-house in Colusa. Judge J. W. Thompson presided, and J. M. Wilson was elected secretary. C. D. Semple, I. N. Cain and T. A. Botts were appointed a Committee on Resolutions. The resolutions adopted would serve more to exhibit as curiosities the vagaries and hallucinations of the fierce partisans of that day than to be treasured up or reproduced with resentment now and here. Among many resolves following a quintuple of "whereas," a few are selected for their defiant bluntness. One reads as follows:—

Resolved, That war is disunion; that it is subversive of the American principle; that all just powers of government are derived from the consent of the governed; that at no time could war have restored the Union, even if it had been prosecuted for no other purpose than to execute the laws; that no free American should desire a Union with subjugated States—and enslaved people.

Another resolution "straight from the shoulder" is couched in the following words:—

Resolved further, That we are in favor of peace upon any terms that shall be honorable to both the belligerents, and therefore our delegates are hereby instructed not to vote for any delegate to the National Convention who will support any War Democrat as a candidate for President or Vice-President.

The convention then chose C. D. Semple, Robert Harris, S. M. Wright and John A. Rush as delegates to the Democratic State Convention, while the following gentlemen were appointed the County Central Committee for the ensuing year: J. Hart, Chairman; C. Kopf, I. N. Cain, U. S. Nye and A. J. Scoggins.

May 1.—That there was very little contention among neighbors or violation of the criminal laws is readily shown by the small amount of business spread upon the docket of the District

Court, which convened on this day. The calendar only exhibited ten cases, only in one of which was the State a plaintiff. Most of these cases had lingered on the docket for several years, leaving very little for the court and juries to adjudicate.

The celebration of the Fourth of July was carried out in a most enjoyable manner in Colusa. Some six hundred persons were on the grounds to participate in the patriotic festivities. Hon. John A. Rush delivered an impromptu address, and Rev. Mr. Barton read the Declaration of Independence. There was dancing in the court-room in the afternoon and at night, with a display of fire-works in front of the court-house, which at times illuminated the plains around the town.

July 10, the officers and members of Colusa Lodge No. 142 F. and A. Masons attended the funeral of James B. Laing, who had died of consumption in Virginia City, Nevada, but whose remains were brought to Colusa for interment. Mr. Laing had resided in the county since 1851. He was the first deputy clerk of the county, and was elected clerk in 1853 and re-elected in 1855. In 1857 he was elected county judge.

General John Bidwell was nominated in this district for Congress by the Republicans in the latter part of August, the Democrats nominating Jackson Temple, of Sonoma County, as his opponent.

The assessor's report, which was completed about September the first, exhibits statistically many items of interest. From what is here quoted, the amount of land inclosed and cultivated for the year 1863 will be seen:—

	Acres.
Land inclosed	108,000
Cultivated	39,700
Land in wheat	7,500
" " barley	20,000
" " oats	1,000
" " corn	550
" " beans	50
" " hay	10,500
" " alfalfa	100

NUMBER OF HORSES.

American horses	1,460
Half-breed	2,615
Spanish	1,991
Total number	6,066

NUMBER OF MULES, CATTLE, SHEEP, ETC.

Mules	300
Asses	2
Oxen	295
Cattle	29,573
Sheep	88,431
Goats	275
Hogs	19,844
Beehives	1,000

FRUIT-TREES AND VINES.

Apple trees	17,500
Peach "	32,200
Pear "	2,700
Plum "	2,200
Cherry "	2,450
Nectarine trees	1,325
Quince "	90
Apricot "	190
Fig "	200
Grape-vines	50,000

September 14, a meeting of Catholics was held at the court-house for the purpose of establishing a Catholic mission. Rev. G. Laufthaler, a priest of New York, was present and preliminary steps were taken towards the erection of a church in Colusa. Colonel Hagar and Colonel Semple each passed their deeds for a block in the town to aid the project.

September 17, the Democracy of Colusa County met at the court-house to ratify the nomination of McClellan and Pendleton. Dr. Frank Spalding presided. W. H. Hobbs was chosen secretary. J. C. Addington at the same meeting was selected unanimously as the candidate for county superintendent of public instruction, and Will S. Green for county surveyor.

October 1, John O'Neil, a veterinary surgeon, was thrown out of his sulky in Colusa and died from the effects thereof two days afterwards.

October 9, Isaac Anderson, a long-time resident of Colusa County, died in Virginia City, Nevada.

The presidential election of this year was bitterly contested. Colusa had never before in a campaign enjoyed so many opportunities for hearing so much campaign oratory. The chief speakers on the part of the Democracy were Hon. Jackson Tem-

ple, Col. F. L. Hatch, Col. E. J. Lewis, Wm. Neely Johnson, and others of note. Those who presented the Republican side of the argument were Gen. John Bidwell, Jesse Goodwin, Henry Edgerton and G. W. Tyler. Political clubs of both parties were formed in various parts of the county, exhibiting at their gatherings the most ardent devotion to either Lincoln or McClellan. On election-day an incident occurred which showed the intensity of the conflict. Dr. Spalding, who had not been out of bed for two weeks, caused himself to be hauled to the polls, and when he reached there a hundred or more of his fellow-Democrats gave him an ovation in cheering him till the court-house rang with their applause. But the county went Democratic, McClellan carrying it over Lincoln by one hundred and fifty-one votes.

November 25, after a long period of drought, two successive dry seasons, the rain began falling, to the relief and gladness of everyone. As most of the cattle had been sent out of the county, the grass grew abundantly, and was not tramped down or eaten off, as would otherwise have been the case. The rain continued to send down its blessing for nearly two weeks, thus giving a renewed and quickening impulse to farming and causing more grain to be sowed this winter than in any previous year. During all these seasons of drought speculators had endeavored to cause people to believe that the supply of wheat and barley was greatly deficient, though the fact was the supply was equal to the wants of the country. Nevertheless they succeeded in forcing the markets to so high a figure that large quantities of grain were imported from Oregon and Chile. It now made a rapid decline in prices. If this had not taken place, hundreds of farmers would not have been able to buy feed and seed their lands.

Christmas was celebrated with private parties and trees bearing gifts for all comers. A ball was given at the court-house, which was the affair of the season, and of which the following gentlemen formed the Committee on Arrangements:—

Princeton, John Boggs, J. J. Waste; Ashton, E. S. Utter, W. W. Greene; Monroeville, A. C. St. John, Louis Mendleson; Grand Island, W. L. Nelson, George Stinchfield; Colusa, John H. Pope, W. H. Hobbs, Robert Barrows; Union, Joseph McVey, with Edward Hoole and Charles E. Price acting as floor managers.

1865.

January 1, the officers of Colusa Lodge No. 142 of F. and A. Masons, opened the year with the following officers: George F. Jones, W. M.; Robert Barrows, S. W.; A. Van Dorsten, J. W.; J. Hop. Woods, Treasurer; Edward Hoole, Secretary.

George Nichols, an old resident of Colusa County, was buried in an avalanche of snow while on his way to Virginia City, during the latter part of January. Five hundred dollars were offered for the recovery of his body.

For several months past indications of petroleum had been so frequently met with in the neighborhood of Simmon's Springs, on Bear Creek, and in many places in Antelope and Bear Valleys, as to excite great interest, if not bright dreams of sudden fortune, such as came to many in the oil discoveries of Pennsylvania. A great deal of work was performed in prospecting for the oil. The Colusa Petroleum Company was organized at Colusa, for the purpose of boring for oil in the district west of that town, with the privilege of working on some eight or nine different "indications." Louis Lewis bored with hand-drills on what was known as the Glotzbach place, on the Freshwater, a well about four hundred feet deep, the same now being a flowing well emitting a strong, inflammable gas, burning freely if conducted through a funnel and set on fire; but, as the oil was not in sufficient quantities, and the gas could not be utilized profitably, Lewis abandoned his project. Rowe and Fleeson began boring by hand about a quarter of a mile below Simmon's Springs, and constructed a water-wheel in order to use the waters of Sulphur Creek to run the machinery required for deeper explorations. To further the prosecution of their work, they proposed to receive cash subscriptions for any amount, large and small, and in return would issue certificates for double the amount, payable whenever a flowing well of oil was secured. A Mr. Hughes and Mrs. Warner, of Sacramento, used a steam-engine in boring for oil at Lane's place, now the McMichael farm, but they failed to find oil in paying quantities. An oil prospector from Virginia City, Nevada, named Taylor, bored to a good depth on the Gilmore ranch, in Bear Valley, and at other places in the foot-hills, but abandoned his labors in despair. The Empire Company had machinery constructed,

brought up by boat and taken out to their ground on Freshwater. The California Company did the same.

The Calmes claim, at Cub Valley, was thoroughly and patiently prospected, while all this time claims were being recorded with a rapidity and singular disregard for the rights of land-owners or of original locators, which showed an enthusiastic confidence in the richness of these borings which subsequent events did not justify. Everyone clung to the theory that as soon as the surface water was gotten rid of, veritable geysers of petroleum would gush out from under their drills, and, shooting upwards in oleaginous prodigality, the real great problem would then be how to store it or find barrels to contain it. After several months of careful prospecting, of hard work, and after sinking no inconsiderable sum of money, the oil enterprise was given up, and these expectant "dukes of Petrolia" soon philosophically forgot their disappointment in the less feverish but unfailing resources of the grain-field, the stock pasture, the shop, or the store.

March 30, Abraham K. Gibson, a pioneer of Colusa County, who located there in 1851, died in Potter's Valley, in Mendocino County.

After four years of bloody war, news reached here of the surrender of Lee and the fall of the Confederacy. Scarcely had the armies been disbanded when the intelligence of the assassination of Lincoln struck dismay and filled with grief the whole country. The news was received in the town of Colusa with expressions of regret and grief over the untimely murder of the President. The news being received on a Saturday evening, flags were hoisted at half-mast at sunrise on the following morning, both on the court-house and the Colusa House. These were both up on the day of the funeral, but not on Thursday. A small body of soldiers had shortly before been sent here under command of Captain Starr, who ordered the sheriff to hoist the flag on the court-house, which was accordingly done. To add to the excitement unavoidable in such scenes, several citizens of the town were reported at military headquarters as having expressed themselves jubilantly over the violent death of the President, one or more Democrats being charged with asserting that if the Republicans would fire a salute

over the tragic event, they, the Democrats, would furnish the powder. The rumor spread and was aggrevated by the sensational additions to the original story as it passed from mouth to mouth, and finally culminated in the arrest, by Captain Starr, of Marion Tate, Josiah Lee, Jonas Baer, D. Shepardson, A. J. Scoggins, Charles E. Price, H. Goodman and John Campbell.

These men were conveyed to Fort Alcatraz and put at hard labor, and were released after nearly two months' imprisonment. Even during this period of political acerbity, there occurred a pleasant incident in connection with one of the prisoners, which relieved the sternness of the situation. Marion Tate, one of the arrested, was engaged to be married to Mrs. Susan M. Berkey, of the town of Colusa. His prospective imprisonment seemed likely to defer their nuptials indefinitely. But his *fiancée* determined that prison bars should not prevent the marriage so earnestly desired by both. So she secured Tate's parole from Captain Starr, married him on a Tuesday evening, in the presence of a goodly assembly of both Republicans and Democrats, of officers and soldiers, and on the following morning Tate reported again as a prisoner. It might be added here that the grand jury of the county in the following October indicted Captain Starr for the crime of kidnapping in arresting citizens of Colusa County without authority of law.

June 17, Fisher Calmes, an excellent young man and citizen, was drowned in the Sacramento River, just below Moon's ranch.

July 4, the nation's birthday was appropriately celebrated at Colusa. A. Calden acted as the marshal of the day. Ed. Hoole read the Declaration of Independence, and J. Deal was the orator of the occasion.

July 12, something phenomenal in the weather of the county took place. Snow fell in Antelope Valley, covering the ground in some places, and shortly afterwards disappeared.

July 22, the Democratic County Convention met and was presided over by G. C. Ingrim, of Bear Valley, with James M. Wilson, of Grand Island, as secretary. The ticket formed consisted of Jackson Hart for County Clerk, Sam. M. Wright for Sheriff, J. Hop. Woods for Treasurer, Dudley Shepardson for District Attorney, Samuel H. Small for Assessor, I. N. Cain for

Coroner and Public Administrator, J. C. Addington for Superintendent of Public Schools and James S. Long for Surveyor.

July 29, the Republican Convention organized, with J. J. Hicok, Chairman, and J. F. Sherwood, Secretary. Its nominees were: For Sheriff, A. Calden; County Clerk, Julius Weyand; District Attorney, J. W. Platt; Treasurer, J. L. Howard; Assessor, U. F. Moulton; Coroner, John Cheney; Superintendent Public Schools, S. A. Waldron; Surveyor, S. B. Talbot. One of the resolutions of the platform adopted at this convention favored negro emancipation but opposed negro suffrage.

September 5, the county elections resulted in an average Democratic majority of two hundred for every officer. The brunt of the fight made by the Republicans was on Calden for Sheriff, yet Wright, Democratic, secured a majority of one hundred and sixty-two.

October 3, Dr. T. H. B. Anderson was appointed to the Colusa Conference of the M. E. Church South, by the Pacific Conference. Dr. Anderson served for several years in Colusa, and by his scholarship and devotion to duty, endeared himself to all.

Cattle stealing in the fall of this year was carried on in a systematic manner throughout most of the northern counties of the State. In Colusa County the ranchmen were not exempt. John Toney, Wm. Joselyn and Wm. Bramer were arrested, indicted for stealing two droves of cattle, one from Nelson & McVey, and the other from J. C. Wilson. They were found guilty and sentenced to the State prison by Judge Dunlap, for long terms. This summary vindication of the law had the immediate effect of breaking up a large band of horse and cattle thieves.

1866.

The new year, socially, was ushered in by a grand ball at Princeton chiefly attended by young people from many parts of the county, while their elders enjoyed a dance at Colusa in the supervisor's room. The January apportionment of the State School Fund amounted to $1.39 per child; the county, to $1.42. The number of school-children was rated at five hundred and fifty-nine.

January 8, John H. Liening, the postmaster, was arrested on

complaint of B. F. Patton and J. W. Jones, charging him with opening a sealed letter at the post-office not addressed to himself. Liening was a few weeks afterwards tried by a jury, most of whom were political antagonists, and promptly acquitted. The prosecution was the outgrowth of partisan hostility.

January 16, a bill was introduced into the Legislature by Smith, of Butte County, to take from Colusa into Butte County all that portion of Colusa County on the east side of the river. The petition on which this bill was passed, though containing many names, was signed by only two residents and tax-payers of Colusa County. A remonstrance was prepared and subscribed to universally throughout the county. The act, however, passed the Senate.

January 30, J. H. Liening, J. C. Treadway and H. Hadley were arrested on indictment of Grand Jury for kidnapping. The intent of the indictment was to connect these gentlemen with having caused the arrest of citizens of Colusa County, of which mention has already been made, for exulting over the assassination of President Lincoln. These arrests to a great extent grew out of the political friction of the period. The defendants subpœnaed over one hundred witnesses in their behalf, many of them Democrats. At the first trial of Liening, the jury disagreed, and on the second hearing, a few days later, a verdict of not guilty was brought in. Treadway was tried the first time and the jury failed to find a verdict. The charges against both Hadley and Treadway were afterwards dismissed on motion of the district attorney, on the ground of the impossibility of securing a verdict by a jury impartially selected, on account of the political character the case had assumed.

February 16, Reed, of Yolo County, introduced a bill in the Legislature providing for the survey of a route for a great irrigation canal through Colusa, Yolo and Solano Counties. One year previously the residents of that portion of Colusa County lying near the Sacramento River, desired to satisfy themselves of the practicability of constructing a large canal for the purpose of irrigating the dry plains of that county. They secured the services of a competent engineer, who, with the assistance of Will S. Green, the county surveyor, who had been advocating systematic irrigation for years previously, ran a preliminary line

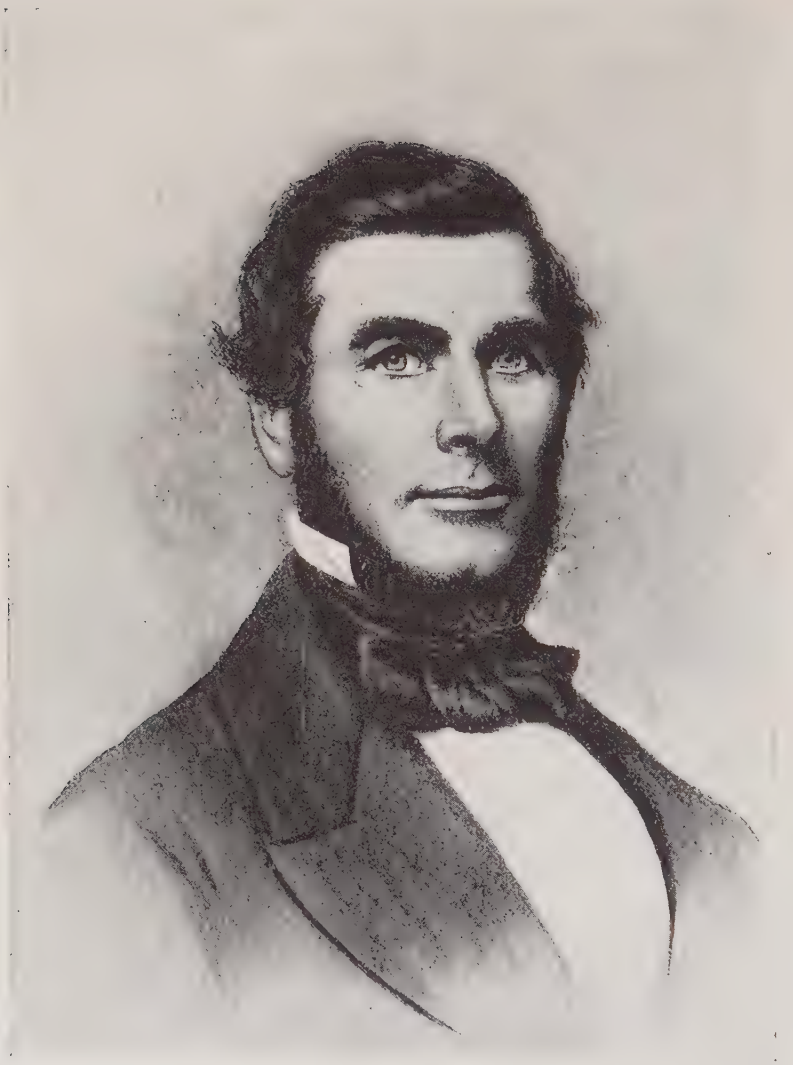
of levels for a canal one hundred feet wide at the bottom, four feet deep, with side slopes of two to one. And from the line thus run an examination of the ground, an approximate estimate of excavation and detailed estimates of head-gates, culverts and waste-weir, demonstrated the practicability of the survey. It was upon this survey that Mr. Reed based this bill. The Assembly voted to appropriate $8,000 for the survey of this canal, and was followed by the Senate the same day.

March 1, a difficulty occurred between John Ketchersides and James May, just outside of the town of Colusa, over a band of sheep, in which May was shot, dying almost immediately afterwards. Ketchersides surrendered himself to the authorities, was taken before Justice Cooper, and the case against him dismissed.

March 2, Tuck Glasscock was arrested at Cortinez, charged with taking a number of sheep belonging to Julius Weyand.

March 10, a call was issued to all persons interested in the defeat of the Diaz grant, to meet in Colusa for the purpose of devising ways and means. Nearly the whole of the southern half of the county was, at this time, clouded by the shadow of a grant of eleven leagues of land, claimed by General Halleck and his associates, Peachy and Billings. Every owner of land or settler from the Larkin grant to Knights Landing and from the Jimeno to Clear Lake was interested in removing this cloud and perfecting his title.

It was early in the spring of this year in that season when a young man's mind lightly turns to thoughts of love or pleasurable reformation, that one Sam Snyder, a local character in his way, who had lived with Digger Indians, and had eaten, danced, sweat and jumped into the river with them, concluded to try his allurements on the daintier females of the white people. For this purpose he issued the following communication: "Having been for some time past accused of being matrimonially allied to a female of dusky hue, and of being immoral and vicious in my habits, I desire to announce that if I have so offended, my life henceforth shall be a moral, virtuous and industrious one. For that purpose I hereby offer to enter into marital relations with any white female of respectability, anywhere between the ages of twenty and thirty years. I am a working man and therefore desire that my wife shall be a working woman.



RICHARD J. WALSH.

Weight and appearance no object. Any female who can respond to this offer may address me by mail at Colusa." The marriage records of that time fail to show that Sam succeeded in finding anyone to take the contract of supporting him, once filled by the dusky-hued native American *artiste* in grasshopper pie.

April 6, Ernest Zisseniss, an employe of Henry Burrows, at Grizzly Bend, was drowned in a slough three miles east of the French crossing of Butte Creek.

During the month of April, the proprietors of the *Sun* established a volunteer mail route, on which, leaving Colusa on Sunday morning, they would carry mail matter for anyone desiring it, and also take along with them copies of their newspaper to subscribers on the route. The route lay from Colusa up the east side of the river to Jacinto; up Stony Creek to African Valley, and by the way of Nye's and Stone corral on the return trip. This was a much-needed piece of enterprise, seeing that except the tri-weekly mail from Marysville, the people of the county had no mail facilities worth anything to them.

April 30, R. J. Walsh, a wealthy land-owner in the county, died of pneumonia. His remains were taken to San Francisco for burial in the Catholic cemetery. His biography will be found elsewhere in this work.

May 27, Rev. Father Crinnian held services in Colusa. At their close $1,800 were subscribed for the erection of a Catholic Church. Grand Island had also contributed $400.

Some idea of the immense amount of grain raised in the county this season may be given by the statement that one firm in Sacramento City disposed of over $20,000 worth of agricultural implements to the farmers of the county during the last spring months.

A band of murderers and thieves had for a long time made their headquarters at Cortinez and Cache Creek Canyon. A warrant was issued April 22nd for the arrest of Tuck Glasscock, one of the leaders of this gang of outlaws. He was captured at his father's house and brought to Colusa. Glasscock told the officer arresting him not only of many thefts of horses but also of a murder committed by Jose Gonzales, a Spaniard, who had resided at Cortinez for several years. The murdered man was

an escaped convict named Jose Maria Juarez, who had just sold a stolen band of sheep, and had some $1,200 in his possession. The body was found and the buck-shot in his neck showed he had been killed with a shot-gun. Gonzales and his wife were arrested and placed in jail. Three more of this band were a few days afterwards hunted down and locked up. Gonzales was indicted for murder, and his case certified to the District Court for trial. Here Gonzales withdrew his plea of not guilty of murder and pleaded guilty of manslaughter, and was sentenced to eight years in State prison.

A company was formed with H. C. Bailey, of Grand Island, as the leader, having for his companions M. Tate, B. F. Patten, Wm. H. Thompson and Thomas Click, who agreed to start for Texas on September 20th in order to find homes. Several meetings had been held to induce others to join them, with the same object in view.

July 4.—This year the town of Colusa failed to celebrate the national holiday, something unusual in its history. At other places in the county there was a pleasing display of patriotism. A well-attended ball was the leading feature of the celebration at Grand Island; at Shelton's, on Stony Creek, there was a large gathering of neighbors, while at the ranch of Stephen Reese, in Bear Valley, there were the old-time oration and music, followed by a picnic and dance.

August 6, the Board of Supervisors allowed the county auditor a salary of $500 per annum. . . Resignation of J. C. Addington as county superintendent of public schools accepted, and W. S.Green appointed to fill the vacancy.

October 3, Captain Hukely and an Indian named Crow were arrested at the instance of W. P. Hanson, charged with poisoning some four Long Valley Indians a month previously. These Indians had partaken of some soup and died from its effects. The case was heard before Squire Cooper, and about one hundred Indians were in attendance. The accused were discharged.

November 1, Colusa was made a money-order post-office.

November 18, Judge Hiram W. Dunlap, the acknowledged leader of the Democratic party, died of consumption. He was a native of New Hampshire, and was forty-one years of age at the

time of his death. He came to Colusa in 1851 and engaged in the mercantile business in company with J. N. Suydam. He was elected to the Legislature in 1856. In 1863 he was chosen county judge. He left a wife and three children.

December 16, Samuel M. Wright, sheriff of the county, died. Deceased was born in Lawrence County, Alabama, in 1821, came to California in 1849, and to Colusa County in 1854. At the time of his death he was serving his second term as sheriff. He was a highly-respected and influential citizen.

1867.

January 1, the postmaster-general advertised for proposals to carry the mails from Chico to Colusa and back once a week; also from Chico by Stony Creek to Nome Cult.

January 9, Levi Stevens was arrested, charged with the murder of an Indian, who was defending, it was claimed, his house and family from the invasion of white men. The case against Stevens was dismissed.

January 22, John Stevens was killed in Wilson's Saloon, in Colusa, by James Tevis. Tevis was committed, without bonds, to await the action of the grand jury. Tevis was found guilty of murder in the first degree, and was sentenced to be hanged, by Judge Belcher.

February 9, the Colusa County Library Association was organized, with W. S. Green, President; Charles Spalding, Vice-President; R. R. Rush, Recording Secretary; C. S. Allen, Corresponding Secretary; John Compton, Treasurer.

March 9, I. N. Cain resigned the office of coroner and public administrator, and was appointed sheriff, to fill vacancy caused by death of S. M. Wright.

Heavy rains had fallen all this winter, and the roads leading around and out of the county, were many of them, at least, impassable for several weeks. Owing to the overflow, a great deal of land that was in grain the previous season was not put in grain this year, but more was sown in the high land. . . The Odd Fellows began taking measures to organize a lodge at Colusa. . . A little daughter of Mrs. Lane, of Antelope Valley, was instantly killed by a pistol in the hands of heryoung brother Everett, who was not aware that the weapon was loaded. . . Quarterly meeting of M. E. Church South held at Prince-

ton. . . The Moselle Smelting Works commenced to turn out copper. . . Bishop Kavenaugh held services several times in the court-house.

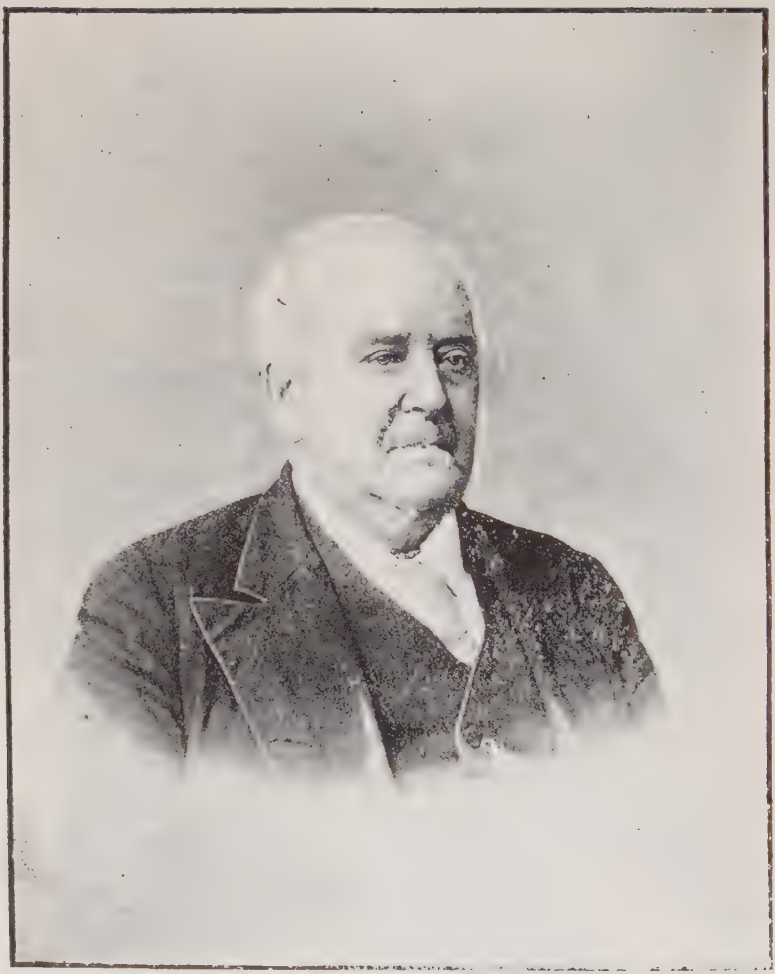
March 23, a meeting of members of the order of Odd Fellows was held. Dr. C. A. Hathaway, of Oriental Lodge, No. 45, was Chairman and M. Stinchfield, Secretary. A resolution was adopted to unite and institute a lodge at Colusa. C. Spalding, A. S. Culp, O. F. Cook, Jacob Weaver and M. Stinchfield were appointed a committee to procure regalia and jewels and correspond with the Grand Lodge. . . Major Cooper, in soliciting contributions to relieve the distress of the poor in the Southern States, succeeded in placing $250 in the shot-bag he carried around for this purpose. . . Elder Pendegast held a series of protracted meetings during the fourth week of April.

May 1, the children of the Sabbath-school held a picnic in the grove below Colusa. About one hundred children participated. Miss Lucretia Liening was crowned Queen of May and Miss Georgia Allen, Miss Belle Greene and Miss Florence Anderson served as maids of honor. In the evening of this day Squire McDaniels gave a charity ball for the benefit of the Southern sufferers, realizing $100 therefrom. . . Deputy Grand Master Merrith, and a number of the officers of the Marysville Lodge, aided in instituting a lodge of Odd Fellows at Colusa. The officers elected were: M. Stinchfield, N. G.; W. F. Goad, R. S.; Austin Cook, P. S.; Jackson Hart, Treasurer.

May 10, Alexander Montgomery, a wealthy and enterprising land-owner of the county, on the eve of his departure to revisit the scenes of his childhood in the north of Ireland, and to make the tour of Europe, gave a grand ball and sumptuous banquet at the court-house to a delighted and royally-entertained assembly of his friends.

May 21, Messrs. D'Artenay, Schreiber & Co., after spending many thousands of dollars in putting up smelting works at the Lion claim, were forced to suspend operations. The shareholders agreed to purchase a Haskell furnace and appointed Julius Weyand and Fred Clay to make the necessary arrangements. . . Julius and Gus Weyand had been threatened for some time by a number of horse and sheep thieves. The brothers started out on a hunting trip and were gone a week

County Jail, Colusa.



Hon. C[illegible]

longer than was expected. Fearing that they met their doom at the hands of these marauders, their neighbors organized a party and went in search of them, but the Weyands returned home the next day, having met with no adventures. . . S. C. Chester took charge of the National Hotel at Colusa.

June 1, the Democratic County Convention assembled, with J. S. Long, chairman, and Gil Jones, secretary. The following officers were nominated: County Judge, Frank Spalding; County Clerk, Jackson Hart; Sheriff, I. N. Cain; District Attorney, W. F. Goad; Treasurer, J. Hop. Woods; Assessor, S. H. Small; Public Administrator and Coroner, Lewis Cary; Superintendent Public Schools, S. W. Britton. C. D. Semple, Jackson Hart and J. S. Gibson were appointed delegates to the State Convention.

June 2, a little daughter of J. B. Dunham, residing at the foot-hills, near Nye's, was thrown from a horse and so fatally injured that she expired the following morning.

June 12, the Democratic Joint Convention of Colusa and Tehama Counties nominated Colonel E. J. Lewis, of Tehama, for the Senate and W. S. Green, of Colusa, for the Assembly. . . White Scoggins, a seven-year-old son of A. J. Scoggins, was drowned in the river near Colusa.

June 22, the Republican District Convention met at St. John and nominated A. G. Tooms, of Tehama, for the Senate and S. A. Waldron, of Colusa, for the Assembly. . . E. A. Harris, of Sycamore Slough, announced himself by posters scattered through the county as an independent candidate for sheriff. . . John Strong, a sporting man of Colusa County, was killed at Santa Rosa in the back room of a saloon. His assailant was acquitted.

July 13, the Republican County Convention nominated their ticket at the court-house. It consisted of: County Judge, J. B. Hicok; Sheriff, A. Calden; County Clerk, J. P. Howard; District Attorney, J. G. Treadway; Treasurer, George Ware; Public Administrator and Coroner, Julius Weyand; Superintendent Public Instruction, W. W. Burnett; Assessor, R. G. Burrows; Supervisor First District, C. J. Diefendorff.

July 24, David Carter, a hard-working carpenter, but addicted to drink, in a fit of delirium runs across the fields near Colusa,

raving mad, and drowns himself in the Sacramento River.

August 1, an Indian and a Spaniard committed a brutal assault on the person of a highly respectable married woman living in the foot-hills. They were captured at Boggs' rancheria and confessed their crime. Public excitement ran high over the outrage; the whole neighborhood was up in arms. They were identified by the injured woman. A vote was taken by the crowd as to the course to be pursued with the criminals, and the decision was to hang them. They were accordingly taken to the nearest oak tree and lynched.

September 3, the State congressional and county elections returned an average Democratic majority in the county of two hundred and sixty.

September 6, the M. E. Church South began holding a camp-meeting on the west bank of the river near Sycamore. Father Fisher, Elder Barton and Rev. J. G. Shelton, P. E., with a full supply of other ministers, were in attendance. . . Colusa flour carried away the premium at the State fair. . . The oil well of L. Lewis was sunk seven hundred feet, but his funds giving out, a subscription list was prepared to raise money sufficient to continue the work to a depth of one thousand feet. . . Rev. B. F. Burris, Elder Peterson and Father Merel were visiting various places in the county and holding services at stated intervals in the interest of their particular denominations. . . W. K. Estil and H. H. Cook elected justices of the peace for Colusa township.

December 8, the first Catholic Church erected in the county was consecrated at Colusa by Bishop O'Connell. At this time none of the Protestant denominations had yet erected a church edifice in the county, being obliged, and for that matter content, to hold services in the scattered school-houses, in the homes of the farmers, or in the supervisors' room or the court-house at Colusa. . . Heavy rains and high water caused the river to reach the top of the river banks. So heavily did the torrents pour down that on the night of December 10 the river filled up three and a half feet. Thousands of sheep and cattle were taken to the high lands for security. Colusa and its environs at Christmas-time became an island in a yellow waste of water. Between here and the Coast Range the county presented the appearance

of an inland sea. At Grand Island a large portion of agricultural land was overflowed, and the Sacramento River was within half an inch of high-water mark.

1868.

January 4, installation of officers Colusa Lodge, No. 133, I. O. G. T., by P. G. M. Stinchfield. The officers were: A. S. Culp, N. G.; J. H. Pope, V. G.; Harry Peyton, R. S.; J. H. Liening, Treasurer; L. E. Hamilton, Marshal; W. N. Herd, Con.; Walter Wilson, O. G.; E. H. Small, I. G. A banquet in the evening terminated their proceedings. . . Wolson Black, in crossing a creek in Antelope Valley, was washed off his horse and drowned.

January 18, James Tevis, who had been sentenced to be hanged for the murder of John Stevens, had his sentence commuted by the Governor, to thirty years' imprisonment in San Quentin.

February 3, county treasurer's report in totals for the preceding quarter:—

Amount of State Fund	$25,761 35
Amount of Common Fund	17,087 53
Amount of School Fund	1,756 44
Amount of Building Fund	1,061 69
Amount of Interest Fund	3,631 10

J. M. Allen was appointed County Surveyor in place of Will S. Green, resigned.

During the latter part of January and the first days in February, a sort of pneumonia, epidemic in nature, prevailed, causing the death of a number of infants. Nothing of a similar character had been known before or since in the county.

February 15, O. S. Mason, acting coroner, held an inquest on the bodies of four Indians murdered in Cortinez Valley. The names of the Indians were Jim, Pinto, Lenons and Jake. Verdict of the jury was that they came to their death by pistol shots fired by unknown persons.

March 6, the river rose to an unprecedented height but soon subsided. It was caused by warm rains melting the snow in the mountains, together with a great precipitation.

March 16, Governor Haight approved a bill passed by the Legislature providing for the Board of Supervisors to issue bonds in an amount not to exceed $50,000, at 10 per cent inter-

est, the money to be used for road and bridge building throughout the county. On May 4 following, the board issued, in accordance herewith, one hundred bonds of the denomination of $500, and the result was the improvement of the roads in almost every direction, and the construction of substantial bridges.

March 24, Board of Supervisors fixed the county tax rate for that year at $1.32, which, with the State tax rate of $1.13, made $2.45.

April 12, Gilbert R. Abbe, a pioneer of the county since 1851, and who resided in Butte Creek township, died.

April 25, the People's Navigation Company organized, with a capital stock of $100,000. A. Calden was chosen President of the corporation; John H. Pope, Secretary; J. Hop. Woods, Treasurer. The *Enterprise*, a boat of this company, was launched in Stockton, August 24, following.

May 29, W. C. Smith, State deputy, organized a Lodge of Good Templars, at Colusa, with the following officers installed: W. C. T., J. F. Wilkins; W. V. T., Mrs. S. J. Cain; W. S., T. J. Kallins; W. F. S., O. S. Mason; W. T., Mrs. F. E. Small; W. M., H. T. Walker; W. D. M., H. B. Marshal; W. I. G., Miss M. D. Greene; W. O. G., W. T. Wright; W. C., M. K. Estil; P. W. C. T., J. A. Smith; R. H. S., Mrs. H. J. Allen; L. H. S., Miss Isabella Greene; Lodge Deputy, W. T. Wright. The Grand Jury, at their meeting, recommended the Supervisors to exclude dances and shows from the court-house. . . The wool clip of the year estimated at $200,000.

June 15, Colusa County Teachers' Institute organized at Colusa. S. W. Britton, then superintendent of schools, was chosen President; A. S. Cook, Secretary, and R. R. Rush, Vice-President. The meeting was one of interest.

July 2, death of M. B. Gibson, at Colusa, a pioneer of the county, settling there in 1851. He came to the State in 1849.

July 4.—Simmon's (now Wilbur) Springs was the scene of much enjoyment on this day, the people going there from all parts to celebrate.

August 9, B. Strode shot Jack Marble, while the two were riding together near Cortinez. The ball lodged in Marble's neck and he fell from his horse. Strode reported the matter at the county seat, and stated he acted in self-defense. Marble

remained in the locality where he was shot about a week without attention, when he was taken to Colusa and received medical treatment. It was impossible to remove the ball, which had lodged in the spinal column. Ten days after the shooting he died, after first making an ante-mortem statement charging Strode with his murder. A warrant was issued for Strode's arrest, but he had disappeared from the country.

September 4, camp-meeting opened at Princeton, under the direction of Rev. J. S. Shelton.

October 18, the steamer *Capital* run into the steamer *Colusa* and sunk the latter. Two boat-hands, who were asleep on the sunken boat at the time of the collision, were drowned.

December 5, a temple of the A. O. O. H. was organized at Colusa.

1869.

The new year was ushered in with a glorious rain, a warrant of a prosperous year. Prosperity in this county must come nearly altogether from the products of the soil. The town of Colusa had doubled her population since the beginning of the previous year, and the estimate was that ten thousand acres of new land would be plowed.

January 21, a young man named B. D. Pond was killed on Stony Creek. He was shot through the back while driving some hogs out of a field near Webb's place. W. S. Webb and William Webb, his son, were arrested and charged with the crime, but on examination before Justice Estil they were discharged. The Webbs were afterwards rearrested on a warrant sworn out before Justice Mason and gave bonds for their appearance before the Grand Jury, in the sum of $2,500. The trouble grew out of the fact that Webb, who is an old settler on Stony, had taken up a large claim of unsurveyed land, and, as was the habit in those days, threw a sort of brush fence across the valleys and claimed to the tops of the hills. Other parties had settled on his land; among them was Pond, the murdered man.

At this time great excitement prevailed all over the county. Fences and buildings of all kinds were being hastily erected on the so-called Diaz land grant, and which was the cause of so much litigation and attempts at adverse possession. The farmer left his plow, the lawyer his office, the merchant his

store, to secure for himself a portion of this debatable land, and wrest it from virginal waste to civilized productiveness. The Marysville land-office, L. B. Ayer register, worked diligently in order to take care of the multitude of pre-emption filings and homestead claims which came pouring in. These lands had but a short time previously been restored to private entry by the United States surveyor-general, and the register, refusing to let the lands be entered, had advertised them for thirty days, allowing persons having improvements thereon to file homesteads or pre-emptions. Hence the unusual activity in camping or building on the Diaz land grant. . . Washington's birthday was celebrated by a calico ball given by the Ancient Order of Oriental Humility at Colusa.

March 13, the residence of J. S. Gibson, ten miles west of Colusa, destroyed by fire, with a loss of $1,500. . . The first velocipede was seen in the county at Colusa, and drew out a large crowd to watch its speed and manipulation. . . Father Kelley, of the Catholic Church, Rev. L. C. Renfro, of the M. E. Church South, Rev. Mr. Beauchamp, of the Cumberland Presbyterian, were ministering at intervals among the people. Elder De Witt was preaching to the members of the Christian Church, which had just completed its church edifice in Colusa.

April 26, the Odd Fellows of Colusa celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of the foundation of their order, with a procession through the city, an oration by Robert Desty, of San Francisco, and a ball in the evening.

May 27, the heaviest norther experienced in several years swept over the plains of the county, prostrating trees and upsetting a few barns and out-houses. At Colusa it tore off a part of the cupola of the Catholic Church and wrenched window-frames from unfinished buildings. . . The district meeting of the M. E. Church South convened in their new church, holding services during five days, at which Bishop Marvin presided.

May 28, new hotel at Princeton opened with a grand ball. Hotel in charge of S. H. Jackson.

June 23, William Miller was killed on Mrs. Tiffie's ranch in a *melée* about some trifling matter. Miller had a long knife in his hand, which he endeavored to use on James Dobbins and others, when Dobbins shot him, inflicting a mortal wound. Dobbins

HON L. SCEARCE.

C E GRUNSKY.

was arrested, and afterwards acquitted on the ground of justifiable homicide. Dobbins was again arrested and placed under heavy bonds.

June 26, Sam Davis resigned as city marshal of Colusa. Samuel Wilson appointed in his place. A tri-weekly express began running from Colusa to Princeton. At a meeting of citizens of Colusa to discuss school matters, C. D. Semple and W. W. Greene were nominated trustees, with the express understanding that they would undertake to have a tax levied to build a new school-house. Major Cooper was the hold-over trustee. There were one hundred and fifty school-children in the town, but only indifferent accommodations for about thirty. J. C. Addington returned after a two years' absence in the East and resumed his connection with the Colusa *Sun*. . . A tri-weekly opposition stage line to Marysville established by James Smith; fare, $2.00. . . The Colusa Jockey Club, with flaring handbills, announce a purse "free for anything with hair and legs on" in the way of trotting and pacing horses in the county, "except Boggs' black horse and Van Dorstan's horse, 'Governor Haight.'"

July 4, celebrated by a ball and supper at Colusa, and by trotting and pacing races. On the following day a dispute over the ownership of land twelve miles northwest of Colusa, between E. C. Hunter and M. Sparks, terminated in a shooting affray, in which both parties took an active part. Hunter was shot through the ear. He was held to bail and Sparks discharged.

July 29, Thomas Neilson, a Dane, committed suicide by laudanum poisoning. . . Supreme Court reversed the decision in the case of Yates *vs.* Smith and Allen. The principles of this case involve the right to the town of Colusa. Yates claimed the land under the Colusa grant, and Smith and Allen under the Jimeno. Judge Belcher had decided in favor of Yates.

July 31, election in Colusa resulted in the success of the proposition to build a school-house to cost $8,500.

September 1, the elections in the county resulted in the usual large Democratic majorities. The ticket elected consisted of Laban Scarce, Assembly; Sheriff, J. B. Stanton; County Clerk, J. F. Wilkins; District Attorney, S. D. Wall; Assessor,

W. N. Herd; Treasurer, Harry Peyton; Surveyor, E. J. Edwards; Public Administrator and Coroner, L. Cary; Superintendent Public Schools, S. W. Brittan; Supervisor Third District, A. S. C. Cleek.

September 29, Trustees of Jackson School District ordered a new election to submit the question of raising $800 to build a new school-house (the proposition to raise $1,200 having been defeated). An election was also ordered in the Bridgeport school district. S. M. Bishop elected town marshal of Colusa over four aspirants.

November 8, George S. Hayward, living on the plains about twelve miles west of Colusa, was run over by a wagon and killed.

December 1, a lodge of the Knights of Pythias was instituted in Colusa by Grand Chancellor George H. Chard. The lodge is named the Oriental Lodge, No. 10. The following officers were elected and installed: James Davison, W. C.; M. L. Tindall, V. C.; Dan Smith, R. S.; J. H. Calden, B.; E. W. Jones, F. S.; O. S. Mason, G.; A. P. Spaulding, I. S.

December 14, J. H. Liening sold the Colusa House to French & Cromer, for $30,000.

December 20, two prisoners, Jack Jones and J. B. Forestelle, confined in the county jail, charged with felonies, made their escape. Forestelle was captured two weeks later by Waller Calmes.

1870.

January 6, John Burgett discovered in his cabin two miles from Colusa, suffering from a gun-shot wound in the head, and died the next day. Coroner Cary at the inquest was unable to decide whether the shooting was accidental, murderous or suicidal. A mysterious affair. . . Charles Allen, at a special election, chosen Marshal of Colusa. . . M. E. Church South organized a Sociable Society, drafted constitution and by-laws, and Miss Lettie Wilbur was chosen President, Miss Sue Howard, Vice-President, Miss Mattie Scoggins, Treasurer, and S. D. Wall, Secretary.

January 19, the Board of Trustees entered into a contract with J. B. Cooke, of Grass Valley, for the erection of water works in Colusa. His franchise was at that time for ten years. After the trial and acquittal of Moss, the Webb-Stony Creek

murder cases were dismissed, having cost the county thousands of dollars. In the protracted trial of these cases, some of the jurors tried hard to be excused from jury service, as is evinced by the following letter, whose orthographic desperation was only equaled by his disgust at the turn matters were taking in bringing in of disagreement: "To the Honorable Jedge of the Court of Colusa County I here set forth facts Apertaining to Said cases now on dokuments before Said jewrors And I herein avere that Said jewrors will not agree in any Cases now pending befor this Court Also I wish you to Bear in mind that I belong to no Secret Organation which others do And also an impartial jury Cannot try these Cases Therefore I Hope you will excuse me from serving on the jury." . . A bill was at this time introduced in the State Senate by Senator Hutchings to incorporate the "Colusa, Marysville and Nevada Railroad," in which the incorporation sought the aid of the city of Marysville and of Colusa, Sutter, Nevada and Yuba Counties to the extent of $450,000 for the building of the road, Colusa County to contribute $10,000 when the road had entered its territory.

March 1, articles of incorporation filed in the office of the Secretary of State by Messrs. Boggs, Goad, Hagar and Mills for the establishment of a banking house in Colusa, with a capital of $200,000.

March 4, Charles McCoy, an old resident of Bear Valley was shot by a man named Chapel. The cause of the trouble arose over the ownership of a piece of land. Chapel was discharged by Justice Ingram. Dr. May, formerly a resident of Colusa County, arrested on a charge of abducting or stealing his wife from the home of her parents in Yolo County, and was sentenced to four years in the State prison.

March 7, new county officers installed. Colonel Wilkins, County Clerk, appointed as Deputies, S. M. Bishop and Gabe Tutt. Stanton, the Sheriff, appointed G. G. Crandall, Under Sheriff, and R. R. Rush, Deputy Sheriff. . . Dr. Glenn loses a barn and some twenty head of horses by fire at Jacinto . . Good Templar Lodge organized at Princeton, with S. W. Spade as Worthy Chief Templar; also at Colusa, with H. P. Walker as Worthy Chief Templar, and Miss Lettie Wilbur as Worthy Vice-Templar, lectured on two evenings in Colusa.

March 24, a meeting of citizens was held to organize a Jockey Club, with the following officers: President, John Boggs; Vice-Presidents, John Culp, Col. George Hagar, J. S. Gibson, Col. E. J. Lewis, of Tehama, Dr. S. T. Brewster, of Plumas, Chas. F. Reed, of Yolo; Secretary, C. D. Bellows; Steward, M. Tate. . . James Keil, a resident of Cortinez Valley, found insane and sent to Stockton Asylum.

May 1, at the charter election of the town of Colusa, the following officers were chosen: Trustees, S. P. French, Gil. Jones, H. M. Hughes, Wm. Riley, Frank Rose; Marshal, C. S. Allen; Treasurer, E. W. Jones; Secretary, J. B. De Jarnatt. . . Judge Keyser presided for the first time in the district court. Board of Supervisors declared the office of County Superintendent of Schools vacant, and appointed Geo. W. Howard to fill the vacancy.

May 24, William Wingo convicted for the shooting of Michael Billow at Princeton, and sentenced, by Judge Spalding. to ten years' imprisonment.

June 1, liberty pole raising at Princeton; John Boggs, Master of Ceremonies; oration by Major S. D. Wall. Three men, named Chas. Lunn, E. T. Atkins and Thomas Bobo, arrested and charged with burglarizing the Town Talk Saloon, of Colusa The grand jury refused to indict them and they were discharged.

June 21, a little son of Wm. Miller was drowned in the river about two miles below Colusa, while bathing.

Colusa County authorities issued the following number of licenses for the year: Thirty saloons, $1,800; twenty-five traders (cigars and confectioneries), $840; three druggists, $90; three tin shops, $90; five hotels, $360; four livery stables, $120; furniture dealer, $30; two jewelers, $60; four brokers, $48; three lumbermen, $60; peddlers, about $500; propagation, $400.

July 4.—The day wascelebrated by the assembling of citizens in front of the Eureka Hotel, at Colusa, to listen to the reading of the Declaration of Independence, by Capt. J. P. Wood, and an oration by J. L. Howard. The hotel at Wilbur Springs destroyed by fire on the morning of the same day. New stage line between Knight's Landing and Princeton made its first appearance.

July 9, Sheriff Stanton arrested "Scotch Ned" Gergin, who

E. W. JONES

W. P. HARRINGTON

had stolen twelve head of milch cows from H. N. Yates, and was driving them to the Coast Range.

August 4, a dance given in the just-erected Clayburgh store building in Colusa, to celebrate the event. . . Rev. Father Becker stationed at Colusa Catholic Church. . . John Fletcher, a plasterer working for Judge Diefendorff, on Grand Island, committed suicide.

August 13, I. T. Rice, living on Merrill's farm, six miles above Colusa, was thrown from a wagon and killed. . . Princeton Good Templars organize a lodge. . . New and valuable discoveries in gold and cinnabar in the Sulphur Creek mining district. . . Good Templars organize a lodge at Spring Valley.

September 10, the assessment roll of the county foots up $4,315,946. There were 1,232 persons and firms assessed, making an average of about $3,500 to the tax-payer.

September 15, Colusa County Bank opened business with a capital stock of $200,000. W. F. Goad, President, and Wm. P. Harrington, Cashier. . . A peddler robbed of over $500 by foot-pads, in the canyon of Freshwater Creek, above Glotzbach's. . . Harl Brothers establish a general store in Bear Valley.

September 17, three men, named Alonzo Stewart, J. A. McClain and E. P. Wells, killed in Antelope Valley, presumably by Robert and W. H. Hamilton, for whose arrest Sheriff Stanton offers a reward of $3,000, and Governor Haight, $1,000.

October 8, the school election in Colusa resulted in favor of building a new school-house. J. H. Pope elected Assessor and Tax Collector.

October 10, Albert Mayfield shot and almost instantly killed by Rufus Fellows, at Newville. Fellows escaped. . . Court-house draped in mourning over receipt of the news of the death of Gen. Robert E. Lee. . . Rev. G. W. Fleming, M. E. pastor at Colusa. . . Census Marshal S. R. Murdock made returns of his work, giving the number of houses in the county at 1,283; families, 1,196; inhabitants, 6,093; improved land, 206,725 acres; wood land, 28,135 acres; unimproved land, 278,853 acres. . . James Lane, an old resident of the county, was found burned to death at the upper end of Colusa town. . . Six families in a body arrive from Missouri to settle at Stony Creek.

November 11, an Indian named Frank, drew a knife and attempted to stab J. Hop. Woods. He was arrested and bound over.

November 23, death of James H. Calden, of Princeton, an old settler in the county. . . Death of J. Hop. Woods, an extremely active and popular gentleman. He had served five consecutive terms as county treasurer.

December 1, William Hamilton, one of the brothers accused of killing Stewart, McClain and Wells, in Antelope Valley, on September 17, but who had escaped his pursuers, was brought to Colusa and jailed.

December 14, Levi Stevens, who had been discharged from the employ of D. Shepardson, became abusive and violent, and was shot and killed by the latter. . . Frank Beaudry, known as "Crazy Frank," a harmless wreck of a man, found dead in a little tent occupied by him on the bank of the river, above the ferry at Colusa.

December 22, a destructive fire broke out in Colusa, in Hughes & Cheeny's stable, destroying the building and burning several horses. John Koon's saloon was also burned. The goods were all removed from Greenham's bakery and Hamilton's saddlery store, and these buildings were saved. The total loss estimated at $5,900.

1871.

January 4, Colonel Cobb, of Antelope Valley, arrested as an accessory to the killing of McClain, Wells and Stewart. . . Some queer scenes were occasionally witnessed in the justice of the peace courts. In Squire Weaver's court, some very hard names were bandied by opposing attorneys, one of whom was fined $10, but the fine was remitted on the offending lawyer promising to stand the treats for the crowd. . . W. W. Greene disposed of his interest in the Eureka Hotel at Colusa. . . Congressman Johnson introduced a bill establishing post routes from Colusa to Newville, and from Ingrim's, in Bear Valley, to Grindstone.

January 15, Hon. J. H. Craddock, of Sutter County, holds county court for Judge Spalding, on account of the latter's illness.

February 2, Germans of Colusa celebrate the surrender of Paris with bonfire and burning of powder.

February 18, John Arnold appointed town marshal of Colusa. . . A human skeleton was plowed up on Kilgore's ranch, near the county seat. . . A post-office established at Kanawha, formerly the adobe house, Levi Welch, postmaster. . . Candidates for town marshal, John T. Arnold, Jonas Baer, Lyman Oatman and Marion Tate.

February 28, the dams placed in Sycamore Slough by the trustees of Reclamation District, No. 108, carried away by the flood. The dams cost the district $7,000. . . Elder Carpenter, of the Christian Church, and Elder C. W. Rees, of the Baptist denomination, active in church work at that period.

March 15, a lodge of A. O. U. W. organized at Colusa; O. S. Mason chosen Worthy Commander and Rev. L. E. V. Coon was appointed acting Past Worthy Commander.

April 19, a feud between two brothers-in-law resulted in a street affray in Colusa between Isaac A. Cleghorn and A. B. Hawkins, both of Antelope Valley. . . Cleghorn drew a Remington five-shooter and Hawkins a Sharp four-shooter. Cleghorn was wounded in the right shoulder. . . So thick had candidates become for the various county offices that thirty-five had already announced themselves as candidates before the Democratic Convention to fill the offices of county judge or State senator down to supervisor. . . In a fit of despondency, Edwin Samuels drowns himself in the Sacramento River, near Colusa.

May 1, at the Colusa town local election, the interest of the day centered on the office of town marshal, John T. Arnold being elected. James McTurk found guilty of assault with a deadly weapon. School trustees of Colusa elected, Jack Hart, W. S. Green and J. W. Goad.

May 31, William Hamilton and Colonel A. Cobb, charged with the murder of Deputy Sheriff McClain in Antelope Valley, discharged in the District Court at Marysville.

June 6, two heavy shocks of earthquake felt in Bear Valley T. J. Hart appointed town attorney. The remains of Dr. A. J. Johnson, an esteemed citizen of Colusa, brought home for interment from New York City. His funeral was remarkable for the respect and evidences of grief it elicited from the community.

July 5, at a saloon formerly known as the Webb Ranch,

on Stony Creek, occupied by Tant Greene, an altercation occurred between the brothers Van and John McDaniels and Greene, in which Greene shot and killed Van McDaniels. Greene came to the county seat and gave himself up.

July 18, O. F. Cook, formerly of the Colusa Mill, leased for a term of years the Grand Island Flouring Mills.

August 7, Judge Frank Spalding, on account of ill health, resigns his place on the Democratic ticket as the nominee for county judge of Colusa County. . . Governor Haight and Creed Haymond address the Democracy at Colusa.

August 28, a very large gathering at the court-house to hear the joint debate between Pearce and Coghlan, Democratic and Republican candidates respectively for Congress. . . Dwelling-house of F. M. Rose, in Colusa, destroyed by fire, with a loss of nearly $3,000.

The county elections this fall were hotly contested. The Democratic ticket, consisting of the following candidates, was elected throughout by handsome majorities: For Joint Senator, John Boggs; for Assemblyman, Loomis Ward; County Judge, F. L. Hatch; Sheriff, J. B. Stanton; County Clerk, Giles G. Crandall; District Attorney, S. D. Wall; Treasurer, Harry Peyton; Assessor, W. N. Herd; Surveyor, James L. Long; Superintendent of Schools, E. J. Edwards; Coroner, F. X. McAtee; Supervisor (Second District), C. Kopf. The Republican candidates were: State Senator, C. J. Diefendorff; Assemblyman, Harry Collins; County Judge, J. J. Hicok; Sheriff, J. H. Liening, County Clerk, J. L. Howard; District Attorney, A. L. Hart; Treasurer, William P. Harrington; Assessor, J. C. Lovelace; Surveyor, J. H. Jones; Superintendent of Schools, E. Read; Coroner, Julius Weyand; Supervisor (Second District), C. Boardman.

October 18, Marsh Glasscock was killed in his saloon at Spring Valley by W. R. Mills, of the Ohio House. Coroner's jury rendered a verdict of justifiable homicide. . . Colusa amateurs gave their first entertainment at Wood's Hall, appearing in the short plays of Madcap, Phantom and Family Jars. . . Rev. E. K. Miller, of M. E. Church South, appointed to the pulpit of Colusa.

October 17, F. L. Hatch elected county judge over J. J.

Hicok and Shephardson. The justices elected throughout the county were: Stony Creek, J. Heaton and S. N. Green; Monroe, S. A. Robinson and W. White; Colusa, John Dunlap and Samuel Baker; Colusa No. 2., J. T. Daley and J. H. Graham; Union, J. S. Black and John Cartwright; Grand Island, James Hern and H. Davis; Spring Valley, Godfrey Ingrim and J. B. Lucas; Indian Valley, J. W. Gaither and Julius Weyand.

November 2, County Assessor Herd in his report to the State authorities estimates the population of the county at nine thousand. The number of registered voters was at this time, two thousand seven hundred. . . Daniel Blair, who had settled on Freshwater Creek as early as 1853, died in Crawford County, Pennsylvania, while visiting relatives. . . Rev. W. H. Hill, of Sacramento, occasionally visited Colusa at this period to minister to members of the Episcopal Church. . . J. M. Lemon engaged with a force of two hundred men in building a levee around Grand Island, in Colusa and Yolo Counties. It is intended to reclaim seventy thousand acres of land owned by A. H. Rose, L. A. Garnett, W. C. Ralston, and others.

December 2, Snow was unusually heavy in the mountains the Coast Range having the appearance of a solid mountain of snow. . . Jones and Gage began the erection of a flour-mill in Colusa.

1872.

January 1, death of Mrs. Stephen Cooper, who came to California as early as 1846 and located in Colusa County in 1854, on what is known as the Cooper Homestead, near the town of Colusa.

February 3, a large mass-meeting of the farmers of Colusa and Sutter Counties held in Colusa to oppose the levee or dam across Butte Slough and the mode of reclamation adopted by district No. 5. Jonas Spect presided and speeches made by A. L. Hart, J. H. Liening, W. H. De Jarnatt, T. J. Hart and others. John Grant and William Cullin, two former residents of Colusa, arrested for participating in the robbery of Wells, Fargo & Co.'s treasure-box on the Shasta stage during the previous summer.

February 27, Colonel Charles D. Semple, a prominent and much-respected pioneer, died at his residence in Colusa. He

settled in the county in 1850. (See biography.) Three men, named Smith, Amadon and Ralph, drowned from a small scow-boat after leaving Eddy's landing. . . Clark Hammerson by his skill in billiards wins the champion's cue in Colusa. . . Advertisements published to engage school-teachers. . . Complaint is made by the county board of examination, consisting of E. J. Edwards, G. W. Howard and E. Rousseau, that many of the applicants for teachers' certificates are singularly ignorant. One applicant being asked to parse "That he should refuse is not strange," learnedly told the board that "strange is in the objective case after the preposition not."

March 20, C. Kopf and E. W. Jones, Past Grands of Colusa Lodge, No. 133, I. O. O. F., elected representatives to the State Grand Lodge. . . For more than a year past, a very strange object in human form, known as "Chaparral Joe," has been sojourning in the dense thicket near the line dividing Colusa and Yolo Counties. He lived, hermit-like, in the brush, and only sallied out when hunger drove him, with shot-gun on shoulder to ask for food from his terrified neighbors. He is a wild man and swears he will not be captured alive. Several parties were sent out to capture him but failed. He is the terror of the women and children in the neighborhood of his lair. . . James Tevis, convicted, in 1868, in Colusa County, of murder and sentenced to thirty years' imprisonment in penitentiary, is pardoned by Governor Booth.

April 9, Al McGee, an old resident of the county, disappeared strangely, nearly a year previously. His remains found on an island in Mill Creek in Tehama. It was thought he had wandered off in a temporary fit of insanity. . . One thousand head of sheep boldly stolen in the night from the corral of A. J. Scoggins on the plains a few miles from Colusa. Wild cats in great numbers are being shot and trapped in the foot-hills, and particularly in Stony Creek Valley.

June 3, G. W. Buchanan began running a line of tri-weekly stages between Colusa and Newville *via* Kanawha, and Sam L. Goulding a stage line, running tri-weekly from Colusa to Wilbur and Bartlett Springs.

May 25, William Ogden brought the first steam traction wagon into the county. Its appearance created quite a sensa-

tion. . . Louis Doty attacked by two unknown men on the Catlin ranch near the Mountain House. His throat was cut, and windpipe severed, yet he survived six weeks.

June 5, the building covering the retorts of the Colusa Manufacturing Company at Colusa destroyed by fire. Loss, $1,000.

June 15, W. Lee Knox, an old resident of Colusa, dies.

June 15, the Democracy of the county met in convention in the court-house, when the following gentlemen were elected delegates to the State Convention: W. F. Goad, John Boggs, M. Davis, A. Wood, J. M. Steele, S. D. Wall. One of the resolutions of instruction to these delegates favored the "choice of delegates to the National Convention who will oppose the nomination or indorsement of any Republican to be our standard-bearer, and warmly, honestly and faithfully nominate some good and honest Democrat of the old Jefferson school." W. F. Goad afterwards sent from Colusa County as a delegate to the National Convention held at Baltimore.

July 4.—To-day's celebration of the national holiday, at Colusa, one of the largest and most enthusiastic ever yet seen in the county. The Marysville band and that of the San Francisco circus furnished the music in a grand procession. George W. Kuhnert was marshal of the day; chaplain, E. K. Miller. The Declaration was read by M. L. Tindall and the oration was a finished effort by Colonel F. L. Hatch. These were followed by a barbecue and a grand ball given in the warehouse of E. W. Jones. . . Lyman Oatman, a long-time resident and a man of generous impulses and progressiveness, dies. . . James H. Riddle, an old and highly-esteemed citizen of the county, dies at Princeton. . . A terrible catastrophe occurred at Reese's ranch, eight miles from Princeton, in which a white boy and two Chinamen were killed by the explosion of a steam cylinder to an engine carrying a separator to a threshing-machine. Many of the by-standers and harvest-hands were injured, and the harvest machinery burned. . . S. T. Kirk elected City Attorney by the Board of Trustees. . . John Glotzbach dies of wounds inflicted by the accidental discharge of a gun he was handling.

July 5, John Dempey, a young boy, was drowned in the Sacramento River at Princeton, while bathing. . . It is now esti-

mated that not less than one million sacks of grain will be shipped from the county during the season. . . At the Democratic Convention to nominate a supervisor for the third district, held at the house of J. I. Steward, of Princeton, George M. Sutton, of Prairie, was made the nominee on the fourth ballot.

August 3, George Housman was found dead in his cabin on Knight's sheep ranch, in Antelope Valley. His death was caused by hard drinking. . . Hon. John Boggs declines to be presented as a nominee for Congress. The trustees of the Colusa school district chose for the ensuing term the following teachers, and fixed their salaries: Principal, John Dooner, $125 per month; Jackson Hatch, $90; Florence Miller, $89; Mary Gill, $65.

August 8, four Chinamen enter a wash-house at Princeton, beat the inmates, and rob them of $253 in silver. . . Colusa flouring-mill running night and day. . . The Greeley-Grant presidential campaign at fever heat. . . Eighteen hundred tons of wheat on the river bank at Colusa awaiting shipment.

August 20, Oriental Lodge, K. of P., of Colusa, sends nearly all its members to Marysville to participate in a banquet given by brother Knights. . . Assessor's roll gives the amount of taxable property in the county, of all kinds, at $8,545,927.

August 25, E. H. Hildebrand, of Colusa, one of the oldest residents of the county, dies of lung fever. . . Ladies of Colusa present an American flag to the Democratic Club. . . Rufus A. Fellows, charged with the killing of Mayfield at Newville, acquitted in the district court.

September 4, Hon. John Boggs' horse "Jerome" took the purse of $450, at Marysville, in the trotting race. . . A party of Bear Valley Indians, under the influence of liquor, stopped at the ranch of H. N. Yates and drove Mrs. Yates and her child to the stubble in order to escape the insults of the drunken party. . . Benjamin Ball, of Butte Slough, claims the prize for the champion water-melon, weighing over seventy pounds.

September 25, Oscar Adams procured a horse at the Dexter Stable in order to proceed to Princeton. He was found dead the following morning in the road near the Seven Mile House. He had been thrown from the horse and had broken his neck.

October 4, Mrs. Harcourt begins the erection of a building at Colusa designed for a female academy. Elder Porter and Rev. E. Hoskin hold a series of services in the Christian Church.

October 16, four Indians, named Albert, Jeddo, Bill and Lopez, were working on John Culp's ranch, near Colusa. While intoxicated, three of them throw a lariat around the neck of Lopez and drag him until he dies.

October 23, Senator Cornelius Cole and other capitalists visit Colusa in the interests of a narrow-gauge railroad to run between Benicia and Red Bluff. . . Indians from Clear Lake, Eel River, Shasta and Cortinez Valley gather at Hyde's rancheria, an Indian settlement on the river, four miles above Colusa, to indulge dances and "sweat-house" ceremonies generally. . . Appointments of the M. E. Church South for the ensuing year in Colusa district are: Colusa District, T. C. Barton, P. E.; Colusa Station, E. K. Miller; Princeton Circuit, J. F. Campbell.

November 1, lively stage-line opposition between Colusa and Marysville, the fare only twenty-five cents, and no effort of horse-flesh spared by competing lines in endeavoring to arrive first at their home station.

November 5, at the Presidential election the Democratic majority was nearly nominal. Greeley carried the county by only nine majority. The vote was significant in showing the displeasure of the party throughout the county in not having presented to them an old-time, straight-out Democrat to receive their approval. Sutton's majority over Pratt for supervisor of third district was sixteen.

November 9, a barge in tow of the opposition steamer *Clara Belle*, loaded with grain, struck a snag and sank a few miles above Colusa. . . Rev. Dudley Chase, of the Episcopal Church, holds services occasionally in the Methodist edifice, Colusa. Rev. Father Kelley appointed the Catholic pastorate of the county.

December 2, an old man, named William Martin, fell dead while driving in his vehicle at Colusa. . . Myron Haines, who had previously been supposed insane, commits suicide by drowning himself in a pond in Union township. J. K. Giles becomes sole proprietor of the Princeton flouring-mills. J. H.

Liening discourses on spiritualism in many of the school-houses of the county. The matter touching the title of court-house property decided by the Supreme Court in favor of the county.

December 9, Asaph Gould, an old and highly-esteemed resident of Grand Island, dies in San Francisco.

December 17, George W. Howard, a respected citizen of Colusa, and at one time superintendent of public schools, dies. . . Hon. James S. Long died at Newville. He had represented Butte County in the Legislature and had been surveyor of Colusa County.

December 16, a fire broke out in a barn on the Grupton division of the Glenn ranch; mules, harness, hay, etc., to the extent of $20,000 lost.

1873.

January 5, the Sunday law closing saloons and places of business went in force and was strictly observed in Colusa, except by a few Chinamen, who were arrested and fined by Justice Baker. . . A company is organized to extend the telegraph line from Colusa to Princeton.

January 14.—During the previous month a company was organized at Colusa to build a suitable hall for public entertainments. The money was subscribed and M. B. Farris awarded the contract of construction. . . Citizens of the county seat agitate the formation of a hook and ladder company, and the purchase of a new cemetery. . . Mrs. L. H. Gruwell, wife of an old resident of the county, dies in Siskiyou County.

February 12, the Bartlett Springs and Bear Valley Toll Road Company organized to connect by toll road the two points named, and open an avenue of travel to the people of Lake and Colusa Counties. The trustees are: J. J. Hendricks, Matthew Johnson, Robert Johnson, Allison Johnson, Solomon Wilson.

February 17, a terrific hail-storm visited various portions of the county. . . Farmers' Club organized at Bridgeport; J. C. Wilkins, chairman.

March 3, Colusa Brass Band organized under the leadership of Professor De Vall. Farmers' Club organized at Grand Island with William Ogden, President; J. C. Wilkins, Secretary; H.

Davis, Treasurer. At this time clubs of this character began organizations all over the county as auxiliaries of the Farmers' Union. . . Ten acres of ground were purchased on the ranch of Major Cooper, adjoining the corporate limits of Colusa, for cemetery purposes. A new steamboat line was put on the river by the California Pacific Railroad Company, connecting with the cars at Knight's Landing for Sacramento and San Francisco, and made semi-weekly trips.

March 7, Reaton & Pettis' store at Newville destroyed by fire. Loss on building and stock, $18,000, partially insured.

March 24, S. K. Abbe, an old resident of the county, died at San Jose. . . Professor Martin, of Woodland, succeeds Professor Dooner as principal of the Webster Public School of Colusa.

April 7, Elder Porter, of the Christian Church, concluded a two weeks' revival, and baptized a number of converts in the river, the ceremony being witnessed by many. . . At this period twenty-nine individuals in the county owned 5,000 acres and upwards, each. L. F. Moulton was the largest individual land-owner, holding 30,429 acres.

May 8, A. R. Weaver, while in a condition of temporary insanity, commits suicide. Deceased came to the county in 1853, and was one of the earliest justices of the peace. . . An exciting town election took place. A ticket nominated at a citizens' meeting contained the following names for town trustees: George Hagar, Jackson Hart, J. Furth, W. S. Green, Waller Calmes. An opposition ticket was put forth with the names of A. P. Spaulding, J. D. Gage, J. Gilmour, W. Calmes, B. Wescott. J. H. Liening then appeared as an Independent candidate and received a splendid vote. The trustees elected were: Hagar, Green, Calmes, Hart, Liening. At this election, J. T. Arnold was chosen Marshal; J. H. Pope, Secretary, and J. B. De Jarnatt, Treasurer. Two hundred and thirty-nine votes were cast.

May 10, Thomas T. Cooke, nine-year-old son of J. B. Cooke, of Colusa, drowned in the river near his home. . . A three-year-old son of Richard Robinson, residing on the Keefer ranch, near Colusa, fell into a tub of scalding water and died of his injuries. . . Ten divorce cases on the District Court docket. . . Odd Fellows Lodge No. 218 instituted at Stony Creek.

May 28, house of G. W. Hoag, on the Glenn ranch, destroyed by fire. Total loss, $3,000. . . County jail doors open for ventilation purposes and contains no inmates.

June 10, a grange of the Patrons of Husbandry organized at Sycamore, with J. J. Hicok, W. M.; Wm. Ogden, O.; J. F. Wilkins, Sec.; H. Davis, T.; P. A. Earp, S.; Wm. Ash, A. S.; M. Stinchfield, L.; W. H. Pollard, C. Lady officers: Mrs. Harover, L. S.; Mrs. Stinchfield, L. A. S.; Mrs. Welch, C.; Mrs. Davis, P.; Miss Pollard, F. . . Liberty pole 134 feet high, costing several hundred dollars, erected by the citizens of Colusa, in front of the court-house. . . Steam saw-mill of Williams & Newman, on Stony Creek, destroyed by fire, with a loss of $6,000.

June 19, the Colusa theater dedicated by an oration from Colonel F. L. Hatch, and a grand ball. The Rosedale Company, playing such melo-dramas as "East Lynne" and "Hunted Down," gave the initial performance.

June 28, Democratic County Convention assembled, with Hon. C. L. N. Vaughan, Chairman, and R. R. Rush, Secretary. The ticket framed was: Assemblyman, H. W. Brown, of Tehama; County Clerk, S. M. Bishop; Sheriff, Maberry Davis; District Attorney, D. Shepardson; Treasurer, Harry Peyton; Surveyor, M. P. Ferguson; Superintendent of Schools, J. E. Putman; Coroner, S. H. Allen; Assessor, Peter Perdue.

July 6, death of Mrs. L. J. Treadway, an old and highly-esteemed resident of the county. . . A call was issued for the calling of a convention to form an Independent People's party, and signed by J. F. Wilkins, Jonas Spect, C. Kopf, Stewart Harris, Lewis Cary and J. M. Banks. In pursuance of this call a convention met in the court-house, July 15, and was presided over by Stewart Harris. Its nominees consisted of: Clerk, Sullivan Osborn; Sheriff, J. L. Howard; Treasurer, M. Stinchfield; District Attorney, A. L. Hart; Superintendent of Schools, C. S. Jenkins; Assessor, W. N. Herd; Surveyor, J. Catlin; Coroner, P. Grinnel. J. H. Liening, who had previously announced himself a candidate for the sheriff's office, withdrew in favor of J. L. Howard. J. Catlin, nominee for surveyor, declines his nomination.

August 10, Wm. H. Cox, residing six miles west of Prince-

ton, killed in being run over by a wagon. . . Granges being instituted in various parts of the county. At Willows, J. M. Zumwalt, Master; at Union, M. Davis, Master; at Colusa, J. F. Wilkins, Master; Franklin, Spring Valley, D. H. Arnold, Master; Freshwater, J. H. Durham, Master; Stony Creek, F. C. Graves, Master; at Sycamore, J. J. Hicok, Master; Princeton, A. D. Logan, Master.

September 1, the county elections passed off amid much excitement, exhibiting the deep interest taken therein by the people generally. The Independents elected the Sheriff, J. L. Howard; Treasurer, M. Stinchfield; District Attorney, A. L. Hart, by average majorities of 140. The remainder of the ticket was carried by the Democracy, with majorities ranging from 14 up to 343. . . Elder Porter, of the Christian, and Father Kelley, of the Catholic Churches, preach their farewell sermons to their respective charges.

September 14, death of John W. Platt, in Union township. He came to the county in 1852. . . The store of Galland & Aaronson at Jacinto destroyed by fire, inflicting a loss of $25,000. . . Some excitement aroused and great expectations based upon the discovery of rich cinnabar rock in the ridge south of Wilbur Springs.

October 13, Sarshel Cooper found in an unconscious state in the road one mile from Colusa. The last seen of him before his body was discovered, was when he was riding in the evening, on his way home from church. He lingered several days after the accident, and was buried by the Patrons of Husbandry, the flags being at half-mast in Colusa. . . Rev. Father Coffey appointed to the pastorate of the Catholic Church at Colusa. . . A Grange instituted at Antelope Valley, with H. A. Logan, Master.

October 29, the General Greene Coleman Stables, at Colusa, destroyed by fire. The building was entirely consumed, together with a number of fine horses and mules belonging to the proprietor and others. Loss estimated at $12,000. Elder Thomas of Texas, holds a series of meetings at the Christian Church in Colusa.

November 1, E. C. Peart, whose store was some months previously burnt out in Bear Valley, again resumes business

there on the Harl farm, at the same time conducting a large business in Colusa.

November 7, George F. Jones, one of the first settlers of Colusa County, dies at Chico. He served as sheriff in 1859–61, and again re-elected. His death was deeply mourned. . . Death of Mrs. Louisa Simpson, wife of Noah Simpson, one of the pioneers of the northern end of the county. . . Mrs. Margaret L. C. Wilson, one of the pioneer ladies of the county, dies at El Paso del Norte, Mexico.

November 21, Hook and Ladder Fire Company organized at Colusa, by electing J. Grover, Foreman; Mart. Dunlap, First Assistant; Fred Joscelyn, Second Assistant; J. H. Pope, Secretary, and Louis Cary, Treasurer. Five hundred dollars were contributed by the town trustees towards the purchase of necessary implements. . . Barney McGibney and Sam Snyder arrested for shooting Charles Leaver, proprietor of the Five Mile House.

December 3, snow to the depth of twelve inches fell at Colusa, the deepest ever known there. Snow-balling was a rare sport for many, while snow-birds swarmed around the houses. On the plains the snow was from one foot to eighteen inches deep, and several hundred head of sheep perished.

December 25, Major Samuel D. Wall dies at Colusa. At the time of his death he was district attorney of the county. . . A number of the farmers of Grand Island agree to form a joint stock company to carry on merchandising, blacksmithing and storing grain, and purchase the store of Jas. H. Goodhue, at Grimes Landing, and five acres of land from C. Grimes. The capital stock of the company is $100,000. The project is an inspiration of the Patrons of Husbandry. The trustees of this company for the first year were: Thos. Eddy, Wm. Ogden, L. D. Gleason, Isaac Howell, James Hearn, C. Grimes and D. H. Arnold.

1874.

January 1, on the Glenn ranch, George W. Hoag was cultivating eight thousand acres; Baylis, eight thousand acres; Gupton, eight thousand acres; Dr. Glenn, eleven thousand acres, and other tenants, six thousand acres. One hundred eight-mule teams were engaged in plowing.

January 5, James Hart appointed District Attorney to fill the remainder of the term of S. D. Wall, deceased.

January 8, officers of Colusa Grange installed. The ceremony was preceded by a procession in full uniform to the Christian Church, where Grand Lecturer Wright addressed the Patrons. . . Total number of school-children in the county, one thousand six hundred and eighty-six. Amount of school fund apportionment for 1874, $15,966.42.

January 19, the Parks-Roberts dam gave way at the floodgate on the east side of Butte Creek. . . The levee at Bound's Slough, twenty miles above Colusa, was broken; so also was that on Squire Kopf's place, and the one in front of the brewery at Colusa. . . The water at Colusa was on this day four inches higher than was ever before known.

January 26, James Sheppard is fired upon and seriously wounded by someone concealed in the brush as he was entering the house of Mrs. James Laird, in Indian Valley. . . Spring Valley post-office discontinued.

February 1, jury disagreed and case continued in which Lem Lightner was charged with assault with attempt to murder J. L. Gandy. . . Charles E. Price, a justice of the peace at Colusa and nephew of General Sterling Price, of Missouri, dies.

February 2, the store of Curtis & Hogan at Newville consumed by fire; building and goods valued at $15,500. . . Cotton culture in the county everywhere discussed. Col. F. L. Hatch and Colonel Strong offer to distribute seed free and W. S. Green promises a premium of $25 for the best bag of cotton raised in the county. . . Snow fell heavier in the Coast Range Mountains than was ever before known, some parties using snow-shoes with which to reach outlying camps.

February 20, Henry Booksin, of Freshwater township, disposed of five thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight acres to H. A. Van Dorstan, C. Kopf and Henry Van Dorstan, for $70,303. . . Dr. H. J. Glenn purchased of A. Montgomery two thousand five hundred acres of land above Princeton, making him at this time the owner of about fifty thousand acres.

March 1, contract for a daily mail from Colusa to Marysville let to F. M. Rose, at $540 per annum. . . A memorial was in circulation throughout the county to be presented to the

Legislature protesting against the passage of a bill by which the county of Colusa was to issue bonds not exceeding $10.000, in favor of the construction of the "Colusa, Lake and Mendocino Telegraph Company."

March 10, death of Mrs. Nancy Harl, mother of Lee, James and John Harl, of Bear Valley, at the ripe old age of eighty. . The following officers were installed in the Deborah Rebekah Degree Lodge, No. 7., I. O. O. F. at Colusa: N. G., L. H. Dewey; V. G., Mrs. E. Fariss; R. S., Mrs. R. Mason; Treasurer, Mrs. M. Stanton; W. J., H. Jones; C., Mrs. M. J. Jones; Chap., M. B Fariss; R. S. V. G., S. H. Jackson; L. S. V. G., John R. Samuel; I. G., L. Ford.

March 17, John F. Fouts proceeds to open up the springs discovered by him, since so justly celebrated for their curative properties, and known as Fouts' Springs.

April 7, United States Surveyor-General Stratton was in Colusa and remained several days investigating the character of the land segregated as swamp in townships sixteen and seventeen north, range two west, which lies immediately north of Colusa. . . Half of the Excelsior quicksilver mine located on Sulphur Creek was "jumped," and its name changed to Elgin. The three richest mines in this vicinity were known as the Abbott, the Elgin and the Buckeye.

April 22, Elder Porter resumes ministerial charge of the Christian Church at Colusa. . . Two white men and eleven Chinamen arrested in Union township on complaint of J. M. Allen for cutting timber on land of complainant. . . Judge Hicok organized a grange at Newville.

April 29, a strange man was found dead, supposed to have died of intoxication, in the barn of John Bashore, in Spring Valley.

May 4, the quicksilver excitement continues to increase. A stage line has been placed in regular operation between Colusa and Allen and Bartlett Springs by Kimball, Miller & Co. . . The Colusa town election resulted in the election of John T. Arnold, Marshal, over Robert Barnett; Secretary, J. H. Pope; Treasurer, J. F. Rich; Trustees, George Hagar, Waller Calmes, W. S. Green, J. H. Liening and J. D. Gage.

May 16, Michael Ryan, an industrious citizen of Colusa, sat

upon and shot by a mob of Chinamen. . . George Schemmer, a butcher in the employ of Says & Foreman, of Princeton, in attempting to cross a slough two miles above that place, was drowned. . . Colusa a great stage center, with nine lines of stages running from the place in all directions. . . J. H. Cain erects a hotel at the upper end of Bear Valley.

May 31, Rev. Mr. Haliday holding services at Colusa in the interest of the Presbyterian denomination. . . Rev. Father Burchard closed a mission for the Catholics. . . The hills and mountains west of Bear Valley are covered with men who were formerly farmers but who are now searching for quicksilver, and claims are being located with a rapidity which only an anxiety and confidence of getting suddenly rich could warrant.

June 3, Joseph H. Jones appointed postmaster of Colusa *vice* Chamberlain resigned. . . The body of Andrew Nelson found in the river a short distance below the Grand Island mill. . . Proclamations were issued announcing the holding of a special election on June 27 in Colusa, Monroe, Grand Island, Freshwater, Union and Spring Valley townships, to vote upon the question of selling liquor within the boundaries of these townships.

June 5, William Fugitt, a former resident of Colusa, charged with participation in the famous Shasta stage robbery, arrested in Arizona. He was tried, sentenced to the penitentiary, and after a brief period of imprisonment, pardoned by Governor Booth.

June 16, Hugh Murphy, a young lad, kicked to death by a mule, near Central school-house. . . William Thomas drowned, while bathing in the Sacramento at Princeton.

June 27, election on local option took place, a contest which engendered some acerbity. The result was that the license party carried Colusa precinct by twenty-one majority and Grand Island township by eight majority, the no-license or temperance people being successful in Monroe, Freshwater and Union. . . Post-offices were established at Spring Valley, David Harris postmaster; Leesville, E. C. Peart postmaster; and at Elk Creek, Thomas McGettrick postmaster.

July 1, death of Dr. Chinn Allen.

July 4, Sulphur Creek people celebrated this day most enjoy-

ably at the Clark House. The orator of the day was Jackson Hatch. . . Wells, Fargo & Co. establish express offices at Leesville and Munchville.

July 20, Frank Conn, of Colusa County, killed by Indians in Colorado. . . The Farmers' Bank of Colusa opened for business. . . In school statistics Colusa County is credited with forty-two districts, fifty teachers and one thousand six hundred and eighty-six school-children. . . A post-office established at Freshwater, with J. H. Durham postmaster.

August 2, Smith and Schellenger put on a line of stages between Colusa and Chico *via* Princeton, Butte City, Jacinto and Dayton. . . The wheat crop of the season was satisfactory. Dr. Glenn averaged twenty-five bushels to the acre on thirty thousand acres, while Joseph Billiou, at St. John, averaged forty-four bushels to the acre on a large area of land. Great efforts were made in many places in the county to provide room for the storage of grain. Judge Diefendorff had prepared a warehouse at his landing three hundred by forty feet. The Farmers' Company at Grimes Landing were erecting a warehouse two hundred by forty feet. At Colusa E. W. Jones & Co. had so added to their large house until they could store eight thousand tons. At Princeton Jesse Wail & Co. put up a very large warehouse, and at Jacinto Dr. Glenn was doing the same.

August 9, John R. Gifford, of Yolo County, committed suicide on the farm of John Toboben, on Big Stony Creek. . . The assessment roll, after correction by the board of equalization, exhibits the wealth of the county thus: Value of land, $5,478,265; value of improvements on land, $519,581; value of town lots, $130,215; value of improvements on town lots, $241,180; amount of money, $121,845; value of personal property, $2,668,916; assessed value of all property, $9,163,002. But two agricultural counties in the State, San Joaquin and Santa Clara, showed a greater increase of wealth than Colusa County.

August 18, the new steamer *Constance*, Captain Pierce, entered the carrying trade between Colusa and San Francisco.

August 26, dwelling-house of W. H. Williams, eight miles southwest of Colusa, destroyed by fire. . . James Driscol shot and instantly killed by Matthew Mury, the keeper of a saloon, five miles west of Jacinto. Murray was discharged on a preliminary examination before Squire Samuel.

September 2, Kopf re-elected supervisor for the third term. . . M. B. Fariss awarded the contract for building addition to the new school-house in Colusa, for the sum of $2,995.

September 14, opening of Pierce Christian College.

September 16, Frank Sorsa, a Spaniard, frightfully stabbed in a saloon at Princeton by George Day and died a few days afterward from the effects of the cutting. Day had been let out on bail when the wounded man was expected to survive, and took leg bail, at which the Spaniards of the vicinity were quite exasperated.

September 23, Brigham & Crossan began running a daily stage line between Colusa and Wilbur Springs. . . Jackson Hatch, of Princeton, appointed deputy district attorney. . . Abe Musick, an old settler of the county, committed suicide at the State fair at Sacramento. He had lost heavily on a favorite horse, so he quietly wrote a note of farewell to his wife, saying, among other things, that he was "too old to work, too proud to beg and too honest to steal," and after closing his note destroyed himself. He was seventy years of age and noted for his genial ways and warm hospitality.

October 2, Mrs. J. Cheney and Mrs. Thurston are pushing a subscription list for the purpose of erecting a Presbyterian Church in Colusa. . . Dick Woods, a regular lodger at the Colusa station-house, dies there from the effects of intoxication and exposure.

October 4, dedication of the M. E. Church South at Princeton, by Bishop Pierce, of Georgia. . . Charles S. Jenkins, connected with the educational interests of Colusa as teacher and principal of the Webster School, dies. . . Death of William Mawson, a highly-respected farmer, living near Butte Slough.

October 10, Methodist South Conference appointed, for the Colusa district, T. C. Barton, presiding elder; Colusa Station, E. K. Miller; Colusa Circuit, E. H. Robertson; W. H. Howard, Princeton. . . E. C. Peart, of Bear Valley and Colusa, sells out his business in the former place to J. H. Clark. . . Rev J. H. Byers placed in charge of the Presbyterian Church at Colusa.

October 17, Judge Hatch grants an injunction against W. H. Parks & Co., restraining them from constructing their dam,

commonly known as Parks' dam. . . An unusually early snow set in in the western part of the county. The Coast Range was sheeted in white. It was a foot deep in some places in Bear Valley. At Colusa, heavy rains fell, the heaviest ever known in the month of October.

November 5, articles of incorporation of the First Presbyterian Church of Colusa filed, with the following persons as trustees of the church: J. D. Gage, C. W. Hansen, J. Cheney, E. B. Moore, S. F. French. At the same time arrangements were made for the erection of a church to cost $3,000, the contract being let to Van Dorstan & Warner.

November 25, the Colusa Fire Company elected the following officers: Foreman, J. Grover; First Assistant, B. M. Dunlap; Second Assistant, G. G. Brooks; Treasurer, L. Cary; Secretary, J. H. Pope. . . The levee across the head of Wilkins' Slough broke; also at Semple Bend, five miles above Colusa, and at Scoggin's. . . D. H. Arnold, Master of the Spring Valley Grange, commissioned State deputy for the district.

December 2, death of Dr. Frank Spalding at Benicia. Deceased came to Colusa as early as 1851, was county assessor in 1857; in 1863, county recorder; in 1867, county judge.

December 16, J. H. Jones re-appointed postmaster of Colusa. . . One thousand shares in the Abbott Quicksilver Mining Company sold for $20,000. One-fourth interest in the Turner quicksilver mine disposed of for $10,000.

December 21, Robert Duncan, an employe on the Reynolds ranch, thrown out of a wagon, run over and killed. . . Dr. J. H. Clark appointed postmaster at Leesville and Martin C. Blanc at Sulphur Creek.

December 26, Colusa Grange gave a harvest feast.

1875.

January 3, the Methodist Church South, in Union township, dedicated by Rev. E. K. Miller. B. H. Russell, pastor. . . Andrew Rutland, the pioneer in the county in cotton raising, figures out his profits on fifty acres of land on the east side of the river, planted in cotton, at $682. If his land had not been affected by the overflow, and had been favored with a couple of weeks more of pleasant weather, his profits would have been double as

much. . . Masonic officers of lodge No. 142, for the year, were: Richard Jones, W. M.; Jackson Hart, S. W.; W. K. Estill, J. W.; J. W. Goad, Treasurer; A. Montgomery, Secretary. . . The *Webster School Reporter*, a journal issued by the scholars and teachers of Webster School, Colusa, edited by Miss Nellie M. Reed and Edward Swinford, made its first appearance. . . The January apportionment of school moneys gave each district in the county, except Colusa and Stony Creek, $240; to Colusa, $960, and to Stony Creek, $60.

January 13, the National Hotel, of Colusa, sold to the Bonds, the consideration being $4,000.

January 18, the county visited by a heavy rain-storm and violent winds. Fears were entertained at Princeton that the Parks' dam would flood out the farmers east of that place, but the waters subsided after two days' downpour. . . Two tons of tule roots shipped from Colusa to San Francisco, where the Chinamen use them as an article of food.

January 25, a meeting held at the court-house to relieve the people of Marysville, who had suffered so much by the flood. A committee was appointed to solicit subscriptions, and $1,554 were raised, $131 of which were contributed by Princeton.

February 1, death of Robert Tucker, familiarly called "Uncle Bobby," at the age of eighty-two years. He served through the War of 1812, and settled in Colusa County in 1852. Two old soldiers of the War of 1812, Major S. Cooper and B. H. McDow, were among those who attended his funeral. . . The Sioc Social Club organized at Colusa; J. Grover, President; J. R. Samuel, Vice-President; J. C. Addington, Secretary; J Furth, Treasurer.

February 14, John Waters, accompanied by his little daughter and infant nephew, started to cross the river three miles below Princeton, when the boat capsized. Waters succeeded in landing the little girl on a snag, but, endeavoring to save his nephew, he was seized with cramps and both were drowned.

February 26, the contract for building a school-house at Princeton, to cost $2,700, awarded to J. Chatterden. . . Professor Wood, the blind musician, gave a series of concerts at College City.

March 1, a meeting of the miners and citizens generally of

Munchville, Sulphur Creek, was held to petition the supervisors to make an appropriation for the purpose of opening the road from McMichael's ranch to the Sulphur Creek mines. . . An Indian living on Elk Creek became drunk and stamped his baby's brains out, and then severely cut his wife, father, and sister.

March 8, Jack Saffle attempted suicide at Colusa, by shooting himself with a revolver. . . A lodge of Odd Fellows instituted at Central. Officers elected were: Wm. Ash, N. G.; Jos. P. Kimbrell, V. G.; M. P. Hildreth, Secretary; W. H. Williams, Treasurer. . . B. Seube, of Colusa, who was upset and injured in the stage between Colusa and Marysville, was awarded $500 damages by the jury.

March 17, St. Patrick's day, celebrated at Princeton by trotting races, and a ball in the evening under the auspices of the Grangers. . . G. G. Greene completed his hotel at Sulphur Creek, and celebrated the event with a ball.

March 21, the Presbyterian Church at Colusa dedicated, Dr. Scott, of San Francisco, and Rev. J. H. Byers, the pastor, officiating. . . . Sufficient funds have been secured to erect a Presbyterian Church at Sycamore. . . A fine Baptist Church, costing $4,000, completed at Grimes' Landing, Grand Island.

April 4, an infant child of Peter Siple, living west of Jacinto, was killed, its neck having been stamped upon by a horse.

April 5, an extremely light fall of snow at Colusa, which was entirely unprecedented at this time of the year. . . Burglars rob the tailor store of A. Frank, in Colusa. . . At a picnic given by the Red Men, of Marysville, Miss Estelle Salady, of Colusa, was, from among several competitors, voted the handsomest young lady.

May 1, M. E. Church South Sabbath-school given a May-day picnic. Miss Emma Dewey, as queen, was attended by Miss Prouse and Miss Murtie Weeks, as maids of honor.

May 9, the first sail-boat built on the upper Sacramento, the *Katie Bryant*, of twenty-five tons, arrived at Colusa. . . The Abbott mine is taking out three flasks of quicksilver per day. . . Dr. L. Robinson, of Colusa, elected president of the Northern Medical Society. . . C. C. Crommer takes charge of the Colusa House.

May 16, Lewis C. Mendleson, a merchant of Princeton, while handing a letter from the shore to the clerk of a steamboat, fell into the river and was drowned. . . Several cases of small-pox at Newville, A. W. Roderic, a blacksmith, dying of the malady. . . The places of business of Jacob Knorsa and F. T. Mann, of Colusa, entered in broad day and robbed of valuables. . . The severest wind-storm of many years passed over the plains, doing some damage to barns and out-houses in its course, and completely wrecking Giles' warehouse at Princeton. . . An irrigation meeting was held at Colusa. It was called to order by Colonel Hagar, and presided over by Hon. John Boggs, with J. B. De Jarnatt as secretary. W. S. Green explained the object of the meeting. Addresses were made by Judge Diefendorff, Major Cooper, L. F. Moulton, John Boggs and J. H. Liening. The advantages of irrigation were admitted by all, but the sense of the meeting was opposed to the State lending its credit for the purpose of carrying out a system, and also against allowing trustees or commissioners to tax land for the purpose.

May 28, the Grand Master of the Ancient Order of Druids organized a lodge at Colusa. . . A man was lost in the mountains near Fouts' Spring, wandering around for four days with nothing to eat, but finally brought up at the springs.

June 8, a Mr. Heuston, residing on Copp's place, on the Colusa and Yolo line, was burned to death in endeavoring to rescue his little child from his burning dwelling. . . The Executive Committee of the People's Independent party, consisting of C. Kopf, S. Harris, J. F. Wilkins, F. C. Graves, E. Hunter, Wm. Ogden and J. D. Gage, issue a call for a mass-meeting to nominate county officers.

June 19, the "oldest inhabitant" had not witnessed such a rain as fell during the first four days of this week. It was more like the regular rain of winter; 1.31 inches of water fell.

June 20, death of Colonel J. W. Baum. . . The body of an unknown man found in the river near the Grangers' warehouse.

June 24, the Democratic County Convention met at the Colusa theater, and called to order by Dr. Belton; Major Cooper presided, and P. N. Aaronson was chosen secretary. The ticket

nominated was: Clerk, S. M. Bishop; Sheriff, D. H. Arnold; Assessor, W. T. Beville; District Attorney, Jackson Hatch; Treasurer, John Dunlap; Superintendent of Schools, Samuel Houchins; Surveyor, J. M. Doyle; Coroner, S. H. Allen; County Judge, L. W. Robinson. The candidate for Supervisor of Third District was Peter Garnet; Justice of the Peace for Colusa township, J. S. Jamison and I. H. Pearson; Constables, W. H. Brasfield and H. B. Mitchum.

June 30, at Hildreth's farm at the sinks of the Freshwater, a fire destroyed several stacks of grain, a new header and forty acres of standing grain. Loss, $1,500. . . Joseph Toot died of sunstroke, a few miles west of Jacinto. . . Fire consumed the dwelling-house of Mr. Watt, six miles northwest of Colusa, and fifteen acres of standing grain.

July 3, the dwelling of Mrs. Vivian, in Colusa, destroyed by fire.

July 10, the People's Independent party convened at the court-house. Stewart Harris presided, with J. D. Gage secretary. This convention placed in nomination the following ticket: Sheriff, J. L. Howard; Clerk, G. G. Crandall; County Judge, J. F. Wilkins; District Attorney, A. L. Hart; Assessor, J. C. Wilkins; Treasurer, M. Stinchfield; Superintendent of Schools, W. H. Brown; Surveyor, T. R. Brooks; Coroner, P. H. Scott.

July 18, Elder Porter, after a lengthy pastorate of the Christian Church at Colusa, preached his farewell sermon.

July 19, a fire near St. John, on the Welsh farm, destroyed a large barn; and a son of Mr. Deering, one of the lessees of the ranch, and another boy, a son of Richard Green, residing south of the Willows, were burned to death. A Chinese cook who had, for some malignant reason, endeavored to poison the family living on the ranch, was suspected as being also the incendiary.

July 25, Thomas Polmanteer was killed by John Crews, at the place of the latter, on Stony Creek, a few miles south of the Black Buttes. After committing the deed, Crews fled to the mountains. . . According to the report of Superintendent Putman, there were two thousand three hundred and sixty-three children in the county between the ages of five and seventeen years, and one thousand one hundred and ninety-three under five years.

August 1, two prisoners, Wm. Gray and George Burns, confined in the county jail, sawed and dug their way out and escaped. . . Lions and catamounts quite numerous on the road to Bartlett Springs. Passengers on the stage from Colusa alighted to get a cool drink, but, finding the spring in possession of a thirsty mountain lion, they satiated their thirst further on.

August 11, an old man named Barber, who had made a vow never to cut his hair until Henry Clay became president, and who led for several years the life of a hermit, near the Stone corral, was found dead in his bed at Marysville. . . The trustees of Webster School, Colusa, appointed the following teachers for the ensuing year: M. L. Weeks, principal; Miss Minnie Talmadge, Grammar Department; Miss Lucy Lovelace, First Intermediate; Miss Alice Parker, Second Intermediate; Miss Eddie Miller, First Primary, and Miss Carter, Second Primary.

August 16, Pierce Christian College, at College City, opened the scholastic year with one hundred and three pupils. . . Board of trustees of Colusa town fixed the rate of taxation at ninety cents on the $100, on an assessment valuation of the town of $821,415.

August 30.—This day being the eve of election, was devoted to speech-making, in various parts of the county, and to torch-light processions. An amusing incident of the last hours of this very earnest campaign was brought out in the procession of Democrats at Colusa. Two years before, when the Independents had elected three county officers and assemblyman, they made a coffin, labeled it the Democratic party, and, after marching through the streets, buried it with mock solemnity and much jubilation. The day afterwards, the Democrats of the town dug it up, painted a banner representing the resurrection, and exposed these articles on the street. On this evening they turned out in procession with the same coffin, with a jumping-jack five feet high, which was made to dance on it, and paraded through the town. In this election the Democrats elected every County candidate by majorities ranging from 264 to 729, and on the State ticket by majorities ranging from 506 to 659. The constables elected throughout the county were: For Grand Island township, Luke Nelson and L. S. Dunlap; for Spring Valley,

N. F. Abshire and T. B. Jackson; for Freshwater township, W. S. McCoy and Richard Wilsey; for Monroe, J. P. Lackey and A. Duncan; for Stony Creek, N. Squires and W. Miller. Peter Garnett was chosen supervisor in the third district by a majority of three hundred and thirty-nine over Hemstreet.

September 5, B. C. Epperson, of Bear Valley, lost by fire a house occupied by hired men, and also a blacksmith shop. . . A handsome gold cane was presented to Tartan Smith, at Colusa, by his Democratic friends.

September 11, a Grange harvest feast was given at Grand Island to a large gathering of farmers and their families.

September 25, the Abbott Quicksilver Mining Company began paying a dividend of fifty cents per share. . . The dwelling of William Lux, seven miles north of Colusa, burned to the ground.

September 27, death of Judge James Hart, at Colusa. He was the father of Hon. A. L. Hart and T. J. Hart. He was a native of Ireland, and aged sixty years at the time of his death. The esteem in which he was held by the entire community was attested by the large concourse of people who attended his funeral.

October 3, James McConnie suicided in the river below Colusa. . . The Sabbath-school of the Christian Church reorganized, with the following officers: J. W. Frazier, Superintendent; Jackson Hart, Assistant Superintendent; Frank Dewey, Librarian; J. B. De Jarnatt, Secretary; Miss Mattie Lovelace and Miss Sallie Miller, Organists.

October 5, W. A. Mathews, of Grand Island, issues an instructive pamphlet on the "Cultivation of the Eucalyptus Tree in Colusa County," showing that the tree is well adapted to flourish in the valley. . . The safe of the Princeton Hotel burglarized and $500 in coin taken therefrom.

October 20, at the judicial election, the county was carried by the Democratic party by more than three hundred majority. L. W. Robinson was elected County Judge. The Justices of the Peace elected were: Colusa, J. H. Pearson, Sam Baker; Freshwater, J. H. Durham, J. S. Duncan; Indian Valley, J. W. Gaither and Julius Weyand; Butte Creek, James Heathcoat; Monroe, S. A. Robinson, R. Sandford; Stony Creek, E. B.

Bainbridge, W. T. Anderson; Union, J. F. Garr, L. R. Stewart; Grand Island, J. L. Parr, S. Burtis; Spring Valley, T. C. King, G. C. Ingrim.

November 12, Elder Thomas Porter began a series of protracted meetings at the Christian Church, Colusa. . . A ball was given at Colusa, by the Sioc Club, to the members of the Northern District Medical Society in session at the county seat.

November 17, Sam James was shot dead at a dance in Newville, by Nathaniel Squires. . . E. C. Peart purchased the store and warerooms of the Grand Island Grange Company. . . Colusa Base-ball Club meet the Intrepids, of Marysville, and are vanquished. . . Colusa Hook and Ladder Company elected the following officers for the ensuing year: Foreman, J. Furth; First Assistant, G. G. Brooks; Second Assistant, W. L. Robinson; Secretary, J. H. Pope; Treasurer, Lewis Cary.

December 17, J. J. Lett, an orderly and peaceable citizen, and one of the pioneers of the county, was stabbed sixteen times, though not fatally, by Porter Ray.

December 24, the large barn of Turner & Van Winkle destroyed by fire. Loss, $3,000. . . The Sioc Social Club chose officers for the year, as follows: President, Jackson Hatch; Vice-President, L. E. Hamilton; Secretary, W. H. Miles; Treasurer, L. H. Dewey.

December 25.—The Orientals of College City celebrated the day with a ball and banquet. Princeton enjoyed a turkey shoot on this day. Piper's Opera House Company treated the citizens of Colusa with theatrical amusements during the holidays. Rt. Rev. Bishop O'Connell said mass and preached at the Catholic Church of Colusa on this day.

1876.

January 2, the suit of Moulton *vs.* Parks, to enjoin defendant from the further maintenance of what is known as the Parks' dam, occupied the attention of the District Court for several days and attracted a large crowd. The case resulted in a perpetual injunction. . . The residence of J. P. Rathbun, on Freshwater Creek, burned down.

January 5, a barn, containing six head of horses and a quantity of grain, belonging to W. W. Noble, of Antelope Valley,

destroyed by fire. . . Ex-Judge Hatch forms a law partnership with S. T. Kirk.

January 31, death of William Reynolds in San Francisco. The deceased settled in Colusa County as early as 1852, where he embarked in farming and stock-raising. He was much respected.

February 2, a bill authorizing the trustees of the town of Colusa to issue bonds for the construction of a railroad from Colusa to intersect the Northern Railway, passed the assembly.

February 9, Princeton submerged by the waters of the Sacramento. Sidewalks floating around, cellars are filled and communication between neighbors a few blocks away made by riding on horseback, all caused by the bursting of a levee above the ferry-cut.

February 17, D. R. Graves, of Colusa, shoots and kills a young man named Daniel Morgan, because of an insult offered by the latter to the wife of the former.

February 20, Thomas Cox killed by Edwin Harris near Newville. . . W. H. Williams, after laying out the town of Williams, circulates nicely-executed maps of the place. The lots are twenty-five by one hundred and fifty feet, with thirty-two in each block. . . A meeting of the stockholders of the Farmers' Bank at Colusa held, and it was voted to disincorporate. . Death of John B. Turner, of Bear Valley, who came to the county in 1856.

February 28, leap-year ball given by the ladies of Colusa, who took their partners to the gay scene in great style, footed all the bills, and in many instances ordered carriages to convey their male guests and companions to their homes. Mrs. Dunlap, Miss Smith and Miss Anderson acted as floor managers. . . An old shoemaker named Stevens, while laboring under an attack of deliruim tremens, wandered off on the plains near College City and was frozen to death.

February 29, Colusa Encampment, No. 55, of the I. O. O. F., organized by Albert Shepard, G. P., assisted by J. Winn and J. F. Miller, prominent members of the Grand Encampment of California. The principal officers chosen were: C. Kopf, C. P.; H. Mitchell, H. P.; E. Chapin, S. W.; O. S. Mason, Scribe, and M. B. Fariss, Treasurer.

March 6, John and Breck McCausland, two brothers, found dead in a canyon at the head of Sand Creek, near where they resided. They had been shot to death. A sheep-herder named Van Dyke was supposed to have committed the deed and parties went on the hunt after him. . . A railroad meeting held at Colusa for the purpose of taking steps to place the town of Colusa in close connection with the Northern Railway. A committee, consisting of W. F. Goad, Jackson Hart, W. P. Harrington and George Hagar was appointed to confer with Governor Stanford on the subject.

March 9, Hon. John Boggs appointed one of the trustees of the Napa Insane Asylum.

March 13, Samuel Brown, a well-to-do colored man of Union township, dropped dead of heart disease, at Butte City. . . Andrew Rutland and W. B. Reed make arrangements to plant together two hundred acres in cotton.

April 5, John Blum, who had been looking up a suitable place in the county to establish a business, had been missing several days. His body was found in the river, near Princeton. . . Dan Smith, for many years a resident of Colusa, died at Marysville.

April 21, meeting of the Sacramento Presbytery held at the Presbyterian Church, Colusa. . . Dr. L. Robinson, of Colusa, chosen a member of the State Board of Examiners by the State Medical Society.

April 22, the Republican party of the county reorganized. J. C. Diefendorff, M. L. Tindall, A. L. Hart and E. C. Hunter chosen delegates to the State Convention. Colonel George Hagar, A. Calden, S. W. Randall, William Ogden and J. L. Howard, elected a Central Committee for the ensuing year.

May 1, the first town election in Colusa under the new charter took place. Three hundred and thirty-five votes were polled. The trustees elected were: J. D. Gage, P. J. Welsh, E. W. Cameron, S. R. Murdock and Henry Wescott. The other town officers elected were: John T. Arnold, Marshal; Secretary, George A. Weitemeyer; Treasurer, P. L. Washburn. It was openly charged that at this election more than forty illegal votes were cast.

May 9, N. Squires, indicted for the murder of Sam James at

Newville in June of the previous year, found guilty of murder in the second degree, and sentenced by Judge Keyser to a term of eighteen years in the State prison.

May 15, the track of the Northern Railway completed into the county, and the first locomotive to enter the county (the construction train's locomotive) came in on this date. . . Arbuckle laid out, and the work of track laying to the place having been completed, a general jollification followed on the evening of May 25. . . Father Cassiday now ministering to the Catholics of the county. . . John O'Brien, *alias* Whalebone Jack, arrested for mayhem at Princeton.

June 5, the board of supervisors having determined on building a county hospital, a tract of nine acres of land adjoining Goad's Extension to Colusa was purchased by them for a site, at a cost of $1,200.

June 14, George G. Reif, who was working in the harvest-field for Henry Ochs, fifteen miles west of Colusa, died from sun-stroke. A young man employed on L. F. Moulton's ranch also died of sun-stroke. A Chinaman at Grand Island died also from the same cause. The weather was so intensely hot that farmers felt compelled to suspend harvesting for brief intervals.

June 20, a man named Day, while intoxicated, shot and killed his five-year-old son at Olympo.

June 23, the first train of cars over the Northern Railway reached Williams. In celebrating the event a great quantity of powder was burned, flags were hoisted, bunting fluttered everywhere and the day closed with a dance.

June 27, Mrs. Theodore Peroux, of Funk Slough, was so badly burnt by the explosion of an oil can as to die of her injuries a few days afterward. . . Tilden and Hendrick clubs being organized throughout the county.

July 4.—The Centennial celebration of this day at Colusa was unprecedented in the county for perfection of arrangements. A salute was fired at midnight of the third, and at sunrise, meridian and sunset, accompanied by ringing of bells. John H. Liening was grand marshal of an imposing procession and Hon. John Boggs, president of the day, with Hon. F. L. Hatch as orator, A. L. Hart, reader, and Rev. J. C. Hyden, chaplain. A dance at Jones & Co.'s warehouse concluded the day's festivities.

July 8, J. F. Fouts puts on a line of stages from Leesville to Fouts' Springs.

July 25, a boiler explosion occurred at Pike Gupton's ranch, near Jacinto, killing two persons instantly and wounding three others. . . Death of Harry Peyton, who came to Colusa County in 1858. In 1869 he was elected county treasurer and served in that office for six years.

July 29, death of Joseph Marsh at Spring Valley, who was one of the first settlers in the county.

August 2, the trustees of Colusa employed the following teachers in the public school for the ensuing year: M. L. Weeks, principal; G. A. Kern, vice-principal; Miss Lucy Lovelace, Miss K. V. Parker, Miss L. Carter and Miss Eddie Miller, teachers.

August 10, Dominic Deveney, a "table man" on a threshing-machine being operated near Arbuckle, was struck by a derrick fork and thrown into the separator feet foremost. Both legs were torn off and Deveney died the following day. . . Charles P. Robinson, indicted under the name of Charles Patten, sentenced to four years in the penitentiary for robbing the Princeton Hotel safe, and to one year for robbing Morrison Bryan at Princeton.

August 11, a fire on Deveney's farm, of the Walsh place, destroyed twenty-five stacks of grain belonging to Deveney and four hundred acres of standing grain belonging to Pike Gupton. The total loss was estimated at $9,000. . . One hundred and eighty-eight individuals and firms pay taxes on $10,000 and over. . . The saloon adjoining Papst's store at St. John burned down.

August 21, the assessment roll of Colusa foots up $541,453 as against $821,143 of the previous year, the tax levied by the board being the same for both years, ninety cents on the $100. The decrease was caused by the exemption of solvent debts and mortgages. . . Post-office established at Berlin, with F. A. Wholfrom, postmaster. . . W. S. Wilsey puts on a stage line between Willows and Williams.

September 2, the dwelling of J. P. Connelly, near Stony Creek Buttes, destroyed by fire.

September 11, Benjamin Custer, a retired United States

army officer and an old resident of the county, dies at the residence of U. S. Nye. . . The town of Willows being laid out, town lots are selling rapidly. . . Thomas W. Hill, an employe of James Balsdon, on Grand Island, strikes a Chinaman with a bottle in self-defense, from the effects of which he afterwards died. . . A post-office established at Arbuckle, with T. R. Arbuckle, post-master.

October 9, the residence of Jasper Miller, in Spring Valley township, burned. . . Bishop O'Connell administered confirmation in the Catholic Church of Colusa. . . T. L. Musick, Sr., a pioneer of Colusa County in 1852, dies at San Luis Obispo.

November 7, at the elections the county returned a Democratic majority of seven hundred and fifty-two votes. It was the banner Tilden county of the State. B. B. Glasscock was elected supervisor of district No. 1, over Ogden. The total vote in the county was two thousand two hundred and thirty-three.

November 14, Dr. Glenn, of Jacinto, sold eighteen thousand tons of wheat raised on his place, to Isaac Friedlander, at $1.65. . . A. S. Hemstreet, one of the oldest pioneers of the county, dies at Princeton.

November 19, residence of G. W. Hoag, near the Willows, burned. . . Equality Lodge, No. 240., F. and A. M., elected its officers for the ensuing year, as follows: W. D. Dean, W. M.; J. Grover, S. W.; J. L. Jackson, J. W.; E. W. Jones, Treasurer; J. H. Pierson, Secretary. . . Death of Dr. William H. Pollard, of Spring Valley.

December 13, arrest of Henry Kiefer, charged with the killing of Laban Thraxter in the brewery at Colusa, the previous October, and for whom $500 reward had been offered.

December 25, an amusing time was had at Colusa in witnessing a road contest of the teams of Colonel Hagar and Dr. Robinson. Each drove the other's team. Dr. Robinson won and was presented in the evening with a jockey cap and plume taken from the Christmas-tree in the M. E. Church.

December 31, Charles Wilsey and N. J. Farren, while wrangling over a game of cards at Willows, came to blows, when Wilsey was shot through the mouth. . . Mrs. Catherine Miller

disposed of the Colusa Brewery to H. C. Stillinger & Co., $13,000.

1877.

January 1, the residence of Pat Wallace, on Sycamore Slough, consumed by fire. . . Total number of children attending the public schools of the county at the beginning of 1877, two thousand four hundred and twenty-seven; average monthly wages of male teachers, $84; average monthly wages of female teachers, $69.75. . . Town marshal of Colusa, John T. Arnold, presented with a silver star.

January 5, Nickerson's restaurant at Williams destroyed by fire, threatening at one time the ruin of French's Hotel and other buildings.

January 9, the following officers of Central Lodge, I. O. O. F., at Williams, were installed: M. P. Hildreth, N. G.; J. S. Jones, V. G.; Sanford Simeral, Secretary; H. Husted, Treasurer.

January 20, Magill Berryessa killed at Elk Creek, by Tiburcio Martinez. The latter fled immediately after the murder, taking with him an Indian girl, about twelve years of age, dressed as a boy. Deputy Sheriff Bridgford, accompanied by Charles Goodrich, I. S. Vallandigham, Joseph McGrew, W. H. Cassiday and William Pullen, started in pursuit of the murderer, tracking him up the mountains to the snow line, when he fell back to the pine timber south, passing through Bear Valley, down Cache Creek and into Yolo County, when his pursuers overtook and arrested him in a cabin near Winters. . . The Grand Jury recommend the immediate construction of a new county jail.

January 31, the body of a man was found floating in the river near Princeton. Supposed to be the body of William Rogers, who was lost from the steamer *Varuna*, at Princeton, the previous October.

February 4, Charles Quillott shot and killed at St. John, by John Wooleford.

February 7, Grimes' Hall, at Grimes' Landing, burns down. . . R. A. Barney, of Sulphur Creek, arrested on the complaint of M. C. Blanck, for practicing medicine without a license. Barney then turns around and has several of his neighbors and their wives arrested for the same offense. The cases were afterwards all dropped.

February 24, Jesse Robert, a ten-year-old son of J. C. Stovall, killed by the premature discharge of a gun while hunting near Williams.

March 6, Mrs. Liversage, of Sacramento, while visiting her brother, Lewis Blodgett, residing five miles northeast of Butte City, is burned to death, together with her three children. . . Bob McCormick shot by Jack McConnell, at Willows, inflicting a fatal wound, from the effects of which he died a month later.

March 10, Mrs. H. M. Reavis, at the Seven Mile House, on Grand Island, dies suddenly. . . Putman & Cook constructing a hotel at Cook's Springs.

March 29, death of Samuel Baker, justice of the peace of Colusa township, and a resident of the county for a quarter of a century.

April 5, post-office established at Maxwell, with John McCoy as postmaster. . . Articles filed for the incorporation of the First Baptist Church at Willows, with A. E. Duncan, P. R. Garnett, J. Brooks, A. Gunnison and W. A. Durham directors. . . Wild geese were so plentiful as to do serious damage to the growing grain. L. F. Moulton determined to rid his lands of these pests, if possible. For this purpose he employed Paddy Lord, a noted fowl hunter, and some five other men, to herd the geese away from his wheat. During the winter these six men killed over seven thousand geese.

May 6, T. S. Gardner killed by Antoine Movine, in a saloon at Butte City. . . At the Democratic primaries, the following persons were placed in nomination: For Sheriff, D. H. Arnold; County Clerk, J. B. De Jarnatt; Treasurer, P. L. Washburn; District Attorney, Jackson Hatch; Superintendent of Schools, Samuel Houchins; Coroner, L. P. Tooley; Surveyor, J. M. Doyle. . . Capital stock of Colusa County Bank increased to $400,000.

May 12, "Shorty" Hayes run over by the cars and killed at Arbuckle. . . Elder J. C. Keith appointed pastor of the Christian Church at Colusa.

May 30, death of Honorable L. W. Robinson, County Judge of the county, aged sixty-one years. The bar, of which he was an honored member, passed resolutions of respect, and his funeral was conducted under their auspices.

June 2, the Willows *Journal*, weekly, made its first appearance, with A. J. Patrick, an old newspaper man, editor and proprietor. It announced itself as Democratic in politics, "so long as the timber selected by it is sound to the core, and no longer."

June 4, a fire in the wheat-fields of J. S. Gibson, on Freshwater, destroyed one hundred and fifty acres of fine wheat. . . Governor Irwin commissioned Honorable F. L. Hatch, County Judge of the county, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Judge Robinson.

June 8, death of L. E. Hamilton, a respected citizen of Colusa. . . Rev. Father Wallrath appointed pastor of the Catholic Church at Colusa, succeeding Father O'Donnell.

June 12, by the explosion of a lamp in the Odd Fellows' Hall at Williams, the building, the lower part of which was occupied by Hyman & Sussman, as a general store, was entirely destroyed. This building was owned by the Grangers' Hall Association. The fire spread across the street to Hudson & Boardman's livery stable, N. Nelk's wagon shop, and J. H. Cole's blacksmith shop, when, by dint of severe exertions, the flames were arrested. . . A Chinaman found dead in his cabin on the east side of the river below Colusa. A hatchet had done the deadly work.

June 22, the barn of P. K. Singleton, on Grand Island, destroyed by fire. A man named Matthew Sinnott and a boy were sleeping in the barn at the time of the fire. The latter escaped, but Sinnott was burned to death.

July 12, five houses occupied by Chinese, on the south side of Main Street, Colusa, burned down. One Chinaman was roasted to death. It was only with the utmost exertion that the flames were kept away from the National Hotel. . . Elder J. C. Keith elected president of Pierce Christian College. . . The body of Amos Richards, an employe on Mrs. Burns' place near Colusa, found in the river. His death was supposed to be the result of intoxication. . . Dr. Thomas Porter appointed pastor of the Christian Church at Colusa. . . The totals of the assessment roll of the county show an increase of $1,340,500 over that of the preceding year.

July 24, Republicans issue a call for a mass-meeting to be held on August 4, to nominate a county ticket. . . A build-

ing in Colusa occupied by J. Anderson and owned by J. Felitz, of Princeton, destroyed by fire.

August 4, at the Republican County Convention, the following nominations were made: For Sheriff, J. L. Howard; County Clerk, D. Bentley; Treasurer, W. P. Harrington; District Attorney, M. L. Tindall; Coroner, Dr. J. H. Bundy; Surveyor, George H. Purkitt; Superintendent of Schools, I. S. Lewis. For Supervisor of Second District, C. Kopf, the Democratic nominee, was indorsed. Mr. Purkitt declined the nomination for surveyor, claiming that he was a Democrat and not entitled to or desirous of a place on the Republican ticket.

August 6, Griff Alvarez killed by George Hilton, in a saloon at Kanawha. The trouble grew out of a game of poker the two men were engaged in playing, just before the shooting. . . Williams fires a salute to celebrate the election of J. W. Crutcher as Justice of the Peace, and Frank L. Weed, Constable; both were Democrats. . . E. C. Hunter, a pioneer of Colusa County, nominated for the Assembly in the Republican Joint Convention. . . A post-office established at Germantown.

August 7, Mrs. Alice McCoy, residing near Maxwell, commits suicide by taking poison while temporarily insane.

August 15, laying of the corner-stone of the M. E. Church South at Colusa. The ceremony was performed under the direction of the Masonic fraternity. The religious services were conducted by Rev. Mr. Sim, assisted by Dr. Fitzgerald, Rev. L. C. Renfro, Rev. J. C. Hyden and Rev. T. H. B. Anderson. The estimated cost of the edifice was $12,000.

August 27, Young Reno, an accomplished burglar, and who had broken from the Colusa County jail some weeks previously arrested and brought back. Since his departure he had stolen three horses and robbed two houses. He was captured at Elko, Nevada. After conviction, Reno was sentenced to ten years in State prison.

September 3, Webster Public School of Colusa opened with the following corps of teachers: G. A. Kern, Principal; R. Peele, Grammar Department; Miss Lou Carter, Intermediate Department; Mrs. K. V. Jackson, Second Intermediate; Miss M. Leech, Primary; Mrs. H. Miller, Second Primary. . . Laying the first brick of the Odd Fellows' Hall at Williams. . .

The camp-meeting held at Cook's Springs, by Rev. M. McWhorter, dismissed, thirty-two persons having joined the church.

September 4, at the elections, the Democratic County ticket was carried by majorities ranging from 483 to 762. John T. Gill and W. H. Brassfield were chosen Constables of Colusa township, and Tart Smith, Road Superintendent.

September 15, the body of Thomas Brown was found on a farm adjoining John Garvey's, twelve miles northwest of Colusa The coroner's verdict was death by shooting with suicidal intent. Brown was a hard-working farmer's hand, but had become despondent.

September 16, the fine residence of Mrs. Douville, on Butte Slough, destroyed by fire.

September 18, Wm. G. Chard was found dead in his bed on the ranch of Mrs. E. J. Lewis, his daughter, near Tehama. He was one of the first settlers of the Sacramento Valley, and on the organization of Colusa County, in 1851, was elected its first assessor. . . The store of Galland, Aaronson & Co., at Jacinto, broken into and all the cutlery stolen, besides a pile of clothing was set on fire by the thieves.

September 24, a desperate shooting affray occurred at a stock ranch in Indian Valley, in which Jack Lett and his brother were killed by Peter Smith and John Hersey. The Lett brothers laid claim to a large mountain range and also to a small valley as meadow land on which Smith had located. Jack Lett came to Smith, carrying a Henry rifle, and ordered him off the ground in dispute. Smith pacified him apparently for the time being, but insisted that he, Smith, must vacate the land by the following Monday. Smith went to his brother's place some miles away to get someone to be present when Lett should come back. Hersey, a man in his brother's employ, agreed to accompany him. They both took revolvers and started for the debatable ground. On the following morning, the two Lett brothers came upon them, armed with rifles, cocked and presented, when shortly afterwards the shooting began, resulting in the killing of the Lett brothers. Hersey and Smith, without waiting to see whether their antagonists were dead or alive, hastened to surrender themselves to Squire Gaither, of Indian Valley.

October 1, James Turner left Williams with a team, and when about two miles away, the horses ran away, throwing him out, inflicting injuries, from which he died two days afterward.

October 8, Marshal Arnold, of Colusa, having ordered a suspicious character named McCabe to leave town, was fired upon by the latter, but without effect. The marshal then fired three shots, hitting his assailant each time, and injuring him very seriously. Then McCabe or someone else fired at the marshal, striking him very near the main artery of the thigh, and inflicting a painful wound. McCabe was locked up. . . The Conference appointments of the M. E. Church South in Colusa County were: George Sinn, P. E., Colusa district; T. H. B. Anderson, Colusa Station; J. S. Clarke, Williams Circuit; J. S. Overton, Bear Valley Circuit; James Kelsay, Princeton Circuit; M. McWhorter, Willows Circuit. . . Subscribers to the Colusa Stock Association elect the following officers: President, George Hagar; Vice-President, William Ash; Secretary, J. Grover; Treasurer, W. P. Harrington; Directors, J. C. Stovall, John Boggs, W. R. Merrill, Hugh A. Logan. . . New brass band organized at Colusa, with the following gentlemen comprising it: L. M. Babcock, C. F. Burgess, James Bobst, Fred Watson, M. H. Redfield, O. B. Mason, George Watson, Charles Hendricks, A. Saulsbury, Craig Montgomery.

October 17, Colonel F. L. Hatch elected County Judge over E. A. Bridgford by a majority of two hundred and fifty-three. The Justices of the Peace chosen in the county were: Colusa, William Frazier, J. H. Liening; Freshwater, J. H. Durham, J. W. Crutcher; Indian Valley, Julius Weyand; Monroe, P. H. Scott, A. Caraloff; Union, J. F. Garr, F. M. Miller; Stony Creek, S. Osborn, D. Salisbury; Spring Valley, G. C. Ingrim, J. B. Lucas; Grand Island, J. C. Wilkins J. H Williamson. . . J. Hite establishes a tri-weekly stage between Colusa, Princeton and Willows.

November 6, Rev. W. P. Koutz officiating in the Presbyterian Church at Colusa. . . The owners of the land in the basin between Colusa and Sycamore Slough building a levee from the Powell Slough south to the Sycamore. More than a hundred men employed. . . Wm. Frazier appointed Deputy Superintendent of Schools, to reside at Colusa.

November 7, death of Connell Roberts, of College City. . . Wild geese becoming so numerous and destructful throughout the county that poisoning them is resorted to to destroy them.

November 21, a bold and daring robbery in Williams, in which the store of A. Newman & Co. was entered and $1,000 worth of goods, jewelry, guns and pistols were stolen.

November 29, Thanksgiving celebrated at Willows by a grand ball at Stripling's Hotel, in which some eighty couples participated. . . At Sycamore the ladies of the Christian Church held a festival for the benefit of their denomination. . . At Colusa services were held in the M. E. Church, where the "Governor's Thanksgiving Proclamation" was read and the religious services were conducted by Rev. J. B. Clark, Dr. Porter, Rev. T. H. B. Anderson and Rev. W. P. Koutz, the latter preaching the sermon of the day.

December 2, death of Captain Hukely, an Indian chief of the Colus. He was the successor, as head of his dwindling tribe, of the wise Sioc, succeeding him in 1853. Hukely was respected by the whites. He always met his obligations, and his credit was good in any store in the county. He was buried in the middle of a big "sweat-house," amid the wailings and sincere grief of his people. . . A petition in circulation in Colusa for the removal of the Chinese from the country. . . Matthew Howard robbed of a small sum of money between Maxwell and Williams. The robbers gave him a kicking because he did not have more. . . Some three years previously, Jonas Spect brought a band of sheep to Colusa and turned them loose on the common. The sheep were seized and sold under a town ordinance prohibiting stock from running at large. Spect sued the town for the sheep and the District Court gave judgment against him. The Supreme Court sent the case back for a new trial, and the Board of Trustees seek to compromise with him. Spect demanded $900.

December 5, the Board of Supervisors have concluded to build a jail and sheriff's office, and have the present jail and sheriff's office fitted up for the use of the other county officers, the outlay to be about $15,000.

September 16, dedication of Odd Fellows' Hall at Williams.

The elegant hall was crowded with dancers in the evening, and supper served at the Williams Hotel.

December 16, thirty-six Chinese, found violating the Sunday law and engaged in gambling, arrested in Colusa. . . A grain stack containing two hundred and fifty tons of wheat belonging to L. F. Moulton, was set on fire near his residence opposite Princeton. An unsuccessful attempt was also made to fire his granary. . . Death of S. T. Kirk at Colusa. He was one of the ablest lawyers in the State, an eloquent advocate and conscientious counsel. The County Court adjourned out of respect to his memory, and prominent members of the bar were the pall-bearers at his funeral.

December 18, eight thousand acres of land near Willows disposed of by G. W. Colby, for the sum of $80,000. The buyers were G. W. Hoag, N. D. Rideout, J. E. Crook and Major George Cadwalader.

December 22, Peter Smith, of Stony Creek, indicted for murder in the killing of Jack Lett, found guilty of manslaughter.

December 23, Edward K. Dow, a conductor on the Northern Railway, killed while on the engine between Williams and Dunnigan, by the accidental discharge of a gun he held in his hand for the purpose of shooting geese.

December 26, death of Merrit A. Spicer at Spring Valley. He came to California in 1849, and was among the earliest settlers in Colusa County.

1878.

January 8, installation of officers of Central Lodge, No. 229, at Williams, consisting of the following: J. P. G., M. P. Hildreth; N. G., Henry Husted; V. G., A. W. Rickey; Secretary, J. Steinburg; Treasurer, F. M. Boardman; Warden, A. S. Martin; Con., A. Rummelsburg; I. G., D. R. Matheson; O. G., Wm. Hildreth; R. S. N. G., W. W. Endicott; L. S. N. G., J. C. Stovall; R. S. V. G., J. P. Kimbrell; L. S. V. G., John Stanley; R. S. S., L. H. Baker; L. S. S., J. C. Wilsey. The ceremonies of installation were followed by a supper prepared by the wives of the members, and a dance. . . Death of Mrs. A. J. Patrick, wife of the proprietor of the Willows *Journal*.

January 13, a heavy rain-storm set in, which was almost unprecedented while it lasted. It continued for four nights and

three days, showing a rain precipitation of ten and seventy-three hundredths inches. A large barn was being erected by L. G. Moulton, and was blown down. The river was so high during a portion of this time that the Marysville stage could not cross. Later on during the month, the rain-storm increased in violence. The river at Jacinto was higher than was known for years. The levee across the Bounds Slough, five miles above Princeton, broke, and a mighty stream followed. Dr. Glenn lost about two thousand five hundred head of sheep, and two hundred head of hogs drowned in the bends of the river. The river on the 19th inst. was two inches higher at Colusa than was ever before registered. The Northern Railway made but three trips from Williams during the storms, owing to breaks in the road. The total rainfall as recorded at Colusa between January 14 and the 31st of the same month, was twelve and sixty-five hundredths inches, being the greatest precipitation known in the history of the county during this month except in 1862.

January 28, a club of the Workingmen's party organized in Colusa, with G. B. Sullivan temporary President. On the 31st, at another meeting of the club, D. Shepardson was chosen President; P. D. Reed, Vice-President; John Gilmour, Secretary, and James Bond, Treasurer.

February 3, Assemblyman Hart introduces a bill in the Legislature giving S. M. Bishop, J. F. Wilkins and A. Wood, a franchise to build a bridge across the river at Colusa. The franchise is to run for fifty years, and the Supervisors to fix the rates of toll.

February 6, owing to a tie vote in the election of a Justice of the Peace of Indian Valley township, cast for F. M. Putman and Wm. Bliss, the Board of Supervisors appointed the latter to fill the office. . . The Willows *Journal* advocates strongly the building of a narrow-gauge road from Willows to Princeton, estimating that it can be built and equipped for $7,000 per mile.

February 11, in a row over a gambling game at St. John, one McCommins stabbed "Dutch Jake," *alias* Jake Hamming, in the head and abdomen. McCommins escaped. . . A. H. Rose, on Grand Island, perhaps sustained the largest loss by the flood of anyone in the county. He had in nearly five thousand acres of wheat, all of which has gone and will not per-

mit of being replanted. A dwelling, barns and out-houses on the Byers Point, were almost swept away. Mr. Rose's loss is estimated at $65,000.

March 4, John T. Arnold, town marshal of Colusa, shot and almost instantly killed, by Dudley Shepardson. Shepardson was committed without bail, by Justice Liening. Applying on a writ of *habeas corpus* for relief, Judge Hatch admitted the prisoner to bail in the sum of $10,000. Before the bail bond was perfected, Justice Liening made out and delivered to the sheriff another commitment issued upon an order or judgment for contempt against Shepardson, whom it would seem had used certain language while Justice Liening was rendering his decision in a case, for which the justice considered Shepardson in contempt, and for which he was then fined $200, $100 for two several contempts. The commitment directed the sheriff to hold the prisoner for two hundred days—the imprisonment being at the rate of one day for each dollar of the fine. Shepardson now sued out a second writ of *habeas corpus*, and Judge Hatch ordered his discharge. The cause of the shooting originated in a state of bad feeling which had existed for some months between Arnold and Shepardson. A duel was agreed upon to settle the difficulty. On January 17, Arnold, in company with a surgeon and another friend, went to the home of defendant to fight the duel proposed, but no duel took place. The defendant said he would meet Arnold in town. Arnold met Shepardson on the 13th of February, in the bar of the Eureka Hotel, at Colusa, and Shepardson either struck or pulled him. Arnold then struck at Shepardson, and, with the aid of Duncan, the bar-keeper, disarmed him and lodged him in the town prison. On the morning of March 4, Shepardson met Arnold, when the former, putting his hand on his pistol, said to the other, "Draw and defend yourself." Arnold replied that he "did not want to murder him, but that he could not be scared." Arnold then coolly crossed the street and shortly afterwards swore out a warrant against Shepardson, and, in company with F. P. Jones, deputy marshal, started to arrest Shepardson. Mutual friends endeavored to prevent any further difficulty. Arnold proceeded to the office of De Jarnatt & Rich, where Shepardson was sitting behind a store. Arnold was walking

rapidly when Shepardson jumped up and the shooting began. Arnold dropped to the floor with four gun-shot wounds in the body. Arnold was thirty years of age at the time of his death. He was a fearless officer, recognized for his discretion and bravery all over the State, and was sincerely and deeply mourned by a community that always felt secure while he was the guardian of their lives and property.

March 11, the Workingmen's party placed in nomination the following town ticket in Colusa: Marshal, Richard Pattleton; Trustees, W. H. De Jarnatt, A. P. Spaulding, W. D. Dean, R. Jones, J. D. Gage; Recorder, O. S. Sallady; Secretary, W. T. Wright; Treasurer, James Bond. W. H. De Jarnatt declined the nomination for Trustee, as did also A. P. Spaulding.

April 6, a little son of Clarence C. Hicok drowned at Grand Island. . . Board of Trustees of Colusa, under an act just passed authorizing the town to issue bonds for road purposes, appointed J. Furth, E. A. Harrington and W. S. Green, Road Commissioners.

April 14, at the election in Willows to determine the question of issuing $10,000 for the purpose of building a schoolhouse, sixty-one votes were polled, all in favor of the measure The contract for the erection of this edifice was let to Mr. Rathburn.

April 22, George Squires shot and killed, at Elk Creek, by Charles Kockdee.

May 5, Christian Mutschler killed by a mob at Germantown. Mutschler was a blacksmith at that place. He had had some difficulty with a man named Hageman and a man by the name of Holmes. John Kelley, of the same place, made a habit of abusing Hageman, who was a saloon keeper, to Mutschler. They prevailed on Mutschler to bring a sack of shavings to burn Hageman's saloon, they agreeing to touch the match. This Mutschler did, but on a signal from his confederates, some men in the saloon fired on him, wounding him in the leg. He was then taken before Justice Boardman, and, no witnesses appearing against him, he was discharged. He then left for Orland on foot, as the stage drivers were warned not to carry him. Kelley then swore out a warrant to have him arrested for threatening his life, and Mutschler was brought back to German-

town and bound over in the sum of $1,000 to keep the peace. He was placed in charge of Constable McLane until he could find bondsmen, and was kept during the night in McLane's saloon. A mob of men took him from there and shot him to death. He was not of strong mind, and he was prevailed upon by Kelley and Holmes to bring the shavings for firing Hageman's saloon. Kelley tried to justify his action by pleading that he was acting as a detective. Mutschler having been suspected of former incendiaries, John Kelley, Charles Hansen, Henry Holmes and C. Regensberger were arrested and taken to Willows, where they were examined and committed to the county jail, charged with murder. W. Hagaman and F. Todt, on the same charge, were taken to Colusa, where they were discharged on motion of the district attorney. The Governor shortly after this offered a reward of $500 for the first arrest and conviction of any of the mob, and $200 for each subsequent one. Those held over under charge of murder were later discharged in the District Court. The brother of the murdered man put a detective on the case, who was unable to get any clew of the murderers.

May 11, Dudley Shepardson acquitted of the murder of John T. Arnold.

June 4, the new town officers of Colusa installed, as follows: Marshal, Henry Wescott; Recorder, O. Salady; Treasurer, W. C. Atherden; Secretary, W. E. Norris.

June 19, election-day, to select delegates to the convention to prepare and submit a new constitution to the voters of the State. Only five hundred and thirteen votes were polled in the county, of which B. B. Glascock received four hundred and eighty-three. Of the delegates at large, the Non-Partisan ticket received from four hundred and eleven for W. Heustis to five hundred and thirty for H. H. Haight; the straight Democratic ticket received from seventy-five to one hundred and forty-one for John Boggs; the Workingmen's ticket polled from one hundred to one hundred and forty-three for Jonas Spect. . . The body of an unknown man found floating in the river at the Riley Bend, below Jacinto. No clue to his identity attainable. . The wheat seems to have been generally blighted with rust throughout the county and State. . . The telephone being introduced into the towns and villages of the county.

July 4.—The day was celebrated in splendid style at Colusa An imposing procession in the morning opened the day's festivities. P. L. Washburn was Grand Marshal, with S. R. Murdock, Mayberry Davis, Wm. Johnson and A. A. Thayer as aids. Chaplain, Rev. James Kelsey; Orator, Honorable E. C. Marshall; Poet, Jackson Hatch. The Willows Brass Band, J. F. Dickson leader, headed the procession Major S. Cooper and Jordan Fariss, veterans of the War of 1812, were the honored guests of the day, riding in a special carriage in the procession. A triumphal car carrying young misses representing all the States, with Flossie Brooks as the Goddess of Liberty, Claude Mitchum as George Washington, and Neva Bridgford as Martha Washington, made a unique and artistic display. In the afternoon there was a tournament of Knights, in which William Ping won the first prize, of $40, and H. C. Beville the second prize, of a $10 ring. Base-ball, balloon ascension and burlesque procession followed these, which in turn were concluded by a dance. At Williams the day was celebrated with glee. So also at Fouts Springs, Orland, and other places in the county.

July 5, a destructive fire in the fields of J. O. Zumwalt near Williams. The whole town of Williams turned out to fight the fire. The fire originated in William Ash's field, burning up forty acres of grain in sack, for Mr. Ash. The wind was blowing hard, carrying the flames to Zumwalt's grain, destroying one hundred and fifty acres of it. A header and thresher were destroyed here. The fire spread further and attacked four hundred and fifty acres of A. Clark's grain, reducing it to ashes. At one time as many as five hundred men were engaged in staying the course of the devouring element. . . Death of George A. Cook, of the Eureka Hotel, Colusa. . . The Willows Jockey Club organized with J. B. Troxel, President, and W. H. Kelly, Secretary. . . Death of Archey Kimball, an old and respected citizen of Princeton.

July 10, Colusa Amateurs organized. President, M. T. Gratz; Secretary, J. P. McManus; Treasurer, C. E. Lark; Stage Manager, Frank Hatch; Musical Director, D. B. Cohen. . . A man supposed to be Sam Cox found dead near the railroad track, south of Williams. A half-gallon jug of whisky was by

his side. . . Work on the extension of the Northern Railway from Williams to Willows begun. Engineers are at work and preparations for grading made.

July 18, death of D. Grimes at Tulare. He had come with his brother Cleaton to Grand Island as early as 1850, and resided there many years. . . Death of Robert Harris, a pioneer of the county, and one of the early supervisors.

August 2, the body of an unknown man found in the river on the Sutter County side, near Grimes' Landing. It was discovered on investigation that Ah Chow, a Chinaman, was believed by some of his countrymen to have killed an Italian and thrown his body in the river. Ah Chow was arrested.

August 12, a fire in Colusa, originating in C. A. Gove's jewelry store, destroyed about $25,000 worth of property, in which the principal sufferers were B. Probst, Mrs. J. McGrath, C. A. Gove, Jackson Hart, Ferris & Bobst, John T. Harrington, Colusa County Bank, and Thomas Bicknell. At one time during the conflagration, sparks caught in the dome of the court-house, but they were promptly extinguished. The sheriff, meanwhile, fearing for the lives of the prisoners should the court-house get on fire, went into the jail, and, ironing the seventeen inmates together, took them out under guard, till the danger was past. . . Dwelling of J. J. Hicok, in Grand Island, burned down. . . New telegraph line being extended to Willows from Williams by the railroad company.

August 17, the heaviest and largest load of wheat ever brought to Colusa. It was drawn by eight mules belonging to W. R. Merrill, from his ranch at the Seven Mile House. The load consisted of one hundred and eighty-five sacks of wheat, weighing twenty-two thousand six hundred and thirty pounds. . . The real estate and improvements thereon in the county assessed at $12,642,916; personal property of all kinds, at $1,777,392.

September 4, Fred Quint elected Supervisor of the Third District. . . Colusa Amateurs give a performance for the benefit of the yellow fever sufferers. Colusa Lodge I. O. O. F., No. 133, sends $25 to these sufferers at Vicksburg. . . Camp-meeting at Sycamore, of the M. E. Church, begins. . . The county sends $506 to the Southern communities stricken with yellow fever.

September 22, a fire destroyed the barn of Thomas Perry near Newville, burning to death at the same time a four-year-old son of Perry, who was playing in the building when the flames broke out.

September 26, the railroad reaches Willows. The town was jubilant and crowded with people. Literary exercises were held in Palace Hall. Hon. John Boggs was President of the day and introduced the orator, Rev. T. H. B. Anderson. Rev Mr. Park, of the Baptist Church, officiated as Chaplain. A harvest feast, which assumed the character of a banquet, was provided at the pavilion, where toasts were offered and responses made. Judge Caraloff spoke for the town of Willows; "Colusa County" responded to by George Sutton. "The Public School" was the brief theme of Mr. Dyer, principal of the Zumwalt school, and Rev. M. McWhorter paid a tribute to the churches of the county. After the feast came a tournament, and in the evening a masque ball.

October 12, new sheriff's office and county jail occupied. . . E. C. Hart buys an interest in the Willows *Journal.*

October 21, a sheep-herder, named John Maginley, killed on Brim's ranch, Freshwater, by a Chinaman named Lang. The Chinaman first tried to use a hatchet on his victim, but was prevented by by-standers. He finally succeeded in plunging a knife into the heart of Maginley. The murderer then fled.

November 2, a block of buildings on the east side of the railroad track at Williams consumed by fire. The fire originated in Johnson's livery stable. Kimball's saloon and Tim Ready's blacksmith shop were also destroyed. . . The Southern Methodists, at Arbuckle, building a church edifice to cost $2,500. Rice & Beach, of Colusa, contractors. . . Fifty-four schools in the county, employing sixty teachers. Number of children attending public schools, two thousand and eight; attending private schools, two hundred and thirteen.

November 9, Perley Dunlap shot and fatally wounded, while shingling the roof of his store at Elk Creek, by N. L. Squires. There had been an old feud between them. Squires took his horse, rode home and then took to the mountains. The Governor offered a reward of $500 for his arrest.

November 10, Bishop Wightman, of South Carolina, preached in the Trinity M. E. Church South, at Colusa.

November 23, death of E. C. Hunter, a pioneer of the State and county, at Colusa. . . A barn with its contents, valued at $5,000, belonging to William Odgen, of Sycamore Slough, destroyed by fire.

November 26, a Lodge of Workmen organized at Colusa by Deputy Burrows, of the Grand Lodge, A. O. U. W., of California, with twenty-three charter members. The following officers were installed: Past Master, J. M. Banks; Master, W H. Belton; General Foreman, W. R. Pond; Corresponding Secretary, W. . Wright; Recorder, W. A. Matthews; Receiver, B. A. Prior; Financier, W. T. Beville; Guide, D. V. Cohen; I W., H. Wescott; O. W., A. B. Alderman. The title of the Lodge is Colusa Lodge, A. O. U. W., No. 66.

December 2, Board of Supervisors report a large deficiency in the books of County Treasurer Washburn. The latter was afterwards arrested on complaint of District Attorney Hatch, and held in bail of $2,000 for his appearance at court.

December 16, Silas R. Lewis appointed postmaster at Orland, and W. M. Tucker, postmaster at Leesville.

December 30, N. L. Squires, who had murdered Perley Dunlap, at Elk Creek, a few weeks before, and escaped, brought back to the Colusa County jail. He was captured at the house of a man named Simmons, near Shelter Cove, in Humboldt County, by Deputy Sheriff Rose, of this county, aided by a farmer named Hadley, between whom the $500 reward was shared. . . . The records in the clerk's office show ninety-seven marriages and seven divorces during this year just closed.

1879.

January 6, death of Martin C. Blanck, a respected and energetic citizen, at Williams. Deceased had fallen from a wagon on December 23 previous, fracturing the base of the skull. . . Robert Magnis shot and killed by Morrow at Willows. . . An Odd Fellows' Lodge organized at Orland.

January 8, residence of James Breadon, at Colusa, destroyed by fire. . . William A. Gamble, an old jeweler, found dead in his bed at Colusa.

January 15, Henry Childers and Edmund Morse indulged in an exchange of rifle and pistol shots in Union townships, both

being wounded. . . Death of John Welsh, familiarly called "Uncle Jackey," at his home on Grand Island. Deceased had located in Grand Island in 1850, and was seventy-nine years old. . . Death of William Meegan, at Bakersfield, well known to all the old residents of the county, and who at one time had charge of the Willows ranch when it was the great cattle range of the Sacramento Valley.

February 1, installation of officers of Laurel Masonic Lodge, No. 245, at Willows. The officers were: William Johnson, W. M.; E. M. Tyler, S. W.; Moses Hockheimer, J. W.; George C. Vickery, S. D.; Z. Bates, J. D.; S. C. Longmire, Treasurer; W. F. Mason, Secretary; John Cartwright, Chaplain; S. D. Shepard, Tyler; F. M. Lain and C. F. Robinson, Stewards. The retiring master, Bowers, was presented with a past master's jewel.

February 13, Williams Flouring Mill incorporated. Capital stock, $25,000. Directors: J. C. Stovall, H. P. Eakle, W. H. Williams, John Stanley, J. O. Zumwalt.

February 22, a Chinaman, while endeavoring to break into De Jarnatt & Rich's store in Colusa, was shot by William Hart, who heard the noise from his sleeping apartment, in the rear of the store-room. The Chinaman left marks of blood in his flight, and was discovered the next morning and arrested.

March 8, August Jens drowned in fording Stony Creek at Orland. . . Discussing the propriety of changing the name of Willows to that of Zumwalt or Venado.

March 20, Stony Creek higher than has been known for twenty years. . . Anti-Chinese Club at Williams, with Mark Long, President, and D. Glover, Secretary.

March 26, P. L. Washburn, the county treasurer, who had been acquitted two weeks previously of diverting a large sum of county moneys to his own use, resigns. Robert Barnett was a week later appointed to fill the vacancy, with bonds at $100,000. . . Coyotes playing unprecedented havoc among the sheep on Stony Creek.

April 2, Luke Nelson, a pioneer of the county, dies suddenly at Sycamore. . . Meetings being held everywhere in the county to discuss the leading features of the new constitution to be submitted to the people. . . The Willows *Advocate* appears; a paper devoted to Christianity and education, and edited by Rev. M. McWhorter, of that place.

April 8, Jonas Spect begins a suit against the town of Colusa for rents upon his half of the station-house building. Some time previously they had given a decision awarding him a half interest in a number of lots, and among them the lot on which the station-house was built. . . The people of Orland and vicinity agitating the extension of the Northern Railway to that place.

April 20, the Methodists of Colusa assembled for the last time in their old church building. . . Brass band organized at Williams.

May 7, at the election to determine the rejection or adoption of a new constitution, the vote in the county showed a majority of six hundred and sixty-six in favor of its adoption.

May 22, Bishop O'Connell administers confirmation in the Catholic Church at Colusa. . . Supreme Court grants a new trial to Hersey, who was convicted of murder in the second degree in killing David Lett.

May 24, Charles Reddinger shot and killed James Keife over a game of cards, at Williams.

June 3, Nathan L. Squires, imprisoned in the county jail, charged with the murder of Perley Dunlap, commits suicide by cutting his throat with a razor. . . John Henry Rowland, a pioneer who settled near Colusa in 1853, dies. He was a charter member of the first lodge of Odd Fellows organized in the county.

June 7, Republican mass convention at the court-house. This convention recommended Honorable A. S. Hart, of Colusa, for Attorney-General, and the nomination of John H. Jewett, of Marysville, for Governor. The following delegates were chosen to the State convention: William Ash, W. P. Harrington, George F. Packer, J. F. Wharton.

June 23, John Richards, George White and Michael Moore severely stabbed by a desperado named Seigel, in a saloon at St. John. Seigel fled immediately after the cutting. . . Fred Camperos, a cook in the Louisiana Restaurant at Colusa, drowned in a whirlpool in the river while bathing. . . Monroe Miller puts on an opposition stage from Williams to Bartlett Springs, the fare ranging from $5.00 to fifty cents, or whatever can be got. . . Two Chinamen burned to death in the Chi-

nese quarters at Princeton. . . Thomas McClanahan, a California pioneer and long-time resident of the northern end of the county, dies.

June 25, Democratic Joint Convention met at Orland and nominated B. B. Glasscock, of Colusa County, for Senator, and Dr. W. P. Mathews, of Tehama County, for Assemblyman.

June 29, the day set apart for the dedication of the new Methodist Church South, at Colusa. The sermon was delivered by Rev. Mr. Prottsman, of San Francisco, Rev. George Sim, the presiding elder, and Rev. Dr. Finley, president of Pacific Methodist College, assisting in the exercises. The pastor, Rev. T. H. B. Anderson, announced that there was an indebtedness of $8,000 hanging over the church, and that it would not be dedicated till the indebtedness was liquidated. Three thousand six hundred dollars were then subscribed, and the dedication postponed.

July 1, Jennie Watson, while intoxicated at Orland, shot and killed herself.

July 2, Dr. H. J. Glenn, of Jacinto, nominated by the Democracy for Governor. Great rejoicing was manifested over this nomination all over the county. . . Death of ex-Supervisor A. S. C. Cleek, of Orland. . . Dr. Stiles, of Sycamore, suddenly and mysteriously disappears, and a reward of $100 offered by the citizens for the recovery of his body, dead or alive.

July 12, Republican mass convention at Colusa, presided over by Judge Hicok, nominated the following ticket: Superior Judge, William G. Dyas; Sheriff, H. C. Stanton; County Clerk, D. Bentley; Treasurer, E. W. Jones; District Attorney, Thomas Nicholls; Assessor, S. W. Randall; Coroner, Dr. J. G. Calhoun; Surveyor, A. T. Welton; Superintendent of Schools, John E. Hayman; Supervisor First District, William Ash. . . The joint convention of the party, which met at St. John four days later, nominated J. L. Howard for Senator and F. B. Kelly for Assemblyman.

July 19, the new Constitution party held a convention at the court-house, with J. F. Wilkins, chairman, and W. T. Wright, secretary, when the following ticket was nominated: Superior Judge, F. L. Hatch; Sheriff, J. H. Liening; Clerk, J. F. Garr; District Attorney, Thomas Nicholls; Treasurer, Stewart Harris;

Assessor, George B. Harden; Superintendent of Schools, Samuel Houchins; Coroner, Dr. A. W. Rickey.

July 22, Grand Island Lodge, No. 116, of the Order of Workmen, instituted by H. G. Oliver, Deputy G. M. W.

August 12, at Colusa, in front of the National Hotel, John Gallagher shoots at Hugh Flynn and attempts to fire again, when he is overpowered and arrested.

August 15, Lee McCoy, of Maxwell, while riding a mule to Purkett's ranch, near Kanawha, is thrown off and found dead a few hours afterward.

August 22, Charles Hughes dropped dead at the Dexter Saloon, in Colusa, of heart disease.

September 3, one of the most exciting campaigns ever witnessed in the county took place. Dr. Glenn, of Jacinto, the Democratic and New Constitution parties' candidate for governor, received a plurality in the county over Perkins, Republican, of eight hundred and forty-seven. The county officers elected were: F. L. Hatch, Democrat, Superior Judge; J. B. De Jarnatt, County Clerk; T. J. Hart, District Attorney; John M. Steele, Democrat and New Constitution party; Robert Barnett, Democrat, Treasurer; G. B. Harden, Democrat and New Constitution party, Assessor; Samuel Houchins, Democrat, Superintendent of Schools; Coroner, L. P. Tooley, Democrat. . . The residence of James Ely, on the Glide farm, northwest of Maxwell, destroyed by fire. . . David McKipberry, after climbing on top of the awning of Jake Williams' saloon, in Colusa, rolled off, fractured his skull, and died the next morning.

September 13, death of Mrs. Ann Campbell, an old resident of Colusa, having located in the town in 1858.

September 20, suicide of P. H. Scott by poison at Princeton. Scott had served several terms as justice of the peace of his township. Financial difficulties caused his self-taking off. . . Rev. W. P. Koutz relinquishes his pastoral charge of the Presbyterian Church at Colusa.

October 1, residence of Mrs. H. R. Cook, at Colusa, destroyed by fire. . .

October 14, death of Sanford W. Simeral at Willows. . . Rev. T. H. B. Anderson, a most estimable clergyman and respected citizen, relinquishes his charge of the M. E. Church at Colusa.

October 26, a fire broke out in the stable of J. O. Johnson, at Willows, destroying it and also two houses belonging to Joseph Miller, and one to Judge Caraloff, as well as the saloon of James H. Gilliam. . . The wheat crop of Colusa County estimated this year to be worth, in round numbers, $3,000,000.

November 12, Charles A. Newton, convicted of forging county warrants, pardoned by Governor Irwin. . . J. B. Cooke, of Colusa, presented with a past master's jewel by Equality Lodge, No. 240, of F. and A. M.

November 15, the remains found of W. H. Stiles, who in July previous had started to go from the Mountain House to Cook's Springs. They were found in Indian Valley in a deep ravine, into which he must have fallen some thirty feet.

November 27, George A. Kern, principal of the public school at Colusa, knocked down and robbed of $120 in the court-house yard at night.

November 28, in a shooting affray at Colusa, in the Dexter bowling saloon, William Ogden, of Sycamore, and John T. Gill, of Colusa, emptied their pistols at each other. Both were severely injured. . . H. S. Warren, a pioneer printer of the State, died suddenly at the Eureka Hotel, in Colusa. He settled and remained a short time in the county on the Paul and Abshire place, in 1851.

December 2, Patrick Muller, at Colusa, fearful of being arrested for wife-beating, hangs himself.

December 8, Lafe Grigsby, living near Orland, while on a prolonged spree, took a quantity of powdered glass with suicidal intent and succeeded. . . Samuel H. Allen, a pioneer of the county, died at his home on Sycamore Slough.

December 13, Charley Taing, a Chinaman, convicted of killing a fellow-countryman at Laban Scearce's place, in 1877, sentenced to be hanged on January 30 following. A petition to commute his punishment was very extensively signed in Colusa.

December 20, Charles Reddinger, charged with the murder of James Kief, at Williams, on the twenty-fourth of May last, having been found guilty of murder in the first degree, without recommendation, was sentenced to be hanged, by Judge Keyser. . . The citizens of Colusa present Judge Keyser, on retiring from the office of district judge, with a silver punch-bowl and a

valuable cane. As it was desirous that the presentation should be a complete surprise to the judge, the members of the bar concocted a fictitious case, which they had placed on the calendar and set for trial in the evening. At the hour designated, Judge Keyser took his accustomed seat, the court-room being crowded with ladies and gentlemen of the town who were in the secret. Then, instead of listening to the proceedings in the divorce suit of "Jennette Williamson *vs.* Richard Williamson," Richard Bayne, of the Colusa bar, made the presentation speech, in both a feeling and humorous manner.

1880.

January 4, Sheriff Arnold arrested the following persons, charged with cutting the Wilkins Slough levee: W. B. Kirtley, E. M. McPhetridge, J. C. Griffith, George and Anthony Corvall, Pres. Garmyle, W. Wiseman, R. Thorp, John Hart, Wm. Gossman, Frank Hyatt, D. Reed, Charles Wooley, Frank Thompson, John Cole, James Nixon, D. C. Fortna, H. Fortna, O. H. Newton, James Tisdall, Wm. Hyatt, James Alberson, Charles Latham, W. L. Carter, R. Cox, B. Viney, James Smith. These were all brought before Justice Wharton and held to bail in the sum of $500 each. These parties are all well-to-do people, and will make their case a test case. . . Jackson Hatch resigns the office of district attorney, and T. J. Hart appointed for the unexpired two months of the term of office.

January 17, Charley Taing, a Chinaman, under sentence of death, attempts suicide by hanging himself in his cell, but is cut down before life was extinct. . . L. F. Moulton issues a pamphlet on the subject of reclamation.

January 30, the third execution under the law in the county took place in the hanging of Charles Taing, a Chinaman, for the murder of another Chinaman, at L. Scearce's ranch. Sheriff Arnold attended to all the preparations and details of the execution. Father Wallrath assisted the condemned man spiritually, and baptized him on the morning of his doom. The Chinaman showed no evidences of fear, and met his fate with composure.

February 7, near College City, a team attached to a gang-plow became unmanageable, and the driver, John W. Wright,

undertook to hold the leaders by their bridles, but they got away from him, and the plow struck him, cutting him almost in two at the waist. He was instantly killed. . . John Ragland killed by C. S. Lancaster, near Newville. Domestic trouble at the bottom of the tragedy.

February 15, death of N. Proctor Smith, at San Francisco, in the eighty-first year of his age. He was one of the pioneers of Colusa County, having engaged in business in Colusa in 1852. In early life he was a sea-faring man, and was the first American to obtain the consent of Turkey to sail an American ship into Turkish waters. . . Curt Platt, a farmer residing a short distance below Princeton, having hidden $2,200 in the hay of his barn, is robbed of the same by his Chinese cook.

February 29, Rev. M. McWhorter preached the pioneer sermon at Norman.

March 8, a violent norther at Willows blew the new Methodist Church off its foundation. Jones' brick warehouse was badly damaged, Rathbun's residence unroofed and the portico and fire wall of the Central Hotel carried away.

March 20, Northern District Teachers' Association met at Orland, J. G. Barkley presiding.

March 27, death of Gilman Roberts, a pioneer of the county, residing here as early as 1852.

April 5, Charles Redinger, who was in jail under sentence of death, and a burglar named Carter, sawed their way out of the prison and escaped.

April 30, Ferdinand F. Reckart committed suicide by shooting in the Dexter Bowling Saloon at Colusa. . . Henry Wilkins, in the employ of F. Quint, near Willows, accidentally kills himself by the premature discharge of a rifle.

May 1, the warehouse of the Farmers' Storage and Commission Company, at Colusa, sold under a mortage foreclosure to E. W. Jones & Co. . . At the municipal election held in Colusa, the following officers were chosen: Recorder, J. H. Liening; Marshal, Henry Wescott; Secretary, James Porter; Treasurer, James Bond.

May 19, death of John F. Carr, a pioneer and a justice of the peace, residing at Butte City at the time of his death. . . Elders Keith and Durham hold a protracted meeting at Sycamore.

June 9, A. H. Rose, Thomas C. King and Howell Davis elected Trustees of Reclamation District No. 124.

June 16, Board of Supervisors adopt plans for a bridge across Stony Creek, to cost $12,000.

June 24, on O'Keefe's ranch, seven miles from Maxwell, a dispute arose over some trivial matter between Michael Flaere and Henry Bismarck, *alias* Waldoff, when the latter was cut in the neck, severing the jugular, while another cut pierced his heart, causing instant death. Flahoe was arrested, and after a trial sentenced to be hanged.

July 5, an accident occurred at the Sun Building, where a crowd of people had gathered to witness an equestrian procession, when one corner of the balcony gave way, resulting in slightly wounding several persons.

July 13, Colusa organized a Hancock Club, with Richard Bayne, President, and Robert Barnett, Secretary. Princeton also formed a club to support General Hancock, with Dr. Thomas B. Eagle, President, and J. F. Sersanous, Secretary. These were followed by other Democratic organizations in the county, notably at Willows and Williams.

July 16, the boiler of Davis & Jeffries threshing-machine exploded on Fellows' farm, three miles below Colusa, killing an employe known as Portuguese Joe. . . The annual report of Superintendent of Schools Houchins showed that there were sixty school districts in the county, and two thousand nine hundred and sixty-five children between the ages of five and seventeen. The total valuation of school property in the county was $81,115.

July 30, a fire destroyed the large warehouse of Howell Davis, at Sycamore, inflicting a loss of $8,000.

August 7, a Republican mass convention assembled in Colusa, and nominated Dr. W. W. McKaig, J. E. Hayman, E. W. Jones and E. C. Hart, delegates to the State convention. A few days later a Garfield Club was organized at Colusa, with the following officers: W. W. McKaig, President; J. D. Gage and Colonel George Hagar, Vice-Presidents; W. E. Norris, Secretary, and E. W. Jones, Treasurer.

August 16, Captain James B. Eads and party arrived in Colusa on an examining tour of the river.

September 24, J. Leake was killed by a moving train at Willows. . . A boiler of an engine running a separator on Dr. Glenn's ranch, exploded, killing three men outright, and badly wounding several others. Joseph Brady, the foreman, was blown eighty yards and instantly killed. The two others who lost their lives were Chinamen.

September 26, Dr. D. J. Hunter, one of the early settlers in the foot-hills of the county, having settled west of Princeton in 1854, died at Tehama.

October 14, O. S. Mason died. He was a useful member to the community of Colusa. He had filled several public offices, among them Deputy Sheriff and Justice of the Peace, and was prominent among a number of secret and benevolent orders. . . Charles Kokdee, who killed George Squires on Stony Creek, and served a term of imprisonment therefor, died suddenly at Germantown.

October 17, the corner-stone of the Catholic Church at Colusa laid. Bishop O'Connell, of the diocese, officiated, assisted by Rev. M. Colgan, of Cape Town, Africa, who preached the sermon.

October 22, J. C. Freese, the express agent at Arbuckle, was robbed of some $2,000. He claimed that while sitting in the depot office late at night, a stranger entered, knocked him over the head, and proceeded to rob the safe. There were so many suspicious circumstances in Freese's conduct both before and after the robbery, that his story was not believed. Wells, Fargo & Co. set to work to procure evidence against him. For this purpose, their detective, J. C. Bolton, was placed in charge of the Arbuckle Hotel, and, suspecting one Shelton, a jeweler of the place, he laid a trap for him, which proved successful, Shelton acknowledging that he engaged in the robbery in connection with Freese. Freese was indicted, found guilty and sentenced to three years in the penitentiary.

October 27, the Washington school-house with its contents destroyed by fire.

October 28, F. G. Crawford leased the Willows Hotel.

October 30, a fire broke out and destroyed a large portion of the town of Orland. It originated in G. G. Ellis' barn, and the wind soon carried the flames to neighboring stores and h

twenty-three of which were consumed, with a loss estimated at $40,000. . . Appointments of the M. E. Church South were: Colusa District, James Kelsey, P. E.; Colusa Station, T. A. Atkinson; Princeton Circuit, G. W. Humphreys; Arbuckle Circuit, J. F. Roberts; Willows Circuit, A. L. Paul; Maxwell Circuit, M. B. Sharbrough; Orland Circuit, J. M. Overton.

November 16, George Vossmeyer, while driving out of Colusa, fell from his wagon and was killed by concussion of the brain. . . Dedication of the handsome Masonic Hall at Willows.

November 18, the stubble took fire at H. H. Wooley's place, just west of College City, while a brisk norther was blowing, that swept through the town. It was with extreme difficulty that the town was saved from destruction. Every man, woman and child turned out to check the course of the flames. A barn belonging to P. Hannum and one to J. W. Shoemaker were destroyed.

November 21, Wm. Bartlett killed James Hudspeth, at Colusa. A coroner's jury pronounced it a case of justifiable homicide.

December 4, death of Professor Bradshaw, of Pierce Christian College.

December 14, death of J. B. Cain, at his home in College City. . . The Orland *Times*, the first paper published in that town, issued its initial number. It was a seven-column folio, and edited by J. W. Malone.

1881.

January 10, a fire at Williams consumed Miller's stable where it originated, the wagon shop of N. Nelk and the blacksmith shop of Hamilton & Peters.

January 20, the body of Engineer McCloud, who was drowned on December 23, was found near Butte Slough, by John Grant and Fred Watson. . . Dr. Hughes' gold quartz mine on Sulphur Creek is showing an abundance of rock, assaying $200 per ton. . . An attempt was made to burn the barn of James Danley at Maxwell.

At this period proceedings were begun before the Assembly looking to the impeachment of Hon. F. L. Hatch, Superior

Judge of the county. The charges brought against him were intemperance and partiality for certain attorneys having business in his court. Judge Hatch was a gentleman of high legal attainments and literary adornment. No sooner had these proceedings begun before the Legislature than the Board of Supervisors met and passed resolutions eulogistic of the judge and condemnatory of the attempt to impeach him and drive him from the bench. Citizens of the county individually aroused themselves in his defense, and came to his assistance by visiting the members of the Legislature and expressing their warm admiration for both his judicial course and personal conduct in everyday life. Judge Hatch was, after a protracted examination of many witnesses, exonerated by the committee of the Legislature to whom the matter of impeachment had been referred, and returned home, to meet with a cordial reception from his friends and neighbors, who manifested at every turn their delight at his vindication. A serenade was tendered him, while the courtroom was crowded to hear the felicitations of Richard Bayne in welcoming Judge Hatch to his home.

February 5.—The greatest flood ever known in the Sacramento Valley came on this day and lasted during the following day, though the rain began falling as early as January 27. The water was reported higher at Red Bluff and Tehama than the oldest pioneer could remember. The water ran out in volumes on Dr. Glenn's farm at Jacinto and for a mile on the Lincoln tract, eight miles above Colusa. Deeter's levee broke and submerged a large tract of country. The great damage that was done was caused by the waters of Feather River washing across the Sacramento. This water came so rapidly as to rush nearly up to the bank of the river at Princeton. Opposite Colusa it came close to the base of the levees, and it was only eight inches below the water in the river. At the head of Butte Slough it was so much higher than the Sacramento as to rush across the river and carry away the levee on the west side. The water filled the basin north of Sycamore Slough as no one had ever seen it filled. This caused it to flow over the levees on the south bank of Sycamore Slough and flood the Mormon basin. The damage to property in the basin was estimated at $300,000. The total loss to the county could not have been less than $500,000.

February 7, P. B. Chamberlain was appointed postmaster at Williams. . . Petitions were in circulation all over the county praying the President to pardon the Mussel Slough settlers.

February 20, dedication of Trinity M. E. Church South at Colusa. Bishop Kavanaugh officiated. At the conclusion of the services, the indebtedness of the church, amounting to $5,000, was liquidated, with the exception of $560, which was assumed by the trustees. The chairman of the board of trustees, J. W. Goad, presented the church for dedication. The cost of the church edifice was $17,000.

March 8, a large number of ladies and gentlemen met in the court-room at Colusa, to organize a Library Association, with Stephen Addington in the chair and Robert Barnett, secretary.

March 19, Allen Murphy, who had been employed to work for Joshua Jones, near Butte City, fired several shots at the latter. . . Death of Mrs. Eliza T. Singleton, a school-teacher of Colusa, noted for her literary abilities. . . John Muery, a carpenter at Willows, was killed by falling from a windmill which he was repairing for the Willows brewery.

April 3, death of Stephen Smith, at Princeton, who was a pioneer of the year 1851.

April 16, George Browning made an unsuccessful attempt to shoot J. P. Shoemate, in front of the latter's saloon, at Colusa.

April 17, death of John McCoy, near Maxwell, one of the first settlers in that locality. . . Services were held in the new Catholic Church at Colusa for the first time.

April 30, a large gathering of owners of sheep and hogs met at Willows to adopt measures to exterminate the coyotes that abounded in the foot-hills west of Willows. One among the measures adopted was that from a fund raised by assessment upon the sheep-raisers of the district, $15 should be paid for every coyote scalp.

May 4, H. Ketchum shot and killed William Mooney at the town of Willows. Ketchum was held to answer in heavy bail. The evidence before the magistrate tended to connect William Simpson and William Williams with the crime, and they were accordingly held. All the accused were acquitted later.

May 15, death of S. W. Brittain, at Reno, Nevada. Deceased was an old resident of the county, living for the most part at

Leesville, was a school-teacher, and at one time held the position of county superintendent of public schools.

May 29, death of Mrs. Will S. Green, wife of the editor of the Colusa *Sun*, a lady universally esteemed for her social worth, literary culture and deeds of kindness.

May 30, at Butte City, George Buchanan shot and killed William Evans. After an examination before Justice Robinson, Buchanan was discharged.

June 3, the County Board of Examination issued first-grade certificates to the following teachers: Neena Wagenseller, S. C. Smith, George F. Myrick, A. W. Sanford, J. M. McCoy, Hattie Hunter, E. H. Parnell, C. J. Walker, A. B. Galloway. The second grades were: Miss Maggie Reardon, Miss J. Strother, G W. Sellman, Charles Johnson, Judson Appley, Mrs. H. L. Wilson, Anna Ritterath, J. R. Grimstead, Edgar Hunter. . . The agitation of the anti-*débris* question had for some time past been the engrossing theme of the residents of Colusa County. They had been working with prudent deliberation to accomplish the purpose of preventing the absolute destruction of agriculture in the Sacramento Valley, and also the Sacramento River as an outlet for shipping their products. The people were at last becoming terribly in earnest in the matter of the mining *débris*. For this purpose a meeting was held in the court-house, at which D. H. Arnold was chosen president, and Robert Barnett, secretary. A committee of the following gentlemen was appointed to meet again at the court-house on June 10, to take measures for immediate action: H. J. Glenn, John Boggs, G. F. Packer, William Murdock, A. D. Logan, W. S. Green, W. P. Harrington, J. Furth, John Wiles, Samuel Picknell, I. L. McDaniel, M. Davis, T. C. McVey, L. F. Moulton, S. W. Randall, Joe McConnell, C. Kopf, H. Davis, John W. Browning, J. H. Byers, B. B. Glasscock, Henry Gregory, Peter Petersen, Joseph Farnsworth, J. C. Stovall, F. W. Schultz, T. M. Phelps, S. Burtiss. At the meeting which followed, on June 10, several important resolutions were passed, among them being one to co-operate with the Yuba and Sutter County Contingent Fund Committee, in all things necessary for stopping the filling of the rivers by mining *débris*. Another resolution was that two citizens of Colusa County be appointed to go and investigate the

hydraulic mines at the head of the Sacramento River and on its tributaries. This was the most representative and earnest, if not the most important, business meeting ever held in the county. . . The school census of the county gave a total of one thousand five hundred and seventeen boys, and one thousand five hundred and thirty-one girls.

June 18, all the business houses, including the saloons, were closed under a new Sunday law at Willows, except the saloon kept by Al. Allen. Allen on the following day went to Princeton, plead guilty to a violation of the law, and was fined $10, by Justice Robinson. Then a complaint was lodged with Justice Brasfield, at Colusa, against Mrs. Allen, in whose name the saloon was carried on. Mrs. Allen was fined $25, and "Shasta," her manager, the same amount. At Maxwell some ten persons were arrested for violating the Sunday law, merchants as well as saloon keepers.

June 24, a row in Chinatown at Butte City, in which only Chinamen were engaged, resulted in the killing of three of them.

July 4, a destructive fire swept over the Montgomery ranch, which is located partly in Colusa and partly in Tehama Counties, consuming two thousand five hundred acres of grain. . . At Fouts' Springs the national holiday was celebrated by a goodly gathering. W. J. Carpenter delivered the oration. Miss Nellie Fouts furnished the vocal music and Rev. Mr. Greene made a patriotic address.

July 22, John Gorey was seriously stabbed at Colusa by some unknown person. One Mike Shay was arrested for the crime. . . Pierce Christian College showed a total of ninety scholars for the preceding year.

August 3, a lodge of the A. O. U. W. organized at Princeton, with a membership of twenty-six. . . An Irish Land League formed at Colusa.

August 5, a fire broke out on the farm of William Ash, near Berlin, destroying some forty stacks of wheat before it could be checked. Loss, $7,000. . . The town taxes of Colusa amount to 105 cents on the $100. Eighty cents of this are for general purposes, and twenty-five cents for roads.

August 17.—The following is a statement of the assessed valuation of property in the county for 1881:—

Real estate	$11,450,955
Improvements	685,809
City and town lots	224,490
Improvements on same	487,540
Value of improvements assessed to persons other than real owners	47,688
Value of personal property, except money	3,926,182
Amount of money	97,746
Value of railroad franchises	621,000
Total	$17,541,410

September 1, the Union Hotel at Germantown was burned down.

September 2, the contract for building a bridge across the river at Colusa was let to William Burrell, at $16,500.

September 23, shortly after the receipt of the news of the death of President Garfield, the town trustees of Colusa assembled and passed resolutions of sorrow over his violent and untimely taking off. A deep feeling of sadness pervaded the whole county, irrespective of politics. A meeting of the citizens of Colusa was called, presided over by Colonel George Hagar, and of which Richard Bayne was secretary, to take into consideration the manner by which an observance should be made of the great calamity. The meeting resolved to hold appropriate exercises in the Methodist Church, on the 26th inst. President Keith, of Christian College, Hon. F. L. Hatch, Richard Bayne, John T. Harrington, and others were invited to deliver addresses. . . Captain Vickers, proprietor of a saloon at St. John, was stabbed severely several times by David Lowery.

October 5, death of Hon. F. L. Hatch, in the fifty-ninth year of his age. The deceased was a talented, learned and honorable gentleman, who had passed through a varied, active and useful career. He first filled the office of county judge of Colusa, by appointment of Governor Haight, in order to supply a vacancy. He served in this capacity twice by election and twice by appointment. The bar of the county met and paid high tribute to his personal worth and fidelity to duty. They attended his interment in a body. The crowds who attended his funeral, and the evidences of grief they manifested over his demise, showed that no ordinary civic loss had been sustained by the community. . . The Methodist Conference sent the following ministers to the Colusa district: James Kelsey, P. E., Colusa Station; J. M. Ward, Willows and Elk Creek; G. W.

Humphrey, Princeton; M. C. Fields, Arbuckle; A. Adam, Maxwell; J. M. Overton, Orland.

October 9, the residence of W. E. Mitchell, five miles north of Princeton, destroyed by fire.

October 15, the steam flouring-mill at Orland, owned by H. W. Nelson and conducted by A. Papst & Bros., was burned down, together with two thousand sacks of wheat, six tons of flour and a quantity of wood. . . A meeting was held at Maxwell for the purpose of making a test for artesian water in the county. A subscription paper was prepared for the purpose of procuring means to bore a well, which should be located somewhere between the north line of the town of Willows and the south line of the town of Arbuckle. Canvassers were also appointed to solicit subscriptions. John Boggs presided over the meeting, with Will S. Green, secretary.

October 18, Martin Reagen, while driving a team by night from Colusa on the Princeton road, was thrown out of the wagon, falling on his head. He was found dead in the road the next morning. . . At Williams a fire broke out in the rear of Parker's saloon, destroying the saloon building and also the saloon of C. F. Ruker, Glover's harness shop, Drake & Frazier's saloon, and the saloon and bowling alley of Alexander Miller. . . Hon. George A. Blanchard appointed Judge of the Superior Court to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Judge Hatch.

November 1, death of Fielding Calmes, in the seventy-fourth year of his age. He was an early pioneer of the county, settling first in Bear Valley and then south of Stone Corral. About a year before his demise, he selected his last resting-place, on the top of a hill near his home, and, procuring lumber, made his own coffin. He was a man of wonderful vigor and esteemed highly. . . The Orland *Times* was purchased by the "Orland Times Publication Company," with Frank Freeman as editor.

November 23, during a thunder-shower at Olympo, the barn of F. C. Graves was struck by lightning, setting fire to the structure. Two young ladies were out milking at the time, and, having a couple of buckets of milk, threw them on the fire, promptly extinguishing it.

November 27, the body of Patrick Conway was found below

Princeton by W. Pearson, while engaged in fishing. Conway had fallen from the gang plank of the steamer *Dover* on the night of October 31.

December 4, the Catholic Church at Maxwell, under the patronage of the Sacred Heart of our Saviour, was dedicated by Rt. Rev. E. O'Connell. . . Albert B. Dickhut, a young man farming near Orland, went hunting with twenty others in the Coast Range. He left camp with his pack-mule, dog and rifle. Failing to return within a reasonable time, his companions, thinking he was lost, started in search of him, maintaining lighted signals during the night. Some days after the first search, which proved to be fruitless, his pack-mule and three deer which he had shot were found in a gulch, but no other trace of Dickhut could be discovered. Two weeks after his disappearance, his remains were found in a deep gulch not more than half a mile from his camp. It seems that in the darkness he and his mule had fallen over a slight declivity, and he had gotten on his feet again only to fall down, a short distance below, a steep precipice, to be crushed between two huge bowlders.

December 9, at the examination of teachers held in Colusa, the following obtained certificates: A. W. Glover, Miss Verona Teel, Mrs. L. L. Orr, Miss Annie Anderson, Miss Marsh, W. Westfall, Miss Annie Cameron, George Cartwright, Miss Flora McCormack, Miss Annie C. Fisher, Miss Ella Grover, Miss Ella Laughenour, Miss Annie M. Johnson, Miss Amelia Barrington, Miss. Lillie Laughenour. . . Mrs. C. Ubrig engaged by Rev. M. Walbrath to take charge of the Catholic choir and parochial school at Colusa.

December 26, Professor George A. Kern, principal of the Webster Public School, of Colusa, accidentally shot himself, and died a few hours afterwards. The professor had been searching for some article on a high shelf, on which was a loaded pistol. He knocked the weapon down, when it exploded, the ball taking effect in the bowels of the professor. He was alone in his room, and, after calling for assistance, he crawled to his bed, which was found to be on fire when friends arrived.

December 28, the bridge across the Sacramento at Colusa was completed and accepted. It had been in course of construction nearly three months. It was built by the California

Bridge Company, under the supervision of A. W. Burrell. The cost of the bridge, including bank protection, was $18,500. The completion of this structure was an event long to be remembered by the citizens of the eastern side of the county. It was celebrated at Colusa in a most elaborate manner. A procession, headed by D. H. Arnold, as marshal of the day, passed along the streets of the town to the center of the bridge, the scene of interesting ceremonies. In this procession were the Masonic Fraternity, Board of Supervisors, county officials, town officials, invited guests, members of the bar, fire department, Good Templars, Knights of Honor, I. O. O. F., Chosen Friends, town and county school-children. W. S. Green was president of the day, Jackson Hatch, orator, and Rev. T. A. Atkinson, chaplain. Six pretty young misses who were to drive the golden spike were accompanied by ten youths as a guard of honor. The bridge was christened by Miss Sadie Whitney. The ceremonies concluded in the evening with a masquerade ball at the theater.

1882.

January 6, the officers for the ensuing Masonic year of Tuscan Lodge, No. 261, at Williams, were installed by Dr. Albert Fouch, P. M. They were: Reuben Clark, Master; H. C. Crowder, Sen. W.; P. B. Chamberlain, Jun. W.; John F. Fouch, Treasurer; J. W. Crutcher, Secretary; F. M. Boardman, Sen. Deacon; H. F. Munson, Jun. Deacon; S. J. Duncan, Marshal; W. R. Tully, Tyler.

January 9, at Maxwell, a barber named Henderson and a blacksmith named Simpson quarreled, when the former fired twice at Simpson. Henderson was held to bail.

January 24, Joseph McConnell, one of the largest farmers in the county, was shot and killed by Fred Laux, and died on the following day. The difficulty occurred at a place McConnell had purchased some twelve miles above Colusa. He had sold a portion of it to Laux, and the trouble grew out of the location of this tract. After the shooting, Laux went to Princeton and surrendered himself. McConnell settled in Colusa County in 1858. Laux was found guilty of murder in the second degree, and sentenced to fourteen years in the penitentiary.

February 4, A. B. Woods, of Yolo County, committed suicide at the Colusa House, Colusa, by shooting himself in the

head. . . The Colusa Stock Association held a meeting and chose the following officers: President, Dr. W. H. Belton; Vice-President, Wm. Ash; Secretary, Robert Barnett; Treasurer, Wm. P. Harrington.

February 7, David T. Bird was found dead in his cabin on Henry Eakle's land, Cortina. He died of heart disease. Bird came to California in 1846, with Fremont.

February 9, the post-office department awarded the following mail routes in the county: To David Small, from Chico to Newville, $1,050; David Small, from Tehama to Newville, $800; B. C. Epperson, from Williams to Bartlett Springs, $450; Chico to Princeton, George Allman, $699; Marysville to Colusa, E. A. Harrington, $700; Willows to Orland, J. Culverhouse, $496; Arbuckle to Colusa, J. D. Carr, $1,340; Williams to Colusa, William Miller, $225; Venado to Sulphur Creek, A. H. Tevis, $215; Willows to Elk Creek, A. E. Boone, $619.

February 20, Colusa County obtains of State, school money, $21,460, being $7.02 to each census child. . . Charles Grey, an employe of G. W. Murdock, near Orland, found dead from drunkenness and exposure. . . The first issue of the first newspaper published at Williams appeared. It was called the *Central News*, and was edited by G. B. Henderson. . . W. P. Harrington mentioned very favorably by several of the leading journals of the State, as a suitable candidate for Governor.

February 28, the residence of E. B. Moore, in the foot-hills west of Williams, burned.

March 8, Patsy Gallagher was shot and killed by Bill Kemp, at Willows. . . Dr. H. J. Glenn appointed postmaster at Jacinto.

March 12, a Land League meeting in the cause of Ireland was held at Colusa, electing the following officers: President, M. J. Rourke; Vice-Presidents, Richard Carter and J. T. O'Sullivan; P. Lee, Treasurer, and P. J. Welsh, Secretary.

March 20, the contract for the bridge across the Sacramento from Chico Landing to the St. John road, was let to the California Bridge Company, at a cost of $25,470. Ten thousand dollars toward the payment of its construction were raised by private subscription, Butte County furnishing the remainder. . . A protracted meeting in progress at Maxwell, conducted

by Rev. A. Odum and Rev. T. A. Atkinson, of the Methodist Church.

April 1, Equality Lodge and Colusa Lodge, F. and A. M., were consolidated under the name of Colusa Lodge. Officers elected: J. B. Cooke, W. M.; F. Furth, S. W.; W. N. Herd, J. W.; J. W. Goad, Treasurer; W. T. Beville, Secretary.

April 5, a meeting of the citizens of the county was held at Colusa, having for its object the encouragement of American and European immigration to the county. W. S. Green was called to the chair, and Julius Weyand was chosen secretary. Among those prominent in the futherance of the scope of the meeting, were: B. B. Glasscock, G. C. Ingrim, Robert Barnett, H. S. McMichael, Lewis Cary, Wm. Ash, W. D. Dean, F. W. Schultz. The organization which resulted from this meeting was "The American and European Labor Association." It was essentially an anti-Chinese organization, looking to the displacement of the Chinese in kitchen and household work, on the ranch and in the town residences, and supplying their places with American or European men or girls. It was the further design to patronize only American or European laundries, gardeners and peddlers, and to employ only these classes in all branches of industry, farming and manufacturing included. The association proposed to bring domestic help, hired girls, from the crowded cities of the East, and secure them employment as cooks or house-servants, and thus quietly relieve the county of its pestiferous and insolent Mongolian colony, who had now assumed to dictate the wages at which any of their countrymen should be employed.

April 14, death of William Sherer, at his home, near College City, aged seventy-five years. Deceased was an old resident of the county, and enjoyed the respect of all.

April 16, James Drake, formerly a resident of Grand Island, committed suicide at Maxwell, by taking laudanum. . . An Indian named Henry, whose abode was on Elk Creek, came into the Little Stony Creek settlements and made threats upon the life of John M. Pugh. A complaint was filed, the arrest made and the Indian was ordered to give bonds in $1,000 to keep the peace, or go to jail. Failing to give bail, J. M. Walkup, the constable, took charge of him, and for safe keeping took

him to Lewis Morris' house, intending to take him to the county jail in the morning. Shortly after midnight, a crowd of masked men rushed into the room where the prisoner was, took him from the officer, and, conducting him outside, proceeded to hang him on an oak tree about one-quarter of a mile from Morris' house. The lifeless body, after an inquest, was delivered over to the Indian's friends. This Indian, Henry, was the same man who was implicated in the murder of Miguel Berryessa, and was said to be a terror to his own people, and very much feared by the whites.

May 1, the municipal election at the town of Colusa took place. The Trustees elected were: W. D. Dean, R. Barnett, E. W. Jones, P. J. Welch, A. Bond; Recorder, J. R. Samuel; Marshal, Henry Wescott; Treasurer, J. L. Jackson; Secretary, J. W. Porter.

May 3, John J. Waste, a pioneer resident of Colusa County, died near Chico.

May 15, Rt. Rev. E. O'Connell, bishop of the diocese, confirmed twenty-five persons in the Catholic Church at Colusa.

May 17, the house of Briggs Flack took fire and burned down. Mrs. Flack, her baby, and a young girl, Miss Rice, were in bed at the time of the fire. Miss Rice was burned to death. Mrs. Flack and her baby were shockingly injured by the flames. . . Death of Charles Sherman at Chico. He came to the county in 1852, and resided therein many years.

May 27, death of Dr. C. W. Hansen, at Willows.

May 30, a fire broke out at Willows at two o'clock in the morning, and in a very short time the principal business portion of that thriving, progressive place was in ashes. It was the most calamitous event which had ever happened to any part of the county. The fire originated in the Central Hotel, occupied by Captain Williams, and a strong north wind prevailing at the time, the fire swept all the line of buildings south, chiefly business houses, consisting of stores, saloons, hotels and restaurants. The fire was so rapid and so eager in its destructive work that little could be saved. In the hotel where the fire originated, the occupants had barely time to escape with their lives. There being no water nor any facilities for fighting the fire, the citizens were compelled to stand by and see their property destroyed by

the devouring element. In the list of property destroyed were three hotels, large stores carrying immense stocks of merchandise, the *Journal* office, lawyers' offices, and various other places of business. The following are the names of those who were burned out: Weston's photograph gallery, Park & Duncan's law office, Sherfey & Nordyke's butcher shop, Allen & Callahan's saloon, Sehorn & Calder's store, Smith's barber shop, Duncan's bakery, saloon of Wm. Bentz, saloon of Samuel Culver, F. W. Stone's jewelry store, Hansen's drug store, J. A. Thompson's grocery, the Gutman Building, Bates' saloon building, the *Journal* office, O. R. Coghlan's law office, Hochheimer & Co.'s general store, post-office, Willows Hotel, F. G. Crawford, lessee, Palace Hotel, Brook's saloon, Isaac's general merchandise store, W. L. Robinson & Co.'s hardware, Ketchum's saloon, Mrs. Jones' house and millinery stock, I. A. Lawrence's undertaking rooms, Mrs. E. B. Price's hotel, Clark's tailor shop, Central Hotel, Kaminsky's jewelry store, Putman's drug store, Mellor's blacksmith shop and residence, J. Kahn's clothing stock. The total loss was estimated at over $200,000—a serious if not irreparable loss, one would be tempted to assert, for a young town which had only four years before been a portion of a large cattle range, were he not aware of the energy, pluck, perseverance and confidence in the future of their town, which the people of Willows have always so manifested as to evoke the admiration of every newspaper in the State. This loss was not, however, a calamity at which despair was permitted to dolefully officiate. It was a temporary affliction, involving discomforts and some financial inconveniences which could, with good judgment, be removed or overcome. Willows had been tried with fire. She had now passed her crucial period, her citizens claimed, with a feeling almost of satisfaction. To become a leading town in Northern California, this baptism of fire is a necessary process, for, argued they, there is scarcely a city that has grown to prominence or reached eminence in the West, but has gone through the same ordeal. This destructive fire seemed to them both a precedent and an augury of success, and so before the ashes of their burned business houses had cooled, telegrams flashed over the wire for brick and lumber with which to rebuild. Mechanics were sent for, and building contractors were mak-

ing estimates before the insurance adjusters had reached the scene of the disaster. An instance in point exemplifies the energy and confidence of these people: When F. G. Crawford, the landlord of the Willows Hotel, was burned out completely at two o'clock in the morning, he had breakfast prepared for his guests in another building at seven o'clock the same morning, while he was a few hours afterwards engaged in selecting a spot on which to erect a new hotel. This was only one of the many instances of never-faltering pluck and unswerving devotion to their handsome, thrifty town, which these people manifested. It is this spirit of enterprise, of mutual co-operation of purpose, which caused Willows to be rebuilt larger and more substantially than before, with business houses unsurpassed in the county, and with churches and school-houses and warehouses which some towns in the State having five times her population cannot vie with.

June 7, the County Board of Education granted first-grade certificates as follows: I. R. Grimstead, Miss Sadie C. Hughes, Judson Appley, G. W. Sellman, A. G. Mitchum, John C. Williams, Miss Carrie Bateman, Miss Katie Miller, Miss Mollie Cope. Second-grade certificates to Emma J. Heitman, Lizzie McCormick, Ella Ridgley, Alice M. Adams, Mamie C. McManus, Mary C. Spaulding, Clara Montgomery, Annie Sauber, T. Jay Philips, Ida C. Tull, Helen M. Totten, Mattie C. Hannum, Annie M. Baker, Martha W. Westfall, Nora Meadows, Roseta Sauber, H. W. Prouse, C. W. Lovelace, J. N. Campbell, Mollie Meadows, Walter Gay, Ab. Hunter, John H. Bartholomew, Augusta Weston.

June 20, the Democratic State Convention, which met in San Jose, elected Hon. John Boggs, of Colusa County, its presiding officer.

June 24, the Willows *Journal* re-appeared with its first issue after the fire.

June 29, the Colusa Fire Company elected the following officers: Wm. Roche, Foreman; J. Grover, First Assistant; James Roach, Second Assistant; George Tibbets, Secretary; L. Cary, Treasurer. . . A house belonging to Emil Kirchbaum, above the brewery in Colusa, was destroyed by fire.

July 1, a post-office was established at Fouts Springs.

July 2, James Riggs was drowned at Jacinto, while bathing in the river.

July 7, J. Roderick, who resided near Berlin, was struck by the pay-car of the Central Pacific Railroad, while driving across the track at Williams, and was thrown high in the air and seriously injured.

July 20.—The Board of Supervisors have advertised for proposals to build a Hall of Records after the plan of Mr. Mathews. The architect guaranteed that it will not cost more than $18,000.

July 30, death at Maxwell of Robert H. McDow, an old soldier of the War of 1812, in his eighty-second year.

August 3, Eugene Trumble committed suicide near Willows, by shooting himself in the head with a shot-gun. . . . Trains have begun to run regularly into Orland.

August 11, Frank Schelonge at Willows slashed Charles Fairchilds in the abdomen with a razor, inflicting severe wounds.

The Democratic county ticket this year consisted of the following candidates: Superior Judge, E. A. Bridgford; Sheriff, Mayberry Davis; County Clerk, W. H. Miles; Assessor, W. J. Ford; District Attorney, Edwin Swinford; Treasurer, Robert Barnett; School Superintendent, J. L. Wilson; Surveyor, A. G. Mitchum, Jr.; Coroner, Dr. F. W. Heitman; Supervisor First District, E. B. Graham; Supervisor Second District, Waller Calmes; Supervisor Third District, J. F. Keeran.

The Republican county nominations were: For Treasurer, Melvin Eddy; District Attorney, W. G. Lovelace; School Superintendent, W. H. Reardon; Coroner, Dr. J. Calhoun; Supervisor First District, Wm. Ash; Supervisor Second District, E. A. Harrington; Supervisor Third District, George F. Packer. Hon. George A. Blanchard was indorsed for the office of Superior Judge.

August 26, death, at Oakland, of John C. Addington, one of the proprietors of the Colusa *Sun*.

August 30, the safe of the Colusa post-office was robbed of some $1,400 in coin, over $1,000 of which had been placed there by outside parties for security.

September 1, Thomas Maloney killed one Smith, at Orland.

September 14, a number of young ladies met together at Colusa, for the purpose of organizing an association to further

the project of connecting Colusa with the Northern Railway. Miss Mollie Perdue presided; Miss M. Feeny was Vice-President; Miss Zoe Green, Secretary, and Miss Ella Laughenour, Treasurer. The Executive Committee consisted of Miss Sarah Burns, Miss Ella Laughenour and Miss Sue Calmes. Resolutions were adopted inviting the young ladies of the town and county to form themselves into an association to be known as the Young Ladies' Railroad Fund Association. These young ladies did not, of course, anticipate raising money sufficient to build a railroad, but they sought, by bringing people together socially and discussing a matter so important to the welfare of the county, to do their share in securing railroad connection.

September 21, "Doc" Stewart shot and fatally wounded Wm. Finnell, at Arbuckle. The difficulty originated in a game of cards.

September 23, opening of the Chico bridge for travel. The event was celebrated by an enjoyable picnic near the new structure. . . Orland and vicinity were at this period engaged in debating the subject of the formation of a new county, a public meeting for this purpose being held one week later, after which the subject was dropped for want of enthusiasm.

October 18, the corner-stone of the hall of records laid, under the direction of the Masonic fraternity. There was a procession of members of the Grand Lodge in regalia, likewise of the subordinate lodges, Odd Fellows and Workmen.

October 19, the County Central Committee of the Good Templars placed a partial county ticket in the field, consisting of the following candidates: For Assemblyman, Warren Green; Sheriff, John M. Pugh; Assessor, W. J. Ford; County Clerk, Julius Weyand; School Superintendent, W. H. Reardon; Coroner, Joseph M. Walkup; Surveyor, A. T. Welton. . . Rev. Father Subert, Catholic pastor at Willows, returns from a visit to Europe and is received with demonstrations of warm welcome.

November 3, death of Rev. George W. Humphrey, pastor of the Methodist Church at Princeton. . . A barge in tow of the steamer *Dover*, broke in two, near Princeton, and five thousand sacks of wheat were sunk.

November 7, at the State and county elections held, the

Democratic majority in the county averaged nine hundred and sixty-two. The entire Democratic ticket was elected. . . Rev. M. O'Reilly appointed Catholic pastor at Willows.

The financial condition of the county at this time can well be appreciated in comprehending that the county was comparatively out of debt, with only $15,000 of outstanding bonds, that the floating debt did not reach $5,000, and that in the county treasury there were $100,000. Besides, the rate of taxation was the lowest in the State, San Joaquin County only excepted.

December 3, death, at Colusa, of Dr. F. W. Heitman. . . The spacious new hotel at Williams completed and placed under the management of David F. and G. W. Orr.

December 8, at the examination of teachers, Miss Mary F. France received a first-grade certificate. Second-grade certificates were awarded to Miss Dora Sherer, Miss Georgiana Edenmuller, W. B. Cutler, W. W. Brown, and Henry A. Burt.

December 14, Doc Stewart found guilty of manslaughter for the killing of Wm. Finnel, at Arbuckle, and sentenced to ten years in the State prison.

1883.

January 2, after serving fourteen years as supervisor, C. Kopf, on his retirement from office, is presented with a gold-headed cane. . . Sheriff Mayberry Davis appoints W. T. Beville, under-sheriff. S. M. Bishop, Robert B. Murdoch, of Willows, and T. D. Cain, of College City, appointed deputy clerks, and J. H. Pope, chief deputy assessor. . . This month was the driest January on record.

February 1, the school trustees of Williams give notice of an election to be held, on the 24th inst., to vote upon the proposition to issue bonds in the sum of $10,000 for the purpose of erecting a school-house. . . Bishop Hargrove, of the Methodist Church, began conducting a short series of meetings at Colusa.

February 15, Charles Wehrman was found dead in his house at Orland. He was a very early pioneer.

February 17, Dr. H. J. Glenn, of Jacinto, perhaps the most extensive farmer in the world, shot and killed at his home by Huram Miller. Miller had been in the employ of Glenn but a short time as book-keeper. Glenn had favored Miller in many

ways. In fact, he made the place of book-keeper for Miller, hoping to restrain him in his thirst for strong liquors by occupying his mind and keeping him aloof from opportunities for social indulgence. Dr. Glenn stuck to Miller like a brother, in fact, there are not many brothers who would be so ready to overlook faults and forgive financial obligations as Dr. Glenn had done towards the man who afterwards slew him. On the 9th inst., it appears that Miller came to the table at Glenn's ranch under the influence of liquor, when Glenn chided him, remarking, "You are drunk again, Miller," to which the latter replied with expressions of abuse and villification, when the doctor struck him with his fist. Miller brooded over this castigation, nursing his vengeance and awaiting the hour for retribution. He went to Chico to have his gun fixed, and then carried it around, ostensibly for the purpose of raffling it. At 2 o'clock in the afternoon of the day of the murder, Dr. Glenn went to the stable, about fifty yards from the hotel, to order his team. Miller at this time was standing on the porch with his gun in his hands. Dr. Glenn passed by him, and when some twelve or fifteen feet from him, stopped and turned his head slightly to look at some horses going by on the road. At this instant Miller raised his gun and fired. Most of the charge of buckshot entered his head above the ear, and he fell, striking a billiard table that was on the porch. He died the same night about 10 o'clock. As soon as he fired, Miller started to run in the direction of the store, up the river, and then struck out across the fields in the direction of Willows. R. M. Cochran, the superintendent of the farm, started in pursuit in a buggy and ordered Miller to drop his gun, which order was disregarded. Cochran then fired a shot from his repeating rifle alongside of him, and told Miller that if he did not halt and lay down his gun he would hit him the next time he fired, and, this command being disregarded, he fired and hit him on the leg. At this Miller fell, and on Cochran making him throw his gun from him, he went up to him and captured him. He was immediately placed in a wagon, conveyed to Willows, and delivered over to the authorities. Once arrived there, Constable Ayres, of Willows, knowing the popularity of Dr. Glenn with his men and with the community, concluded to bring Miller to the county seat before a mob could be

organized to lynch him. (For biography of Dr. Glenn see elsewhere.)

February 18, W. C. Applegate, a goose herder on the ranch of J. C. Campbell, near Maxwell, arrested for the killing of Ah Sam, a Chinaman.

February 28, Dr. J. M. Banks, of Colusa, died. . . James T. Ross, while wading in Butte Slough, engaged in duck hunting, got beyond his depth. Having a rifle strapped to his back, he was unable to retreat or extricate himself, and was drowned. . . James Saultry, a former deputy marshal of Colusa, who lost both arms while firing a Fourth-of-July salute at the San Quentin penitentiary, where he was employed as guard, was voted the use of, or interest on, $25,000 by the State Legislature.

March 14, letters of administration on the estate of the late Dr. Glenn were granted to E. S. Wilson, a brother-in-law of Dr. Glenn. The bond was fixed at $250,000. Besides some fifty-eight thousand acres of land owned by the estate in Colusa County, there were also sixty thousand acres in Oregon, with forty thousand head of cattle, and also an extensive ranch in Nevada. Dr. Glenn left no will. . . The Colusa Young Men's Christian Association was organized at Colusa.

March 16, death, at Colusa, of Marion Tate, one of the pioneers of the county. he having located near the town of Colusa, in 1852. . . . The hall of records completed, at a cost of $25,000. It was first occupied by County Clerk Miles, on the 20th inst.

Up to this date it seemed that the crops would be a disastrous failure. The scarcity of rain and the consequent parched condition of the soil made but a dismal forecast. There was hardly a farmer in the county that would not have compromised on "feed and seed." But the rain came and the community took heart of hope. At Princeton the rainfall was two and twenty-five-hundredths; at Grand Island and Arbuckle, something over three inches; at Colusa, two and thirty-hundredths; in the balance of the county, the precipitation was slightly less.

March 30, death of Alexander W.Cooley, at Chico. Deceased was a pioneer of Colusa County of the year 1852, and had lived in the county nearly twenty-five years, at Butte City. . . A fire at Orland burned the hotel owned by A. Muth, Klein's Hall, and Connelly's saddle and harness shop.

April 10, a call was issued for a meeting of the citizens of Willows, to take steps towards inaugurating a canal system. . . J. L. Jordan discovered a copper ledge twenty feet wide, showing rich copper, on Stony Creek, near Smith's Mills.

April 20, Dr. A. F. Malone, of Colusa, appointed wharfinger at San Francisco. . . The property in Colusa County belonging to the Glenn estate appraised at $1,250,000.

April 29, the first through train from Willows to Red Bluff passed over.

May 8, George S. Kline was found drowned in a ditch six miles west of Orland.

May 14, a fire at Maxwell broke out in the dry goods store of A. Jacobs.

May 19, irrigation meeting held at Maxwell. . . The estimate of the value of the whole crop raised on the Glenn estate this year placed at $700,000. . . Census of Colusa school district shows five hundred and nineteen census children.

Colusa County, under the new constitution and by classification of the Legislature, was placed in the fourteenth rank, and had the following salaries attached to its offices: Clerk, $4,000; recorder, $3,000; auditor, $1,800; sheriff, $8,000; tax collector $1,000; treasurer, $2,100; district attorney, $2,100; assessor, $5,000.

May 27, a fire occurred at Maxwell, originating in the restaurant of A. S. House, and resulted in the destruction of the restaurant building and bowling alley belonging to Craig & Herd. . . Death of William Nelson, at Galt, a pioneer, who had lived for many years at Grand Island, and who at one time owned extensive tracts of land there. He helped to chain Sacramento in laying out that city.

June 10, a man named Callahan, but who was always known by the name of "Shasta," was shot in a house of ill-fame at Willows. . . A couple of murderous foot-pads met a Chinaman near Princeton and deliberately killed him, throwing his body in the river.

June 14, in a mine on Sulphur Creek, a man named Kennedy was killed by the premature explosion of a blast. . . The residence of John Matthews, on the Hunter farm, on Funk Slough, with its contents, destroyed by fire. A Chinese cook

was suspected of setting the fire. . . Frank Freeman retires from the Orland *Times*, and is succeeded by Thos. Dawson. The following persons were recommended to the State Board for educational diplomas: Judson Appley, E. A. Parnell, Miss Annie Alderson, Miss Callie Vivian and Miss Nettie Stone.

The total number of acres of land assessed in the county were one million one hundred and seven thousand seven hundred and fifty-nine, valued at $12,192,337; improvements thereon, $792,414; value of city and town lots, $254,699; improvements thereon, $588,098; improvements assessed to others than owners of land, $22,990; personal property, $3,079,899; money on hand, $322,913; value of mortgages, $3,040,528; deductions on mortgages, the same; total value of all property, $16,930,656.

July 3, Jonas Spect, a pioneer of California, died at Colusa. He was elected a member of the first Constitutional Convention of the State, but on account of business did not attend. He was elected to the first Senate and took his seat, but subsequent returns gave the seat to General Vallejo. He came to Colusa in 1868, though he had made a trip through the county as early as 1850, finding only two white inhabitants, Colonel C. D. Semple and Sterling, at the place where Hon. John Boggs now resides.

July 26, a disastrous fire at Colusa broke out in the hay-loft of the Dexter Stable and spread rapidly. Some twenty horses were supposed to have perished. A strong, south wind was blowing at the time, but, notwithstanding that, the fire spread and did not stop till it had destroyed the Germania Beer Hall, Boysen's photograph gallery, and Garden's bakery, Spaulding's blacksmith shop, Bassford's wagon shop, the restaurant of Charry & Lemoine, the millinery store of Misses Wiscotchill & May, the dress-making rooms of Mrs. Gilmour, W. Cook's fruit store, Guernsey & Munson's meat market, A. Frank's tailor shop, the office of J. H. Liening, F. L. Mann's bakery, L. Keser's harness shop, Cayot's restaurant, Mark Totten's gunsmith shop, Padilla's barber shop, B. Probst's shoe store, Perdue's saloon and the Chapin corner were also destroyed. The Colusa County Bank and the jail and court-house were at one time in great danger. The loss was estimated at $90,000, with an insurance of about $35,000.

July 27, W. H. Waite and Charles Winkler, two young men of Butte City, had some words, when both went off and armed themselves. Returning, Winkler shot Waite in the forehead, inflicting a severe wound.

August 1, under the new schedule of fares adopted by the railroad commissioners, the rates were very much reduced. As an instance, the former rate of fare from Williams to San Francisco was $6.75; the tariff was now reduced to $4.90 between these points. . . Agitation for the removal of the county seat to Williams.

August 28, death of A. H. Mitchell at Colusa, a pioneer of the State and long-time resident of the county seat. . . George Thompson, after leaving Jacinto, and when nearing L. H. McIntosh's place, is held up by foot-pads at the point of a revolver and robbed of a sum of money.

August 31, death of William Vincent in San Francisco. The deceased came to Colusa in 1851 and built, with C. O. Berkey, the Colusa House. In 1853 he was appointed county treasurer to fill a vacancy, and the same year he was elected for a term of two years. In a fatal moment he was induced to indorse a friend for a large amount. The friend's obligation was not discharged, and Vincent was held responsible. He did not seek to save himself by a transfer of his property, and his honesty proved his ruin, for he took to drink and went the way of the disheartened and purposeless. His death was caused by jumping into the bay near the ferry-slip in San Francisco. He was rescued and resuscitated, but died on his way to the City and County Hospital of that city. . . Work was begun on the Stony Creek canal on John A. Towl's place, at the Butte Canyon. The work was done by the Stony Creek Canal Company, with a capital stock of $200,000. The directors for the first year were: N. D. Rideout, John Boggs, H. B. Julian, W. P. Harrington and W. S. Green. Before beginning work on the Towle place, this company had gone to considerable expense in having the country examined from the mouth of Elk Creek, on Stony, to Thomas Creek above the Mountain House, seven miles northwest of Newville. The company proposed to begin with digging a canal only fifty feet wide to carry three feet of water. This amount of water would, it was estimated, irrigate

one hundred and ninety thousand acres of land, and when enlarged, two hundred thousand acres more. Considerable work had been performed on this canal, but, failing to secure the right of way across private lands, and being menaced with suits by riparian owners, the promoters of this irrigation project were reluctantly compelled to abandon it.

September 17, burning of the dwelling-house of Mrs. Lou Merrill, outside the town limits of Colusa, together with a large granary close by.

September 30, Michael McKay run over by a wagon near Sycamore, and dies the following day from his injuries.

October 10, the Pacific Annual Conference of the M. E. Church South met in Colusa. Bishop Hargrove presided. Some eighty persons, ministers, church officers and prominent laymen of this denomination, attended the conference from abroad. The appointments for the Colusa district were: C. S. Rankin, P. E.; Colusa, Rev. T. H. B. Anderson; Princeton, T. C. Barton; Arbuckle, J. C. Pendergast; Maxwell, J. G. Shelton; Orland, D. M. Rice.

October 21, Huram Miller, for the murder of Dr. Glenn, found guilty of murder in the first degree, with the imprisonment penalty. . . Peter Donnelly found dead in his bed at Colusa, having died from natural causes.

At the sale of some of the outside tracts of the Glenn estate there was brisk competitive bidding. The tract half a mile wide from Princeton to the back of the grant, embracing four thousand three hundred and twenty acres, was purchased by Hon. John Boggs for $12,525. The strip known as the Forney Glenn tract, just above Princeton, half a mile wide and running from the river to the back line of the grant, one thousand five hundred acres, was sold to D. H. Arnold for $22,050. The tract one mile wide and containing about three thousand acres, lying south of Packer's upper place, was purchased by George F., for $40,000. The tract two miles square, two thousand five hundred and sixty acres, lying south of F. Quint's place, was bought by Hon. John Boggs, the consideration being $35,840.

October 25, a destructive fire at Norman consumed the general store of J. Davis and the saloons of J. Davis and P. Palin. The post-office, which was in the Davis store, was also consumed.

November 4, Asa Parker, a foreman on the ranch of Waller Calmes, on Cortina Creek, fell over and expired suddenly from heart disease.

November 6, the Young Men's Christian Association of Colusa gave their first social at their rooms. . . A young man named Hempstead, in the employ of the California Bridge Company, fell from the top of the bridge across Stony Creek, near Orland, and crushed the bones of both legs below the knee. These were amputated, and he expired under the operation.

November 10, death of Dr. J. G. Calhoun at Willows.

November 19, a fire broke out in Williams in Stanley's building, and soon all the buildings in that row were ablaze. Crutcher & Manor's store, Chamberlain's variety store, in which was located the post-office, Mrs. Rickey's millinery store, Dr. Crowder's office, Dr. Rickey's office and Fouch Bros.' drug store, Darnell's boarding-house, Duncan's harness shop and Mehl & Lunx's boot store, soon met the same fate. The fire crossed the street to Miller's building, which was quickly consumed, together with Classen's building, Williams' millinery store, Kimball's tin shop and hardware store, Long's dwelling and millinery store and Dr. Crowder's dwelling and barn. The loss was estimated at $35,000.

November 27, the Teachers' Institute met at Colusa and was presided over by Superintendent J. L. Wilson; secretaries, A. W. Sanford and Miss Adela Gay. Some fifty teachers of the county were present. Professor A. L. Mann conducted the exercises. It is a noteworthy fact that twenty-four years previously, Professor Mann taught school in Colusa in one small room, and that room continued to do educational service till 1869–70. The contrast between the date of the professor's first efforts in school-teaching and the educational advantages enjoyed in 1883 was as remarkable as it was grateful, for Colusa in 1883 had ten large school-rooms crowded with children.

December 9, death of Mrs. Catherine Hoy, of Grand Island. She came to Colusa County with her first husband, Dr. Hopkins, in 1853. Dr. Hopkins died a few years afterwards, and his widow moved to a farm on Grand Island, when she married Rufus Hoy, also a pioneer of the county. Mrs. Hoy was a woman of marked character and superior intellect.

December 18, Sam Snyder, an old resident of Colusa, was found dead in his bed from heart disease.

December 25.—This festival was celebrated very generally and in a very happy manner throughout the county. At Willows a masquerade ball lured the young to pleasure. Some eighty maskers were on the floor. The following were awarded prizes: Richest lady's costume, Miss Edith Pendergriss, as Princess Carnival; richest gent's costume, Samuel Herd, as knight in armor; best-sustained character, Mrs. G. M. Potts, as a Digger squaw. . . One hundred and fourteen tickets were sold for a merry ball at Maxwell. At Colusa, Christmas trees laden with gifts were placed in the Methodist and Presbyterian Churches. The Christian Church held a social. At the Catholic Church its bell called the faithful to High Mass, while in the evening the children of the Sunday-school connected with that church enjoyed their Christmas tree. . . Dr. T. H. B. Anderson, so long a resident of Colusa and pastor of the M. E. Church, accepts the Presidency of the Pacific Methodist College at Santa Rosa.

1884.

January 1, Dr. H. C. Crowder, of Williams, appointed a member of the State Board of Health by Governor Stoneman . . The decision of Judge Sawyer, of the United States Circuit Court, on the slickens question, received in the county with manifestations of joy. . . Twenty-three pensioners of the war were residents of the county at this period.

January 16, F. T. Mann and Ed. Harrington, of Colusa, took a census of the widows in that place. Their object in doing so was to present each widow with a sack of flour. This they did, it requiring forty-seven sacks to make the distribution . . Death of Isaac Cleghorn. He came from Illinois in 1850, and had resided ever since in Antelope Valley, where he earned among his neighbors the reputation of a brave, upright, honorable man.

January 22, the Maxwell *Star* purchased and conducted by W. W. Felts and James H. Hodgen.

The latest date at which the heavy rains set in since the settlement of California by the Americans, was January 13. That day came and was passed for several weeks, and still there were

not even indications of rain. The farmer looked to the skies for hope, but found nothing but disappointment and dismay. It was a trying period upon his cheerfulness. At last, on January 26, relief came. Copious rains descended all over the county, which, for the first week that it continued, fell at an average of four and fifty-hundredths inches. Everything was now changed as if by magic, and the county had a living chance of experiencing a year of average agricultural prosperity.

February 3, death of Mrs. Marion Tate, at Colusa, a most estimable lady, and a pioneer of 1853.

February 5, George W. Ware, one of the earliest settlers and leading merchants of Colusa, died in San Francisco, while seeking medical relief. . . . The farm-house on the ranch of Waller Calmes, at Cortina, destroyed by fire.

March 3, I. L. Roberts, an old resident of Colusa, and once engaged in the saloon business in the old Eureka Hotel, was shot and killed in Tombstone, A. T.

March 15, death of Benjamin S. Anderson, on Elk Creek. . . . By reason of a break at Schadds, two thousand acres of grain were drowned out. . . . Eight million bushels of wheat is the anticipated result of the coming season's harvest in the county.

March 25, Elijah W. Corwin, a pioneer, died in Colusa, at the home of his daughter, Mrs. G. W. Ware. . . . J. B. Cooke, J. B. De Jarnatt, Edward de St. Maurice and T. H. B. Anderson visited Marysville to obtain permission from the commandery there to organize, at Colusa, the Colusa Commandery of Knights Templar. . . . Death, at Chico, of John R. Perkins, a Colusa County pioneer. . . . Death of Samuel G. Medley, a resident in early times in Bear Valley.

March 28, candidates for the various county offices to be voted for at the fall elections, began taking time by the forelock by announcing their names. Of those early in the field, were: Mayberry Davis for Sheriff, Dr. M. Crowder for Coroner, E. R. Graham for Sheriff, H. M. Albery for District Attorney, B. F Howard for District Attorney, E. A. Bridgford for Superior Judge, Frank Wilkins, F. M. Putman and John L. Jackson for Treasurer, W. H. Miles for County Clerk, C. L. N. Vaughan for the Assembly, J. H. Pope and James W. Porter for Auditor.

April 13, the celebration of Easter at Colusa was unusually interesting. The decorations and service at the Presbyterian Church were quite attractive. At the Catholic Church, the music and floral decorations were charming, and the sermon, by Rev. M. Wallrath, highly spoken of. The good taste in the decorations of the Methodist Church was unmistakable.

April 17, the highest water ever known at Colusa, made this day memorable. It had reached the remarkable height of twenty-five feet five inches, fully nine inches more than the very highest point ever known, and a full foot higher than any ordinary water. Breaks occurred at Hubbard's place, three miles below Princeton, one near the Seven Mile House and one near Colusa. The backwater from the break of the Sycamore Slough dam had filled in the lowlands of the basin, and some ten thousand acres of grain went under. The levee at Princeton, at the ferry cut, broke, and water ran through the town. There were a number of other breaks on the east side of the river. The damage promised to be immense.

April 19, at a Republican mass-meeting, Wm. Ash, George A. Blanchard, Elias Hoŭx, E. C. Hart and Warren Green were chosen delegates to the State convention, to meet at Oakland. . . At the Commencement exercises of Pierce Christian College, three young men received a classical diploma and one a scientific diploma.

May 4, Rt. Rev. P. Manogue, the new bishop of the diocese, confirmed a large number of candidates in the Catholic Church at Colusa.

There had been a suit pending for a number of years between Swamp Land District No. 108 and Colonel George Hagar, in regard to the payment of assessment on grant lands for reclamation purposes. The district embraced a portion of the Jimeno grant, and Colonel Hagar held that it was not subject to taxation under the act of 1868, which provided for "the management and sale of lands belonging to the State." The suits were carried through all the State courts, and finally found their way to the Supreme Court of the United States, where a decision was now rendered in favor of the district. The amount of money involved was very large.

At the town elections in Colusa, the total vote was two hun-

dred and sixty-five, being a very light one, owing to the fact that little interest was manifested. The vote stood, for Trustees, W. D. Dean, two hundred and fifty-eight; E. W. Jones, two hundred and sixty; P. J. Welsh, two hundred and sixty-one; Robert Barnett, two hundred and forty-four; A. Bond, two hundred and fifty-six. Recorder, W. H. Brasfield, one hundred and sixty-eight; J. H. Liening, ninety. Marshal, W. J. Ping, one hundred and seventy-one; Henry Wescott, ninety-two. Secretary, Oscar Robinson, two hundred and fifty-eight. Treasurer, B. H. Burton, two hundred and forty-four.

May 9, in a drunken row at Newville, an Indian named Spence stabbed and killed another Indian.

May 10, Andy Summers, a blacksmith, was shot and instantly killed, at Williams, in a house of ill-fame, by the proprietress, a woman named Alice Greer. The woman came to Colusa and surrendered herself. She was afterwards tried and acquitted. . . A. D. Logan engaged in building large warehouses on the railroad, at Willows, Orland and Maulton. . . The Butte City and Chico Good Templars gave a picnic at Jacinto.

May 31, the Democratic County Convention met in the theater in Colusa, R. M. Cochran, of Jacinto, presiding, with O. B. Coghlan, secretary. The following ticket was nominated: Superior Judge, E. A. Bridgford; Sheriff, Mayberry Davis; Clerk, W. H. Miles; Auditor, J. W. Porter; Treasurer, J. L. Jackson; District Attorney, Edwin Swinford; Coroner, Dr. H. C. Crowder; Surveyor, W. E. Brasfield. For Supervisors: First District, P. Hannum; Second District, C. Kopp; Third District, C. C. Felts; Fourth District, J. F. Keeran; Fifth District, W. A. Durham.

June 2, the body of an unknown man in an advanced stage of decomposition was taken out of the river one mile below Princeton, and an inquest held thereon by Justice of the Peace Herron.

June 7, first-grade teachers' certificates were awarded to Miss Belle Putman, T. J. Washer, W. M. Finch, Miss Helen M. Totman, L. M. Reager, U. W. Brown, James R. Shelton, Miss Dora Sherer, Edgar F. Zumwalt, Miss Mattie Rice. Second-grade certificates, to Miss Millie A. Owen, Harry Totman, W. C.

Yates, Lillie Gay, Miss Jessie Heaton, Berlin Laughenour, Ruth Mason, H. L. Gibson, Joseph M. Campbell, Ella Peart, Myrtie Riddle, Miss Carrie Hadsell, G. W. Cartwright and W. T. Saxon. . . A man named Felix was found drowned in Butte Slough. His death was caused by being thrown from his horse into the water.

June 8, Leonidas D. Gleason died at his home on Grand Island. He had resided there nearly thirty years.

June 21, O. B. Coglan purchased the Willows *Journal* from E. C. Hart.

June 25, Maggie Smith, an inmate of a disreputable house in Colusa, known as the "Blue Wing," was fatally burned by her clothing catching fire. She died of her injuries two weeks later.

July 6, the large barn of Stephen Burtis, on Sycamore Slough, destroyed by fire.

July 12, the following delegates were chosen to attend the Republican State and Congressional Conventions: C. P. Wilson, W. P. Harrington, A. B. Manor, A. Hochheimer, Dr. W. C. Edenmuller. . . A ratification meeting over the nomination of Cleveland and Hendricks was held at Colusa. A national salute was fired, and speeches made.

E. P. McCurdy, once a resident of Colusa County, had returned from Arizona in company with two brothers, Fred and Charles Dreher. McCurdy had induced these young men to come with him, promising to show them good gold prospects in the Coast Range, which he had run across during the oil excitement. They hired three horses and started out, camping in the foot-hills beyond Bear Creek. Having reached the neighborhood of the reported mine, McCurdy and Charles Dreher went prospecting, leaving Fred Dreher in camp. Some hours afterwards McCurdy returned alone, and, upon being questioned, could not account for the absence of his companion. He said that he had heard a pistol shot, and perhaps his companion had had an encounter with a bear. Then he and Fred Dreher started on the hunt of the missing man and returned without him. Fred Dreher asserted that McCurdy had killed his (Dreher's) brother, and McCurdy on the other hand maintained that Charles Dreher had left him shortly after they had

set out for the supposed mine, had returned to camp and been killed by his brother Fred, for his money, of which he had several hundred dollars in his possession. The day after this prospecting adventure, the body of Charles Dreher was found in the range of hills between Bear Creek and Little Indian Valley, but over the range in Lake County. McCurdy and the brother of the deceased were arrested and committed to the Colusa County jail. As the crime was committed in Lake County, both prisoners were afterwards conveyed there. The surviving brother was afterwards released and McCurdy found guilty of murder in the first degree.

July 24, J. A. Welbourne and H. M. Hackew were arrested, charged with arson, in firing Mrs. Merrill's residence on September 18 previous. . . V. A. Ryan purchased the Orland *Times*.

August 4, Charles Hemstreet, a saloon keeper at Princeton, had shut up his place, and, before going home, stopped at the saloon of Adam Hank. While there engaged in throwing dice with some friends, two masked men came to the door of the saloon, and, with pistols presented, demanded, "Hands up!" All hands went up except Hemstreet's, when the latter was shot through the heart, dying instantly. The murderers then fled.

August 20, the Crawford House, one of the largest and best-appointed hotels in Northern California, opened at Willows. . . Ninety threshing-machines were at work this season in this county, threshing on an average eight hundred sacks to the machine, or seventy-two thousand sacks per day.

September 1, twenty-five years ago, Waller Calmes and Miss Lizzie Cooper were married, at the same time with Amos Roberts and Miss Martha Cooper. The same couples met again on this day and celebrated their silver wedding together.

September 4, a Lodge of Odd Fellows instituted at Arbuckle, with the following officers: George H. Weaver, N. G.; W. H. Cross, V. G.; R. Hughes, Recording Secretary; J. R. Hayman, Treasurer; J. O. Johnson, P. Secretary. . . The contract to build the Catholic Church at Orland, according to plans and specifications drawn by Rev. M. Wallrath, awarded to A. G. Bryan, of Chico, the cost to be $2,800.

September 20, the County Republican Convention met

at Colusa Theater, Hon. George A. Blanchard presiding, with A. M. Pearsall, secretary. The ticket formulated was as follows: Superior Judge, W. G. Dyas; Assemblyman, Elias Houx; Sheriff, William Ash; Clerk, Melvin Eddy; Auditor, James D. McNary; Treasurer, Joseph Boedefeld; District Attorney, J. C. Deuel; Coroner, Dr. W. C. Eidenmuller; Surveyor, C. E. Hughes. Supervisors: First District, Cyrus P. Wilson; Second District, E. A. Harrington (indorsed); Third District, Cornelius Boardman; Fourth District, H. C. Stanton; Fifth District, F. C. Graves (indorsed). . . The State and county tax this year was fixed at $1.30 on the hundred dollars

October 8, Frank Entremont, a restaurant keeper in Colusa, fatally stabbed by Jerry Moynahan. . . Death of David Melarkey, at Grass Valley, a pioneer of Colusa, of the year 1851.

October 17, death, at Grand Island, of Isaac Howell, in the seventy-ninth year of his age. Deceased came to Grand Island in 1853, and resided there up to the time of his death. . . Rev. Father Reynolds takes pastoral charge of the Catholic Church at Willows. . . The Bank of Willows, with a capital stock of $45,000, since gradually increased to $200,000, has been opened for business. N. D. Rideout, president, and W. C. Murdoch, cashier.

November 2, death of J. W. Tull, at Colusa. Deceased came to the county in 1854, and settled at Tull's Point, on Grand Island.

November 4, at the elections held, Cleveland's electors carried the county by a plurality of seven hundred and seventy-four. The entire Democratic county ticket was carried for the Democratic party, by majorities ranging from six hundred and ninety-four to eight hundred and ninety-five, Wm. H. Miles, for county clerk, receiving the highest vote on the ticket. The justices and constables elected throughout the county were—Township No. 1: John Williamson and W. I. Glenn, Justices; A. A. Thayer, W. S. Phelps, Constables. Township No. 2: W. H. Brasfield, W. M. Armstrong, Justices; Constables, W. J. Creason, C. M. Perdue. Township No. 3: Justices, James Woodland, R. De Lappe; Constables, J. B. Knox, John Morris. Township No. 4: Justices, W. Duncan, F. McNorton; Con-

stables, A. Klemmer, G. M. Potts. Township No. 5: Justices, G. B. Gudgel, H. B. Sanders; Constables, Thomas Brown, J. L. Cady.

November 17, Allen Grove, residing near Berlin, was thrown under his wagon at Williams and received fatal injuries.

November 22, George W. Nicholson, a long-time merchant of Colusa, died. He was a pioneer of the State, having crossed the plains in 1849.

December 12, first-grade certificates were issued by the Examining Board to Miss Mollie Bowling, Miss Emma Eidenmuller and Miss Mary E. Bateman. Second-grade certificates, to Miss Fannie Keith, Miss Dollie Melvin, Miss Agnes Pendergriss, Mrs. Betty A. Shunan, Mrs. L. S. Sanford, and Thomas P. Alford.

December 17, a fire occurred on the farm of Jacob Laux, in Washington Township, destroying fifty tons of hay, twenty tons of Egyptian corn and various farm implements. . . The yield of cereals in the county estimated at eleven million bushels.

December 27, the first service held in the Catholic Church at Orland. . . Jerry Sheehan, employed on the Sligher ranch, near Jacinto, was found dead in his bunk. His death was due to natural causes.

1885.

January 5, the new Board of Supervisors met, it being the first time that the county had five supervisors.

January 14, J. W. Crutcher's store at Williams was broken into and robbed of a valuable assortment of merchandise and jewelry.

January 29, quite a severe shock of earthquake was felt at Colusa and at other points in the county. . . Death of M. Hageman, the first store-keeper in Germantown.

January 31, a fire at Williams destroyed the stable and saloon of M. A. Long, together with a dress-making establishment.

February 10, Barnett, Member of Assembly from Colusa County, introduced a bill in the Legislature known as the "Barb-wire Fence Bill," which was passed to its second reading without opposition, but, owing to letters received from farmers

of the county and elsewhere in opposition to its passage, the bill was withdrawn.

March 11, Sanford E. Wilson, administrator of the Glenn estate, was thrown from his buggy between Willows and the Jacinto ranch, and died a short time afterwards. N. D. Rideout succeeded the deceased as administrator, with F. C. Lusk as legal adviser.

March 16, a fire broke out at Willows destroying two barns belonging to J. W. Williams and Tim Reidy.

March 23, John T. Cain, a farmer owning a ranch near Arbuckle, shoots his wife in San Francisco, and then kills himself.

April 13, burglars entered the store of Nelson Butler, at Princeton, blew open the safe and carried away with them $1,400 in coin, some notes of hand and land papers of considerable value.

April 19, the drug store of Dr. T. B. Eagle, at Princeton, was destroyed by fire, with a loss of $6,000.

April 22, death of Charles H. Wescott, who had served six years as town marshal of Colusa. . . The Willows *Journal* changed hands, W. H. Kelley and K. E. Kelley becoming the proprietors. . . Twenty-two members of the Colusa Commandery meet in the annual conclave of Knights Templar at San Francisco.

April 29, the District Conference of the M. E. Church South convened at Colusa, Rev. C. Y. Rankin, presiding.

May 3, Bishop Manogue dedicated the Catholic Church at Orland, and administered confirmation.

May 10, Charles De Witt, a gambler of Willows, shot and killed Dolly Sullivan, a woman of the town. The woman had refused to support her murderer any longer, and he took this method to avenge himself.

May 12, Lee Powell, a young man raised on Grand Island, commits suicide by shooting himself in the head. He left a letter stating that he preferred suicide to disgracing his family by his unfortunate propensity for drink.

May 17, at Paul Maupin's hotel saloon in Jacinto, Patrick Brick shot and killed a young man named A. J. Jones. After Jones had fallen, his assailant went up to the prostrate man and emptied the remaining three chambers of his revolver in his

head. Brick was a resident of Willows, and a blacksmith by trade.

May 20, James Dorsey, formerly a constable of Williams, was thrown from a horse while riding in that town, and instantly killed.

June 1, Robert Barnett, of Colusa, appointed revenue collector for the fourth district. . . The following teachers obtained first-grade certificates: Edgar Hunter, Miss M. S. McCormick, Miss Olive L. Richmond, Charles Lathrop, J. Lathrop, Katie M. Hughes, Myrtie Riddle and Carrie Totten. Second-grade: Nellie M. Leland, Emma L. Clarke, George W. Moore, J. H. Lovelace, W. J. King, Leonora Meador, Alice D. Miller, Ella S. Ridley, Bonnie L. Ford, Villa Chappel, Mary K. Donnelly, Laura Connolly, Lucy M. Nason, R. Asa Evans, Clifford H. Tubbs, Nora Meadows, J. W. McReynolds and Georgiana F. Pierce.

June 9, Charles De Witt, charged with the murder of his mistress, Dolly Sullivan, at Willows, on May 10, was found guilty of murder in the first degree. The case occupied the attention of the court five days.

June 20, Michael Brady killed W. A. Bristow, on the Glenn ranch, by cutting him across the neck and abdomen. The difficulty originated in a drunken brawl. . . Colusa Commandery No. 24 installed its officers, as follows: Sir J. B. Cooke, E. W.; Sir E. W. Jones, Gen.; Sir R. A. Gray, Capt. Gen.; Sir T. H. B. Anderson, Prelate; Sir M. Davis, Treasurer; Sir W. D. Dean, Recorder; Sir C. P. Wilson, S. W.; Sir A. A. Thayer, J. W.; Sir E. de St. Maurice, Sword-bearer; Sir J. L. Jackson, Warder; Sir R. Cosner, John Cheney and J. T. Jones, Guards. . . A young man named J. D. Fisher committed suicide at the Durham House, Maxwell, by shooting himself in the head with a Winchester rifle.

June 29, J. L. Hansell, a young blacksmith in the employ of I. N. Cain, of College City, drowned at Grand Island mills, while bathing. . . Subscription papers being circulated to forward the promotion of a branch railroad to connect Colusa with the Northern Railway. Business men of Colusa subscribing liberally. . . Samuel S. Crossin dies suddenly of heart disease, at the home of his father, Captain Samuel Crossin, at Colusa.

July 7, the Board of Supervisors declare the Sacramento River bridge at Colusa a free bridge.

The following are the footings of the assessment roll for 1885: Number of acres of land, one million one hundred and twenty-four thousand five hundred and eighty-eight; value thereof, $15,694,942; improvements thereon, $915,854; town lots, $312,343; improvements thereon, $684,310; personal property, $3,800,150; money, $134,347; total, $21,541,946. An increase of $2,220,662 over the preceding year.

The teachers for the ensuing scholastic year at Colusa were: Miss Katie Morris, Mrs. Miller, Mrs. Drake, Mrs. Heitman, and Messrs. Hayman, Johnson and Warnick.

July 14, the subscribers to the Colusa Railway Company (now known as the Colusa and Lake Railroad Company) met at the court-room and elected E. A. Harrington, W. P. Harrington, E. W. Jones, J. B. Cooke and W. D. Dean, directors for the first year, authorized to perfect the organization. B. H. Burton was elected treasurer. A resolution was passed that it was the sense of the meeting that the thanks of the entire people of the county were due to E. A. Harrington for his laborious and persistent efforts in having the stock of the road subscribed to. . . A fire broke out in a barn on the Riley place of the Glenn ranch, destroying the building, together with a large amount of grain, some eighteen head of horses and mules, together with farming implements. . . Maxwell makes an offer of $15,000 for the western terminus of the Colusa Railroad.

July 15, Judge Bridgford sentenced Patrick Brick, convicted of murder in killing Jones the previous May, and Charles De Witt, found guilty of the murder of Dollie Sullivan, at Willows, to be hanged. The date was not fixed, as a motion for a new trial and notice of appeal were made in each case.

July 17, Frank Wezer shot and killed a Chinese vegetable peddler at Germantown, without any provocation whatever. . . Articles of incorporation of the Colusa Railroad Company filed with the Secretary of State. There were one hundred and fifty-one names of incorporation, whose aggregate subscriptions amounted to $41,200, and ten per cent was paid in.

July 22, a fire occurred in the brick stage stable of William Miller, at Williams, destroying that building, and, communicat-

CRUTCHER & MANOR'S BLOCK - WILLIAMS.

A. BIERMAN.

ing with other buildings, consumed Hannah's saloon, Peter's blacksmith shop, Nelk's wagon shop, and the variety store of P. B. Chamberlain, together with the post-office. The stubble-field adjoining town caught fire and burned for a distance of three miles to the northwest. Total loss, $15,000.

July 29, reception at Colusa, by the members of the A. O. U. W., to "Father" Upchurch, the founder of their order. At least five hundred people gathered in the theater to witness the exercises. After the speeches and singing, nearly four hundred persons sat down to a banquet at the Barnum Hotel and Charry's Restaurant. Delegations of the Order of Workmen came from Marysville, Meridian, Maxwell, Williams, Butte City, College City and Grand Island, to pay their respects to this venerable apostle of benevolence.

August 5, a large barn on the farm of J. W. Potts, four miles above Williams, was discovered to be on fire Three hired men sleeping in a house near the barn, did not awaken in time to save anything. The barn and its contents, with the house the men occupied, were burned to the ground. Eight head of horses, one hundred tons of hay and five hundred sacks of barley were consumed. The loss was about $4,000. As soon as the fire had burned the building down, and it was discovered that only eight of the sixteen animals supposed to have been in the barn had actually been in the barn, the motive of the fire became apparent. Looking around, the neighbors found the tracks of the missing animals, while Potts ran across a note tacked to the pump, telling him if he wanted to live, to leave the county in thirty days, and defying him to follow the horse-thieves. Pursuit was begun, and the eight horses found at Arbuckle in the possession of one Frank Parker, who was arranging for their shipment to San Francisco. It was with difficulty that Parker could be saved from lynching at the hands of the enraged farmers, but he was finally brought to Colusa and lodged in jail.

August 8, memorial services were held during the forenoon in the Methodist Church at Colusa, in honor of General Grant, whose remains at the same hour were being committed to the tomb in New York. Church bells pealed forth solemnly, and places of business were draped in mourning. Appropriate addresses were delivered at the church, by Judge Bridgford, Judge Blanchard and John T. Harrington.

August 17, Professor Henslee reopens and takes charge of the Orland Normal School.

September 9.—At Colusa, Will S. Green had sent out, some weeks previously, an invitation to the old settlers of Colusa County, of 1852 and prior, to partake at his residence of a pioneer dinner. The following ladies and gentlemen were present: Mrs. George F. Jones, Mrs. McIntosh, Mrs. Sarah Bernard, Mrs. Harrison Helphenstine, Mrs. J. F. Wilkins, Mrs. James Powell, Mrs. Mary Turman, General John Bidwell, Hon. W. C. Hendricks, Judge J. C. Hulse, H. H. Worley, L. H. McIntosh, M. Davis, J. H. Liening, Dr. James Compton, George Moore, C. Kopf, George Goldning, N. Laux, A. Shuckman, E. B. Graham, Jacob Myers, James Keefer, John Ream, Wm. Riley, Colonel J. F. Wilkins, Amos Roberts, James Yates, Steve Allen, Joseph Bounds, Jessie Kingsberry, L. H. Helphenstine, Frank Antreaŭ, Vincent Cleek, John Reynolds, Allen Pinkard, James Oliver. General Bidwell, mentioned in the foregoing, was never a resident of the county, but he had explored the county in 1844, from the present town of Colusa across the foot-hills to Stony Creek. . . The Board of Supervisors let a contract to the Pacific Bridge Company to build an iron bridge across Stony Creek at the lower end of African Valley, for the sum of $15,900. . . W. G. Hunt sold his Colusa ranch to Hon. John Boggs. The land consisted of about one thousand five hundred acres, near Princeton, and the price paid was $30,000.

September 16, Frank Van Weizer withdrew his plea of not guilty, in shooting to death a Chinaman at Germantown, on July 16. He then plead guilty and was afterwards sentenced to imprisonment for life.

October 2, a Frenchman named Harry Lafont fell overboard from the steamer *Ceres* between Moon's Ferry and Meridian, and was drowned. It was supposed to be a case of somnambulism.

October 3, a Parlor of the Native Sons of the Golden West organized at Colusa. Delegations of the Order from Marysville and Oroville were present. Forty-one charter members were instituted. The officers elected and installed were: J. W. Johnson, P. P.; J. W. Porter, P.; George L. Cutler, First Vice; N. S. Wilson, Second Vice; L. J. McDonald, Third Vice; E. T.

Crane, Treasurer; Louis Hammersmith, Financial Secretary; J. A. Murphy, Recording Secretary; Frank Wilkins, Marshal; S. R. Hart, J. W. Campbell and George Ahlf, Trustees. After the installation ceremonies, a banquet was served at the Colusa House.

The taxes this year were $1.35 on the $100, as follows: State 54.4; common fund, 35 cents; school, 15 cents; road, 30 cents; road bond, 5 cents; sinking, 6 cents. There was also a special school tax ordered by the Board of Supervisors: In Stony Creek, 25 cents; Colusa, 21 cents; Jackson, 70 cents; Williams, 35 cents; German, 20 cents; Pierce, 30 cents; Arbuckle, 30 cents; Maxwell, 40 cents; Bridgeport, 25 cents.

October 11, at Willows, a fire started in a small stable back of the Central Hotel, and, the wind being from the north, the entire block, except the bank, was destroyed. The following individuals and firms were burned out: George W. Freeman hardware; Hochheimer & Co., general store; Chapman & Mellor, saloon; J. C. McCoy, Central Hotel building; J. Kahn, variety store; Wm. Bentz, saloon; Nordyke & Sherffey, butcher shop; Z. Bates, building; George Mellor, building; Joseph Maller, building; Culver & Culver, saloon; Joseph Parque, saloon; O'Brien & Hay, saloon; G. A. Gutman, drugs; J. E. Putman, drugs; O'Brien & Hay, saloon; Mrs. Matthews, millinery; Wm. View, shoe store; W. W. Vincent, barber shop; Dr. Pirkey, dentist; J. O. Johnson, stable. The loss was estimated at about $140,000, with about sixty per cent of insurance of this amount.

The appointments for the Colusa district of the M. E. Church were: George Sim, Presiding Elder; Colusa, T. H. B. Anderson; Princeton Circuit, C. O. Steele; Arbuckle, A. L. Paul; Maxwell, L. C. Renfro; Orland, J. M. Brown; Willows, B. F. Burns.

October 16, death of Claus Kopf, a pioneer of the county. He was a supervisor at the time of his death, and had served in that capacity nearly thirteen years. He was an honorable, prudent, and safe counselor in public matters, and was held in the highest esteem. Wm. N. Herd was appointed supervisor to fill the vacancy occasioned by his death. . . A Baptist revival in progress at Grimes, conducted by Revs. C. C. Bateman and A. J. Cummings.

November 22, a severe storm visited the Stony Creek section. At African Valley a number of bridge timbers and several iron casings for piers were carried away. At Orland, out-houses and windmills were blown down.

November 30, the steamer *Dover* arrived at Colusa, towing a barge on which was the locomotive Colusa, the first locomotive used by the Colusa Road, and the first ever seen in Colusa. George Ogden, a native of the county, was the first locomotive engineer employed by the company.

December 16, a lodge of the A. O. U. W. organized at Arbuckle. Members were present from Grand Island, Colusa, and College City. . . Sudden death of Reese Nanna, an old resident of Union township. . . A curious method of procuring unanimity in a jury-room was put in practice at Williams. It was in a case before the justice of the peace involving the conflicting claims of two Germans to a band of turkeys. The testimony was all in, attorneys had made their argument, and the case was given to the jury. While that body was deliberating in a private room, the constable, who stood guard, heard a violent noise, and, on entering the room, found one juryman prostrate on the floor, with a fellow-juryman leaning over him beating him most unmercifully.

1886.

January 2, death of John Dunlap, a pioneer of the county. He had served as deputy county treasurer several years, and in 1875 was elected to the office of treasurer. . . The first bridge on the Colusa Railroad completed and the track laid to Hoppins Slough. . . The Colusa County *Democrat* of Willows issues its initial number, Messrs. Alexander & Putman, publishers.

The amount of taxes, State and county, charged to the collector, was $301,929.63. At the beginning of this year only $6,788.52 were delinquent of this amount—a very small percentage.

January 10, James H. Goodhue, a pioneer of the county, dies at Los Angeles. Mr. Goodhue came to Colusa County in 1853. He was for a number of years engaged in mercantile business on Grand Island.

January 12, an apportionment of the county school fund was

made allotting to the various districts the following amounts: Arbuckle, $830; Chase, $332; Colusa, $2,905; Floyd, $200; Maxwell, $830; Oakdale, $332; Pierce, $830; Stony Creek, $830; Walsh, $332; Wildwood, $246; Williams, $830; Zumwalt, $1,660 and to all the other districts $415 each.

January 25, Patrick Brick, for the murder of Andrew J. Jones, was sentenced to be hanged on March 12 by Judge Bridgford.

January 26, death at Colusa of W. H. Brasfield. Deceased had held several offices in the county.

January 27, death of Mrs. Mary Milsap near Newville, in her ninety-first year. She had resided in this part of the county with her children more than a quarter of a century.

February 1, an Anti-Chinese Club organized at Sycamore, with E. G. Morton, Sr., as president; H. S. Green, secretary, and Mattoon Philips, treasurer. A club of the same character was instituted at Maxwell.

February 10, N. F. Parker convicted of grand larcency in stealing horses from J. W. Potts, and also of arson in the second degree in setting fire to the barn belonging to the same person.

February 16, an Anti-Chinese Club formed at College City; F. C. King, president; W. H. Jacobs, secretary. In their resolutions, the members of this club pledged themselves to introduce white labor in place of the Chinese and to patronize only white laundries and white vegetable and fruit venders.

February 24, the Central Hotel at Williams, belonging to J. C. Stovall and leased by Mrs. Lizzie Trapp, was burned, with a loss of $6,000.

February 25, an Anti-Chinese League organized at Colusa; president, D. Shepardson; vice-president, W. N. Herd; secretary, J. C. Mulligan; treasurer, Oscar Robinson. Fifty-one signatures to the roll of membership were obtained at this first meeting of the League.

March 3, the supervisors named Frank Freeman, R. M. Cochran, George M. Sutton, William Ash, T. J. Hart and W. H. Cross, delegates to the Anti-Chinese Convention at Sacramento. . . Watt Perdue takes charge of the Mountain House, on Freshwater.

March 5, the cars for the first time ran through over the Colusa Railroad. This was a construction train.

March 13, K. E. Kelley retires from the editorial service of the Willows *Journal*, leaving W. H. Kelley sole editor.

March 29, George W. Hoag died at his residence near Willows. The deceased came to Colusa in 1852, and, having pitched a tent, engaged therein in the occupation of blacksmith. In 1854 he closed out his shop and purchased a farm in Antelope Valley, which became afterwards the property of J. S. Cone. Later on he settled on the Glenn ranch, where he engaged extensively in the cultivation of grain. Next to Dr. Glenn, he was for many years the largest producer of grain in the county.

March 31, a Post of the Grand Army of the Republic organized at Colusa. The following were chosen officers: C. M. Ballantine, Post-Commander; E. de St. Maurice, S. V. Commander; A. E. Potter, J. V. Commander; John E. Hayman, Adjutant; A. B. Cooper, Quartermaster; Frank Z. Smith, Surgeon; J. B. George, Chaplain; F. J. Calmes, Officer of the Day; D. B. McCallum, Officer of the Guard. The Post was named, "General John F. Miller, Post No. 110, Department of California." . . The town of Colusa for the first time illuminated by gas. The company furnishing the gas was incorporated March 5, 1885, with a capital stock of $50,000. The officers of the company were: J. W. Goad, president; E. W. Jones, vice-president; Colusa County Bank, treasurer.

April 3, the first passenger train over the Colusa Railroad carried free excursionists from Colusa to the junction and return.

April 5, Patrick Brick, who shot and killed Andrew J. Jones, in front of the hotel at Princeton, early in 1885, had his sentence of death commuted to imprisonment for life.

April 23, a man named Henry Drier, living on Grand Island, who was subject to attacks of melancholy, committed suicide by walking into a corner of one of his fields, pulling off his boots, inserting the muzzle of a shot-gun in his mouth and then blowing the top of his head off.

April 28, O. W. Watson, of Grand Island, filed a complaint charging a Chinese cook in his family with placing strychnine in a jug of water to avenge himself for some reprimands on the part of his employer. The Chinese was arrested. . . L. Dozier, a druggist of Sacramento and a long-time resident of Colusa, drowned in the river.

May 3, at the town election at Colusa, two hundred and forty-seven votes were cast, resulting in the election of the following officers: Trustees, E. W. Jones, W. D. Dean, P. J. Welch, A. Bond, L. Cary; Marshal, W. J. Ping; Recorder, J. H. Liening; Treasurer, B. H. Burton; Secretary, J. T. McAmis. On the proposition to vote for the erection of a town hall, the measure was defeated.

May 15, at the Democratic primaries, the following nominations were made: Senate, John Boggs; Assembly, T. J. Hart; Sheriff, W. T. Beville; Clerk, S. M. Bishop; Assessor, W. A. Durham; District Attorney, H. M. Albery; Treasurer, J. L. Jackson; Auditor, J. W. Porter; Coroner, Oscar Robinson; School Superintendent, J. L. Wilson; Surveyor, W. E. Brasfield; Supervisor First District, P. Hannum; Supervisor Fifth District, M. O'Hair.

June 4.—This was the day set for the execution of Charles De Witt, convicted of murder in the killing of Dolly Sullivan at Williams. A scaffold had been erected between the jail and the court-house, and a high board fence put up, but a dispatch came in the evening announcing that the Governor had granted a respite till the 14th inst. A numerously-signed petition continued to be circulated. The reason which seemed to induce many to sign this document was that Brick, who had been sentenced to be hanged a few weeks previously, but was afterwards sent to the pentenitiary for life, was, if anything, a more red-handed murderer than De Witt, and that De Witt was entitled to a similar clemency. But petitions were in vain, De Witt suffering the death penalty on the day his respite expired. Some fifty persons witnessed the execution. De Witt left the jail and walked to the scaffold cooly and collectedly, serenely smoking a cigar while Sheriff Davis was reading the death warrant. On the gallows he made a long and rambling speech, abusing the attorney and witnesses who had appeared against him. Even the parlance of the gambler, for such he had been, found expression in his very latest words, when he said, "When I get on the other shore I am liable to play four aces against a certain attorney." The crime for which De Witt suffered the death penalty was as follows: He was a gambler at Willows, and on the 10 of May, 1885, he shot and killed Dolly Sullivan, a woman of the town.

He had lived on the earnings of her shame until within a few hours of the tragedy, and there appeared to be no provocation for the crime except that she would not support him any longer. Early in the morning of the murder, he went to the house where she lived and demanded admittance. As he had threatened the previous evening to kill her, he was refused admittance. He then broke in through the window of her room, and followed her to another room where she had taken refuge. Hugh Miller, the proprietor of the house, remonstrated with him and asked him to go away. Miller lay in bed at the time, when De Witt fired at him, inflicting only a flesh wound. The woman then jumped from another bedroom, and, running to the murderer, threw her arms around his neck and piteously begged him to desist and leave the house. He in reply instantly shot her, the ball entering her side and lodging in the spine. As De Witt fired, he put his arm around her and dragged her from the bedroom into the hall and fired two more shots into her. The second shot missed, but she fell to the floor from exhaustion, and as she lay there, he fired the third and last shot, which passed through her arm. This was the fourth judicial hanging in the county, the first being that of N. Bowman, already mentioned in these pages, the next was that of Thomas, who stabbed and killed Seth P. Handy, at Spring Valley, on July 27, 1856; and, lastly, that of Charley Taing, a Chinese who murdered a countryman on Scearce's farm, January 30, 1880.

June 7, the Board of Examination awarded first-grade certificates to the following teachers: Miss Laura Donnelly, Mrs. L. McKean, Miss Lillie A. Zumwalt, Miss Emma McClintic, Miss Lillie Laughenour, Miss Lucy M. Mason, W. A. Cobb, T. H. McDonald, Walter Gay, J. N. Hellen. T. P. Alford. Second-grade certificates were awarded to Albert J. Butler, Anna Cameron, E. E. Scott, Ella S. Ridley, Carl Spelling, Ida Mitchell, Nellie Raub, Alexander Kerr, E. B. Cline, H. M. Yates, C. W. Linder.

June 8, articles of the incorporation of the Colusa and Lake Railroad filed. The directors organized, with the election of E. W. Jones, President; W. D. Dean, Vice-President; C. M. Ballantine, Secretary, and the Colusa County Bank, Treasurer. A committee was appointed to purchase the necessary material for the construction of the road as far as Antelope Valley.

June 11, one of the most violent northers ever experienced in the county occurred. It proved most disastrous to the grain-fields, over one million bushels of wheat being destroyed.

June 14, the Christian Church at Maxwell, which was approaching completion, was blown down by a heavy gale of wind.

June 27, a fire in the grain-field of G. F. Packer's upper farm, above Princeton, destroyed some hundred acres of grain.

The school census showed that in the county there were three thousand three hundred and twenty-two children between the ages of five and seventeen years, and two thousand six hundred and eleven under five years. . . Teachers for the Colusa public school for the ensuing term were as follows: J. E. Hayman, principal; J. W. Warnick, vice-principal, J. R. Shelton, Howard Ford, Miss Morris, Mrs. E. M. Miller, Mrs. S. D. Drake, Mrs. Emma Heitman.

July 4, at Orland, the day was celebrated in an enthusiastic manner. Delegations from Willows, Germantown and Red Bluff participated. At the grove Silvey's band of Willows led the music. Frank Freeman was president of the day. Professor Henslee read the Declaration. Mrs. Fern Graves read an original poem, entitled "The Bell of '76." The day's festivities closed with fire-works and a ball. . . At Williams the Social Club of that town directed the exercises. A sunrise salute was fired. A procession was formed with the young ladies of Williams representing the various States. Many farmers and their families from Willows, Maxwell, Arbuckle and Colusa were present.

July 21, death, near Colusa, of Jeremiah Powell, a highly-esteemed pioneer of the county. . . The town of Sites, in Antelope Valley, being laid out, and a warehouse in course of erection.

July 25, death of Lewis Morris, an old resident of Smithville. His funeral was the largest ever witnessed on Stony Creek.

August 6, the Board of Supervisors awarded the contract for building the Butte City bridge to the King Bridge Company, of Cleveland, Ohio. The contract price was $24,960.

August 8, Milton McWhorter, a former preacher and editor

at Willows, once a candidate for school superintendent in the county, and at this date editor of the Marysville *Democrat*, shot and killed S. G. Robinson at Sacramento, a deputy United States marshal, employed by the Anti-Débris Association in watching the progress of hydraulic mining. It appeared that Robinson took exceptions to certain articles published in the Marysville *Democrat*, and whose responsibility McWhorter bravely shouldered, and for this reason Robinson had sent word that he intended to chastise the editor. On the evening of the shooting, Robinson demanded of McWhorter if he was the author of the articles in his paper reflecting on him, Robinson. On McWhorter replying in the affirmative, Robinson struck him in the face, when McWhorter fired his pistol at his assailant, and with fatal effect. McWhorter was arrested, tried and found not guilty.

August 17, a fire at Germantown destroyed the Union Hotel and Union Hall, the livery stable of C. J. Robbins and D. Schumann's dwelling-house.

September 6, death of Nicholas Laux, at Colusa. He was an old pioneer of the county, having settled in 1852 on the east side of the river, on what is now known as the Graham place, and resided on that place up to the time of his death.

September 9, while some children were returning in the afternoon from school in the northwest suburbs of Williams, on the road to Maxwell, the body of a newly-born child was found in a bundle lying in the road. The body was decently buried by the citizens and a reward of $100 offered for the arrest of the perpetrators of the crime.

September 18, the Eagle Stables at Colusa, belonging to Timothy Sullivan, destroyed by fire. Twenty odd buggies and carriages were also consumed. Loss, about $9,000. The fire originated by the upsetting of a lantern, which set fire to the hay.

September 23, a fire at Colusa, which originated in a vacant building on Levee Street, between Fifth and Sixth, destroyed about $18,000 worth of property. Among the buildings burned was that of Con Desmond, one of the first houses erected in the town. . . James Lowry, of Willows, committed suicide at Dixon by taking laudanum.

September 29, Hon. John Boggs nominated at the Joint Senatorial Convention at Tehama, for the State Senate. . . The Colusa and Lake Railroad completed to Sites. . Over fifty houses had been built in Willows since the beginning of the year.

The Republican county ticket consisted of the following nominees: State Senator, R. H. Blossom; Assemblyman, William Ash; Sheriff, I. V. Devenpeck; Clerk, W. F. Mason; Treasurer, A. A. Thayer; Assessor, C. P. Wilson; Auditor, D. B. Watkins; District Attorney, George A. Blanchard; Coroner, Julius Weyand; Surveyor, A. T. Welton; School Superintendent, C. M. Polly. Supervisor First District, T. J. Vaughan; Fifth District, Hiram Mizner.

The following appointments were made by the conference of the M. E. Church: Colusa district, James Kelsey, P. E.; Colusa Station, T. H. B. Anderson; Princeton, Dr. Briggs; Willows, M. V. Howard; Maxwell, H. E. Towson; Arbuckle, J Folsom.

October 26, a brakeman by the name of Davis, in endeavoring to put a tramp off the train at Willows, was shot and slightly wounded. . . The contract for grading the West Side and Mendocino Railroad west from Willows was let to Turton & Knox, of Sacramento.

November 2, at the elections the Democratic County ticket was carried by majorities ranging from six hundred and eighty-eight to nine hundred and twenty-one. The justices of the peace elected were: Township No. 1., J. H. Williams and J. B. Lucas; Township No. 2, J. H. Liening and William Frazier; Township No. 3, R. De Lapp and D. Glover; Township No. 4, W. R. Duncan and P. M. Neison; Township No. 5, T. Birch and G. B. Gudgel; Township No. 6, S. Munch and J. L. Lynch; Township No. 7, J. Bond and J. Decker.

November 6, Thomas C. Hubbard, a wealthy farmer, died on his place near Princeton. He left an estate valued at $70,000. A few weeks before his death he signed a document written by some other person but not witnessed, bequeathing only a house and lot in Oakland to his widow, and the remainder of his estate among his children. The widow contested his will.

November 24, the railroad depot building at Norman destroyed by fire.

November 23, Cleamon Juprey, a native of France and a cook on one of the river steamers, lost his footing while attempting to go from the boat to the landing at Grimes, and was drowned. His body was found floating in the river, December 26.

November 28, death, at Colusa, of Jordan Farris, at the age of ninety-one years. The deceased had been a soldier in the war of 1812.

November 29, Gracie, a little daughter of W. H. Baker, of Maxwell, kicked in the forehead by a horse and was killed instantly.

The Colusa Railroad Company and the Colusa and Lake Railroad consolidated and articles of incorporation filed. The directors for the first year were: George Hagar, J. H. Roberts, W. P. Harrington, W. D. Dean, J. W. Goad, E. W. Jones, E. A. Harrington, Peter Peterson and John Sites. The officers of the consolidated road were: President, W. P. Harrington; vice-president, E. W. Jones; secretary, C. M. Ballantine; general superintendent, E. A. Harrington. The capital stock was $400,000.

December 20, the Colusa County Teachers' Institute convened at Colusa, attended by all the teachers of the county, and by several distinguished educators from abroad. . . Death of E. C. Bunker at his home, ten miles north of Colusa. Deceased was one of the early pioneers of the county, having reached here to take up a permanent residence in 1852.

December 21, William Ogden, of Grand Island, died. He came to the county in 1855, and as one of its pioneer farmers early led off in extensive wheat growing.

December 25.—Among the attractive features of this day's celebration, at Colusa was a balloon ascension by Professor Melville, who went up to a height of six thousand feet. In coming down, the balloon fell in the river below the landing. Seeing where his air ship must certainly land, the daring aeronaut keenly watched its course of descent and, when about one hundred feet from the water, he sprang from the balloon, and, diving head foremost into the river, safely swam ashore, amid the cheers of a great throng.

1887.

The new year was ushered in with some talk that a measure would be introduced in the Legislature providing for the division of the county, with Willows the center of the new county. The advocates of the measure kept very quiet, and the talking was done by those in opposition thereto.

The first day of the new year was observed in various parts of the county as an occasion for festivity. At Willows and Colusa the ladies kept open houses, and in the afternoon at the latter place occurred another balloon ascension, which people attended from all over the county. In the evening, Butte City Lodge, No. 206, Ancient Order United Workmen, gave its first public installation and reception. The installation exercises and literary and musical program were followed by a banquet. The Verein Eintracht, a German society of Colusa, gave a ball at the Colusa Theater, the music for which was furnished by the Willows band.

January 2, Wm. Tolson, a pioneer of 1849, and an early resident of Colusa County, died at his home on Grand Island, aged sixty-three years.

H. D. Schmidt was tried in the Superior Court, charged with stealing $2,000 worth of cattle from John Finnell, on the Walsh ranch, and on January 17 he was found guilty as charged. He was sentenced to San Quentin for seven years.

January 26, J. F. Kleiser, of the Nordyke & Marmon Co., began putting in the machinery of W. E. Browning & Co.'s flouring-mill at Colusa.

January 28, James M. Kendrick, a pioneer of Colusa County, died at his residence near Newville, aged sixty-one years. He was a successful farmer and esteemed by all who knew him.

February 5, John S. Morris, an early resident of the county, and a man of prominence, died at Winters, Yolo County, in his sixty-seventh year.

February 8, the Board of Supervisors visited, inspected and accepted the Butte City bridge across the Sacramento River. The following day a heavy rain set in, and up to the morning of the 12th inst., four inches of water had fallen. The river began to rise rapidly, and at noon the following day it lacked but a few inches of the high-water mark. From bank to bank the muddy

torrent rolled on to the ocean, while on its bosom floated innumerable pieces of drift. The floating trees, saw-logs and planks began to lodge on the dolphin of the bridge which served as a protection to the center pier. The dolphin gave way at about one o'clock on the morning of the 13th, under the immense pressure of the drift, which had filled the river over a quarter of mile above. It was impossible to clear the drift, and the large crowd of people who had gathered to render what assistance they could toward saving this expensive structure, waited for its inevitable destruction. The bridge had already moved several inches, and in the middle of the afternoon of the same day, the massive iron piers began to tremble like a twig in the breeze, the frame-work swayed to and fro, the powerful current seemed to toss it about like a leaf upon its surface, and at last it went down to the bottom of the river with a mighty crash. The structure had been paid for, and there was no way for the county to be indemnified for the loss. The builders refused to assist in its restoration.

February 12, the Board of Supervisors adopted the following resolution to encourage the planting of shade trees along the public highways:—

Resolved, That to any and all persons who will plant shade and ornamental trees on any of the public roads and highways of Colusa County, not less than three rods in width, shall receive for each and every tree thus planted and growing at the age of four years, the sum of $1.00; *provided*, that the trees shall be planted in regular rows at a distance of at least twenty feet from each other, and not more than four feet from the boundary of the road or highway; and *provided*, further, that the county shall in no manner be liable for any injury to trees thus planted, but the same shall be protected at the expense of the persons planting the same, until it is satisfactorily proven they have reached the age above stated, and been accepted by the Board of Supervisors.

February 13, the Ancient Order of United Workmen, Colusa Lodge, held memorial services at the Trinity M. E. Church, the occasion being the death of "Father" Upchurch. M. Stinchfield read a poem written for the occasion, and Dr. T. H. B. Anderson delivered an eloquent eulogy.

Early in the session of the Legislature of this year, a bill was introduced in the Assembly for the division of Colusa County on the township line between townships seventeen and eighteen, providing for the creation of the county of Glenn, out of all that portion of the county north of said line. The Assem-

E A. HARRINGTON.

K. E. KELLEY.

bly Committee reported adversely on the bill, but it passed that body. The Senate Committee reported it back without recommendation. On March 5, the bill was defeated in the Senate, on reconsideration, by a vote of twenty-one to twenty. This measure was the cause of a very warm contest. The advocates of the bill did their utmost to secure its passage, and the opponents of the measure were equally as active. The people all over the county were deeply interested in the contest, and the excitement only subsided with the defeat of the bill.

March 7, the Bank of Orland was incorporated with a capital stock of $100,000. A. Beerman was elected President; L. Scearce, Vice-President, and R. B. Murdoch, Cashier; Directors, H. W. C. Nelson, L. Scearce, A. Beerman, A. D. Logan and W. C. Murdoch.

Steps were taken to organize a military company at Colusa, the Legislature having provided for ten new companies of national guards.

March 16, Frank Freeman suspended publication of the Orland *Times*, and moved the material to Willows, where it was united with the Willows *Journal*, of which paper he became editor, and made it a daily. Mr. Freeman had made a bright local paper of the *Times*.

During the spring of this year, much interest, in various parts of the county, was taken in fruit culture, and orchards and vineyards were set out about College City, Williams, Maxwell, Willows, Orland and Colusa. The number planted this year is estimated at thirty-eight thousand fruit trees and one hundred thousand vines.

March 26, a mass-meeting was held at Maxwell, to discuss the proposition of forming an irrigation district under the Wright law. George M. Sutton acted as chairman. The plan proposed was for a large district to take water out of the Sacramento River by a canal running from the northeast corner of the county, southwesterly, crossing the railroad at Willows, and thence to the foot-hills, down which it was to follow. H. P. Eakle, J. P. Rathbun and R. De Lappe were made a committee to canvass the sentiments of the people affected, in regard to the measure.

March 27, a Chinese committed suicide at Colusa, by drowning himself in the river.

G. Kammerer, proprietor of the Colusa Brewery, in a fit of delirium, on the morning of April 1, walked to the river bank and fell in. His body was recovered seventeen days later.

April 4, the ladies of Arbuckle gave a "Dairy-maids' Convention," which was a very pleasing affair. The proceeds were devoted to the Presbyterian parsonage fund.

April 5, the flouring mill at Colusa, which had been in course of construction since the previous fall, turned out its first flour. The company adopted the name "Sunset Flouring Mills." The building just completed is four stories high, and is fitted out with all the latest patents for producing first-class flour.

April 2, Ira G. Hoit and Professor Allen, of the commission for the location of a Normal School in Northern California, visited Willows and Colusa. At both places they were shown the attractions of the localities for such an institution, and at Colusa they were given a banquet.

April 7, Hong Di, a Chinese cook, working for Joseph Billiou, near St. John, shot and killed Mrs. Billiou. While Mrs. Billiou, her two daughters, Annie and Maude, and William H. Weaver, were at the supper table, the Mongolian opened the door leading into the kitchen, and, as Mr. Weaver was rising to his feet, fired a Colt's revolver; the ball, entering Mr. Weaver's left shoulder, passed through and fell to the floor. The Chinese then shot Mrs. Billiou, the ball entering her left breast and passing through the heart. She died instantly. He next shot at Annie, who opened another door and ran out on the porch. As she did so, Hong Di shot at her again, following her around the house and shooting at her as she entered the dining-room again. Little Maude jumped out the window and ran to St. John, a mile and a quarter distance, for assistance, and a few minutes after Annie looked out the door, when the Chinese shot at her once more, the ball lodging in the casing by the side of her head. Hong Di then left for the jungle along the banks of the Sacramento River. The murder created the wildest excitement, and hundreds of people joined in the search after the criminal. At the time of the murder, Mr. Billiou was absent in San Francisco. Mrs. Billiou came to America with the family of Richard J. Walsh, with whom she had lived up to the time of her marriage. She was an early resident of the

county. . . H. H. Thomas received his commission as postmaster of Colusa, and took charge of the office.

April 8, J. H. Byers, a pioneer of the county, an extensive farmer on Grand Island and interested in the merchandise business at Colusa, died; aged sixty-five years.

April 10, while Sheriff Ball, of Butte County, and Sheriff Beville and others, were searching for the murderer of Mrs. Billiou, above Butte City, they came to a wood-chopper's camp. They thought they were on the trail of the murderer, and they went to the house and demanded entrance. While they were seeking entrance at the front door, a Chinese, resembling Hong Di, ran from the back door with a rifle in his hands. They pursued and called on him several times to stop, when one of the party shot and killed him. At the inquest, the person doing the shooting was exonerated.

April 9, the little son of P. V. Berky fell from a beam in L. F. Moulton's granary, striking on another, cracking his skull. He died a week later. . . Mat Sedgwick, an old resident of the county, having been one of the earliest to settle on Grand Island, died at Maxwell in his sixtieth year.

April 13, the District Conference of the M. E. Church South met at Maxwell.

April 16, the first number of the Orland *News* issued, J. H. Rogers, editor.

April 19, flowing water struck on N. D. Rideout's farm, near Norman, at a depth of over one thousand feet. The stream being light, only flowing a foot above the surface.

An unusual number of picnics, celebrations and entertainments by home talent occurred during the latter part of April and May. The amateurs of Colusa rendered "Enoch Arden" and "Hidden Hand," April 15 and 16. They repeated the plays at Marysville. At the Agricultural Park, the Colusa Lodge, I. O. O. F., celebrated the sixty-eighth anniversary of the establishment of the order in America, by appropriate exercises. The young people of Butte City gave a minstrel show, and a picnic and ball were given by the Ancient Order of Oriental Humility, at Sycamore, April 29. Indian Valley, Mount Hope, and Grapevine Schools gave a picnic and entertainment April 6, at Smithville. The teachers of the respective

schools, C. M. Polley, C. W. Linder and W. J. King, superintended, and a very pleasant time was had. The Grangers gave a picnic at Sites May 7, which was largely attended. The Stony Creek Lodge, I. O. O. F., gave a picnic and celebration at Orland, May 13, at which Jackson Hatch delivered an oration on Odd Fellowship. This long run of picnics culminated May 20 and 21. The Grand Island Lodges, A. O. U. W. and I. O. O. F., united on the former date in a celebration at Grimes, and the Sunday-schools of Colusa held a picnic at Agricultural Park, while the Presbyterian Sunday-school at Arbuckle gave a pleasant picnic at the grove south of that place, and a picnic and ball at Willows, by the band.

April 22, J. E. Putnam sold his interest in the *Colusa County Democrat*, published at Willows, to T. J. Alexander, who continues the publication. . . Another meeting of citizens was held at Maxwell, to take steps toward forming an irrigation district. G. M. Sutten, H. P. Eakle, P. R. Garnett, G. F. Packer, G. B. Harden and W. P. Harrington, were appointed a committee to make the necessary arrangements for a survey and petition.

April 23, the grading on the Willows and Mendocino Railroad from Willows west, about completed. . . C. H. Merrill, of Willows, appointed by Governor Bartlett director of Agricultural District No. 3. . . Another flow of artesian water was struck at N. D. Rideout's farm southeast of Norman, at a depth of eight hundred and seventy-one feet. The flow rose about twelve feet above the surface of the earth.

May 5, Colusa was connected with the postal telegraph by a loop from the main line at Williams.

May 13, the residence of W. A. Durham, four miles west of Germantown, was destroyed by fire. Loss, $4,000, with no insurance. . . James Lawler purchased and took possession of the Union Hotel at Orland.

May 21, the members of the Board of Supervisors, and R. Cosner, A. Hochheimer, Oscar C. Schulze, G. M. Sutton, J. C. Keith, and others, met at Maxwell to devise means for attracting immigration to the county. C. C. Felts presided, and O. C. Schulze was elected secretary. The meeting adjourned until June 11, without forming a conclusion. . . Early in the

morning the rifle carried by Hong Di was found on the bridge across the Sacramento River near St. John, with a note signed by the murderer, stating in substance that he had been hiding most of the time since the crime was committed, in a warehouse near Mr. Billiou's place, and also that he was tired of life and intended to jump in the river. This circumstance excited the suspicion of the officers, who began anew the search for the murderer.

May 22, Hong Di is captured in a grain-field near Gridley, Butte County, by A. L. Schubert, a sewing-machine agent. He was placed in jail at Oroville, and was removed to the county jail at Colusa, two days later.

May 30, the John F. Miller Post, G. A. R., of Colusa, observed Decoration-day with appropriate exercises.

June 3, the preliminary examination of Hong Di was held before Justice Frazier at Colusa, and he was held to answer to the charge of murder in the Superior Court, without bail. . . At this time there was much discussion of a proposed railroad from Colusa to Chico, and some effort made to raise subscriptions for stock.

June 10, permission granted to enlist and muster in the Colusa Guard.

June 11, Samuel Houchins, who had been employed by the Board of Supervisors to expert the county records and official books, made his report, showing the records to have been well kept and no errors existing, excepting a few clerical errors, which were adjusted.

June 16, the Colusa Guard enrollment completed, and Burr Mitchell elected Captain, F. C. Radcliffe First, and James Moore Second Lieutenants. The number on the muster roll, sixty-three.

June 20, the directors of the Bank of Orland let a contract to Walker & Merwin to build a two-story, glass front, brick bank building, for $7,095.

June 21, a Parlor of Native Daughters of the Golden West was organized at the residence of Mrs. Robert Cosner, at Colusa. The following officers were elected: Past President, Mrs. Richard Bayne; President, Mrs. G. A. Blanchard; Vice-President, Mrs. H. B. Turman; Second Vice-President, Mrs. J. R. Bobst; Third Vice-President, Mrs. E. C. Peart; Marshal, Mrs. J. W. Porter;

Financial Secretary, Miss Hattie Hunter; Outside Sentinel, Miss Jamison; Inside Sentinel, Miss Farnsworth. . . William Harris was run over and killed by a train, at Willows.

July 1, George L. Cutler died at Colusa. He was a graduate of Pierce Christian College, and for a number of years teacher in the Colusa public school, after which he was admitted to practice law, which profession he followed in Colusa. He was a native of California, in his thirty-second year.

The one hundred and eleventh anniversary of American independence was celebrated at Colusa. The Chico Guards united with the Colusa Guards in the celebration. Judge E. A. Bridgford was president of the day, and Dr. T. H. B. Anderson delivered the oration. Miss Jennie Gilmour was "Goddess of Liberty," and Miss Lida Ponder Bond, "Columbia."

July 6, the trial of Hong Di, who murdered Mrs. Billiou, April 7, was begun in the Superior Court. District Attorney Albery appeared for the people, and T. J. Hart defended the Chinese. The taking of testimony consumed three days, when the case was given to the jury. The evidence, taking the prisoner's own testimony, proved an intent to murder. The jury remained out from eleven o'clock of the 9th inst. to nine o'clock the next morning. During all this time the crowd of people drawn together by interest in the case, hung about the court-house waiting to learn the verdict. The 10th inst. was Sunday, and at nine o'clock court was called to hear the verdict of the jury. The room was filled with spectators, and as the clerk read the report, the crowd stood breathless. The jury found the prisoner guilty of murder in the first degree, and fixed his sentence at imprisonment for life. A voice in the crowd said, "Your honor, the sentence is not satisfactory." At this point, a half-dozen men stepped forward where the prisoner was sitting. Judge Bridgford arose and demanded order, and the sternness of his voice secured attention. The court-room was cleared, and Hong Di taken back to his cell. All that day the greatest of indignation prevailed over the verdict. The jail was kept closed and guarded by a score of deputy sheriffs. In the afternoon rumors were circulated that a mob would storm the jail and lynch the criminal. The Colusa Guards were called out to guard the building. In the forepart of the evening a

dummy was fixed up to represent Hong Di, and was taken out of the back door of the court-house to a carriage in waiting, and was driven away at a rapid rate. Shortly after, the outer office of the jail was thrown open and the guards discharged. The sheriff gave out that Hong Di had been removed. At midnight, the mob, numbering hundreds, which had been gathering all the evening, advanced to the jail in a quiet and orderly manner, and demanded the keys of the building from Sheriff Beville. He refused to give them up, but said he would take a committee of three appointed by the mob, through the jail and convince them that the murderer had been removed. This was declined. The sheriff was overpowered, and the mob proceeded to search the building. One of the mob knew of a secret cell underneath the building, and at once led the way to it. In order to get to it a carpet had to be removed and a section of the flooring. This was done, and the leader of the mob and two others went down, and in about ten minutes returned with the criminal. He was taken to the railroad turn-table, a rope placed around his neck and he was told to make his last statement. He had nothing to say, but in answer to questions, he said he was "drunk with whisky" when he did the shooting. He was lynched to the top cross-beam of the turn-table, and his body left for the coroner to cut down the next morning. At the inquest the following day, a jury rendered a verdict that Hong Di came to his death by the hands of unknown persons.

July 29, I. V. H. Safford, a farmer living west of Willows thirteen miles, was shot twice by Sim Welling, an employe on his ranch, from the effects of which Safford died the following day. Welling fled to the hills. What prompted Welling to do the shooting is unknown. A reward of $1,500 is offered for the capture of the murderer. . . A telephone line connecting Arbuckle and College City with Woodland and Sacramento is built.

August 2, I. R. Hodgen & Son, of Maxwell, took the contract for building four bridges, aggregating one thousand feet, five miles east of Maxwell.

The wheat crop this season is very large, heavy yields being reported from various parts of the county. The combined harvester takes a prominent place in the harvest-field, a large

number being used. A corner on wheat was attempted in the San Francisco market, which inflated the price to $2.17 per cwt. for a short period.

August 7, the residence of T. B. McDow, north of Maxwell, destroyed by fire. None of the household goods were saved.

August 13, the residence of Albert Papst, eight miles west of Orland, was destroyed by fire. Loss, $1,300.

August 17, Richard S. Browning died at his home on Grand Island, aged sixty-seven years. He had been an esteemed resident of the county for over thirty years.

August 18, the Williams *Farmer* made its appearance, a neat six-column, all-at-home paper, with S. H. Callen editor and proprietor.

August 28, a Board of Trade was organized at Colusa, and the following persons elected officers: Robert Cosner, President; L. Cary, Vice-President; F. C. Radcliffe, Secretary; W. D. Dean, Treasurer.

September 10, the Orland Irrigration District was organized, including about fourteen thousand acres of land on the north side of Stony Creek, north of Orland.

September 12, a Chinese attempted to kill Stewart Harris, at Colusa. The Chinese was a cook who had been in the employ of Mr. Harris four years, but recently discharged. Mr. Harris returned to his house late in the evening and the Chinese attacked him with a knife, cutting him slightly on the head, when he was scared away. Later he was arrested and bound over to appear for trial in the Superior Court.

September 14, a meeting, called by the Board of Trade of Willows, considered the subject of irrigation.

September 20.—The exhibit of Colusa County at the State Fair this year was large and well arranged. The exhibit took the third prize, of $250.

September 24, a petition for the formation of the Central Irrigation District was completed.

September 25, while Arthur and Frank Weston were attempting to cross the Sacramento River in a row-boat at Monroeville landing, the boat was capsized, throwing the occupants into the water. The latter could swim, but Arthur could not, and, in attempting to get on the bottom of the boat,

he again turned it over and was drowned. He was a son of Jubal Weston, a native of Colusa County, and twenty-three years old. He was a civil engineer by occupation.

September 26, George T. Whetstone commits suicide at Colusa with a revolver, the ball passing through the body below the heart.

September 28, a Board of Trade was organized at Orland, with S. A. Stiles, President; R. B. Murdock and M. O'Hair, Vice-Presidents; J. H. Rogers, Secretary, and L. P. Behrens, Treasurer.

October 5, Charles Seavers, a farmer living five miles north of Colusa, committed suicide by hanging himself to a rafter in his barn. Some months previous he had been thrown from a buggy, fracturing his skull, and it was thought the accident caused his mind to be affected, with the result as stated. He was sixty-one years of age, and a respected citizen of the county.

October 7, the residence of O'Hair brothers, five miles north of Orland, was destroyed by fire. Loss, $3,000.

October 9, the Catholic Church at Colusa was dedicated. Two excursion trains, from Sacramento and Woodland, and Willows and Maxwell, brought a thousand people to attend the exercises. The services were conducted by Bishop Monogue, of Sacramento, assisted by Fathers Quinn, Reynolds, Paulenus and Wallrath. In the afternoon, fifty-eight children were presented to the bishop for confirmation.

October 24, early in the morning, a fire broke out in Willows, destroying nearly a block of buildings. The following persons were losers: G. W. Freeman, loss, $2,000; Z. Bates, $800; J. P. Klemmer, $350; W. Vian, $200; M. Murphy, $700; J. Summers, $1,500; Mrs. Shane, $1,000; Frank McNorton, $2,500; L. Benoit, $700; Charles Newman, $8,000; G. Henning, $3,000; Enoch Ogle, $4,000; F. Phillipi, $200; John Hanna, $200. After the fire, the citizens of Willows raised a purse of $75, which was presented to the hose companies, who were complimented for their zeal and efficient work in extinguishing the flames.

October 27, the Board of Supervisors ordered an election upon the formation of the Central Irrigation District, to be held November 22. (For description of district, see chapter "Irrigation Districts.")

November 1, August Marko, a saloon-keeper of Colusa, under the influence of liquor, shot himself through the head, dying almost instantly.

November 5, Ex-Governor St. John, of Kansas, addressed the people of Colusa on the subject of "Prohibition."

November 8, John R. Samuels, an old resident of Colusa, died, aged fifty-four years. . . At about this time irrigation meetings were held at Williams, Maxwell and Norman to discuss the formation of the Central Irrigation District.

November 22, the Central Irrigation District was organized by a vote of two hundred and seventy-one for and fifty-one against.

November 24, J. R. James was placed in the county jail at Orland, for disturbing a ball at that place. At about four o'clock the following morning, the jail building was discovered on fire, and before assistance arrived, the entire building was enveloped in flames, and its inmate was burned to death. It was supposed that James, who was under the influence of liquor, had set the fire, hoping thereby to attract attention and get out. . . A public school building costing $2,000, being built at Sites.

November 27, William Hopkins and Rufe Frazier were playfully scuffling, when Mart Dixon shoved the two apart, and as he did so he stabbed Hopkins in the abdomen. At the time, Hopkins did not know he was hurt, but ate supper and went to bed, shortly after which time he called on one of his companions for help, as he had been stabbed. Two days later Hopkins died Dixon, his murderer, escaped.

November 28, the Colusa County Teachers' Institute convened at the county seat. The teachers from all over the county were in attendance. Superintendent Wilson called the meeting to order and delivered an opening address. Aside from drill work, the meeting was addressed by Professor Wm. Henslee, of Orland, on "School Management;" Judson Appley, of Williams, on "Physiology;" Professor Reardon, of Willows, on "The Teacher;" Professor Armstrong, of Colusa, on "How to Manage Boys;" J. H. Mitchell, of Newville, on "Writing;" Professor J. C. Simmons, of Colusa, on "Old Field Schools;" State Superintendent I. G. Hoit, on "Progress of Popular Education;"

Professor Allen, on "The People's College." Papers were read by Misses Fannie Keith, Agnes Pender, Lillie Gay, and Messrs. A. N. Thompson and W. Gay.

December 10, Lee Ying, the Chinese who made an assault on Stewart Harris with intent to murder, was found guilty, in the Superior Court, and sentenced to fourteen years' imprisonment.

December 22, P. J. Welch, a merchant, and for six years a trustee of Colusa, died, aged fifty-nine years. He was a public-spirited man, and an early settler. He built the first brick house in Marysville.

December 23, James Randolph, a laborer working for J. W. Bondaurant, near Germantown, committed suicide by shooting himself with a Winchester rifle.

The year was an eventful one in the history of Colusa County, full of exciting incidents and important improvements. Aside from what has been mentioned, the various parts of the county seemed to take new life. In Colusa much improvement in the way of new residences, was made; Willows made substantial advancement, with the foundation laid for more; Orland boasted a fine new bank building, while Williams and Maxwell came in for their share of development. The Willows and Mendocino Railroad had been located and graded, and the county beyond, about Elk Creek, became more densely populated. Much government land was entered in this locality and many new residences built. Farming had been almost revolutionized by the introduction of the combined harvester, and what population of the laboring class the county lost on this account, she more than made up in permanent settlers who sought homes within her borders. The growth was slow but it came to stay. Willows met with a sore defeat in the killing of the Glenn County bill, and her loss by fire was heavy, but her people, nothing daunted by disappointment, went to work with renewed vigor in building up their town. During the year electric light works were built and the town lighted by electricity. The subject of irrigation had become an absorbing topic in the county. Two districts, one embracing one hundred and sixty-four thousand acres of land, had been formed, and the supervisors are being petitioned for the formation of two others. Farmers began to

realize that wheat-farming was not the most that could be made of the land, and fruit-trees and vines were set out more extensively than ever before. The year just closed was the first of a new era in Colusa County.

1888.

January 3, William Riley, a pioneer of Colusa County of 1851, died, aged sixty-eight years.

January 11, Mart V. Dixon, the murderer of William Hopkins, taken to the county jail by J. G. Thompson. Dixon was arrested at Carthage, Illinois.

January 14, a fire broke out in Robert Fay's place in Willows, destroying the building and contents; loss, $10,000. . . A fire started in Buetelle's tailor shop in Colusa, which was destroyed, also De Jarnatt's butcher shop. At the time a strong north wind was blowing, and the entire southern portion of the town was threatened. By diligent effort of citizens, it was prevented from spreading. The loss caused by the fire amounted to about $3,300. . . The Orland South Side Irrigation District was organized by a vote of seventy-eight for and twenty-five against. . . The coldest weather Colusa County ever experienced occurred at this time. A cold wave seemed to pass over the whole country, from the Atlantic to the Pacific. While the thermometer seldom fell below thirty degrees Fahrenheit above zero in Colusa County, at this date it reached twenty-two degrees above zero, and at the time a severe wind was blowing, which made it seem even colder. Ripe oranges were frozen, but the trees were but little affected.

January 15, Mrs. P. A. Earp, while in a fit of temporary insanity, leaves her home near Sycamore and drowns herself in the Sacramento River. . . The base-ball club of Willows, "H. & Co.'s," and the Marysville club, "H. & L.," played the deciding game of the Northern California League at Colusa, which resulted in victory for the Willows club by a score of fourteen to four. . . The Colusa County Horticultural Society formed. L. F. Moulton elected president, and Frank W. Willis, secretary. The society has for its object the promotion of the study and pursuit of horticulture in all its branches. . . At this time William P. Gay, at the residence of F. C. Graves,

HON. L. F. MOULTON.

GEORGE MUDD.

near Orland, was reported by the attending physician sick with the small-pox, and the country became alarmed. Dr. Tooley visited the patient, under instructions from the Board of Supervisors, and pronounced the case measles. He claimed that the attending physician had applied an oil which caused pustules to form, which resembled those of small-pox.

January 26, Rufus Buster, a resident of Grand Island since 1858, and an esteemed citizen, died from a paralytic stroke. He was sixty-three years of age.

February 6, David Pearson killed William Sexton, eight miles south of Elk Creek. Sexton settled on unsurveyed government land, claimed and improved by Pearson, who had told him of his claim. He, however, paid no attention to Pearson's claim, and began plowing the land. Pearson ordered him off, and he refused to go, when Pearson went to his cabin, got his rifle and began shooting at him. Sexton returned the fire with a revolver, but, owing to the distance, which was about seventy-five yards, did no damage to Pearson. The fifth shot fired by Pearson passed through Sexton's body, causing his death. Pearson had always born a good reputation up to this time. After the shooting, Pearson surrendered himself to the authorities, and was placed in the county jail at Colusa. The jury found him guilty of murder in the second degree, and he was sentenced to twenty-five years in the State prison.

February 28 and 29, a race program was carried out at the Agricultural Park, Colusa.

March 7, Mart V. Dixon was sentenced to imprisonment for life for the murder of Hopkins. . . In reply to a telegram to Sheriff Beville, from Arkansas, stating that Sim Welling, the murderer of I. V. H. Safford, had been arrested, Deputy Sheriff Stanton, accompanied by Pallas Love and J. E. Putman, went to identify and return with the prisoner, who proved not to be the man wanted.

March 11, the work of laying rails on the Willows and Mendocino Railroad begun. . . Steven White, living near Butte City, stepped outside of his house just as a large tree blew down, and was caught under its branches, injuring him badly. . . After having contained a number of prisoners for some time, the county jail is once more empty.

March 24, the Democratic County Central Committee met in Colusa. A convention for nominating county officers was called, to meet April 28, at Williams, the delegates to the convention to be chosen April 21, in primary election.

April 1, the residence of L. C. Leane, south of College City, was destroyed by fire. Loss, $2,200; insurance, $1,150.

April 2, the question of issuing bonds in the sum of $750,000 by the Central Irrigation District for the purpose of constructing irrigation works, was voted on, with the following result: For bonds, one hundred and eighty-nine; against bonds, thirty-six. . . A large granary on Eppinger & Co.'s Butte ranch, near Orland, was destroyed by fire, together with considerable machinery and grain. Loss, $4,000; insured for $1,000. . . The young people of Williams rendered the drama "East Lynne" very creditably. . . The delegates from this county to the Republican State Convention were A. A. Thayer, W. P. Harrington, E. M. Houx, J. R. Troxell and O. C. Schulze.

April 7, Mark Lahore committed suicide at Fouts Springs. He had been in a despondent condition for some days previous. He was fifty-five years old and unmarried.

April 9, while Mrs. Schrader, living in Williams, was washing, her little three-year-old child fell in a tub of scalding-hot water, from the effects of which he died the following day.

April 12, Mrs. O. M. Harris died at her residence in the foothills west of Maxwell. She had been a resident of the county since 1857, and had lived at the same place thirty-one years. . . W. H. Miller was arrested in Sacramento for stealing one thousand grain sacks from J. W. Browning, on Grand Island. He took them down the river in a boat and tried to sell them at Sacramento for three cents each. He pleaded guilty and was sentenced to eighteen months in the State prison.

April 14, a Parlor of Native Sons of the Golden West was organized at Willows.

April 24, the body of G. W. Mitchell was found in Butte Slough. The verdict of the coroner's jury was that he came to his death by accidental drowning.

April 27, Hiram A. Greenwood, an old resident of the county, an esteemed and prominent citizen, died at his residence near Orland, in his fifty-fourth year.

April 28, the Democratic County Convention met at Williams, with Dr. R. A. Gray, chairman, J. B. De Jarnatt, secretary, and S. J. Mathews and S. H. Callen, assistants. The following persons were nominated for the various county offices: A. H. Rose, Assemblyman; W. T. Beville, Sheriff; J. L. Seawell, County Clerk; H. M. Albery, District Attorney; Samuel Houchins, Auditor; C. C. Felts, Treasurer; Dr. R. B. Duncan, Coroner and Public Administrator; W. E. Brasfield, Surveyor. J. F. Argyle, Edwin Swinford, G. B. Hardin, K. E. Kelley and L. Scearce were chosen delegates to the State Convention. A. H. Rose, W. J. Clark, S. R. Smith, W. F. Miller, J. C. Stovall, G. B. Hardin, W. H. Kelley, J. A. Hill, A. M. Jackson, David Brown and Robert Cosner, were selected the Central Committee. At the close of the convention the following township officers were nominated: Second district, W. N. Herd, Supervisor; P. F. Dolan, Road Overseer; third district, Henry Husted, Supervisor; J. R. Terrill, Road Overseer; fourth district, J. F. Keeran, Supervisor; fifth district, G. W. Bradford, Road Overseer. . . At nine o'clock in the evening a slight earthquake-shock was felt in various parts of the county. The vibrations were from south to north. No damage done.

April 29 was the seventy-fifth birthday of Colonel J. F. Wilkins, who had been a resident of the county about thirty-four years, and the Sunday-school children of the Presbyterian Church presented him with an elegant easy-chair.

May 5, Howell Davis, an early resident of the county and extensive farmer near Sycamore Slough, died. He was a native of Pennsylvania, born December 27, 1831.

May 16, a daily mail service is put on between Newville and Chico, passing through Orland and St. John.

May 19, as a number of boys were herding cattle near the College building in Orland, a pistol was discharged, killing Robert Lee Stennett. The weapon was out of order, and Walter Hicks was playing with it, when it went off, the ball entering the right side of the head just above the ear. He was thirteen years old.

May 28, L. F. Moulton is having erected, in front of the Colusa post-office, a drinking fountain, with a watering trough for horses. . . The town site of Fruto, at the terminus of the Willows and Mendocino Railroad, is laid out.

Irrigation was a theme of much discussion in the county at this time. The Supreme Court had decided the law, under which districts were formed, constitutional, and the Central District proceeded to offer bonds to the amount of $100,000 for sale. Two efforts to form a district, including lands about College City and Arbuckle, were defeated, but a district embracing one hundred thousand acres of land along the Sacramento River was formed, the Orland district abandoned and in its place the Kraft district was organized.

July 4 was celebrated with fitting ceremonies at Williams and Willows.

July 10, a combined harvester, owned by Messrs. Kennedy, Williams and Moore, was destroyed by fire near Germantown; loss, $1,800. . . The telegraph line from Colusa to Lake County was changed from *via* Williams and the Mountain House to the line of the Colusa and Lake Railroad, *via* Sites.

July 14, the Maxwell *Mercury* was issued, a neat seven-column paper, by John G. and Charles C. Overshiner. . . Alexander Montgomery donates $5,000 to the Presbyterian Church of Colusa.

July 15, the remains of James L. Howard were brought to Colusa for interment, he having died in New York. He settled in Colusa County in 1853, and was twice elected sheriff of the county, in 1857 and 1873. . . The National Educational Association met in San Francisco, and the teachers of this county were well represented. Aside from showing school work and the high standard of the schools, an agricultural and horticultural exhibit was made, and a fifty-page illustrated book descriptive of the schools and resources of the county, was distributed gratuitously. The exhibit and headquarters of the county teachers were at Irving Hall, San Francisco.

July 19, the residence of J. E. Wohlfrom, Berlin, was destroyed by fire at four o'clock in the morning, from an unknown cause. Annie, the sixteen-year-old daughter, entered the house to save papers of value to her father, when her hair and clothing caught on fire. These were extinguished, and it was thought she was uninjured otherwise. She had inhaled smoke, however, which a few days later was the cause of her death.

July 23, Charles C. Overshiner, while working about the

press of the Maxwell *Mercury*, caught two fingers of his right hand in the machinery, causing an injury which required an amputation.

July 30, a fire was set at the farm of John Conners by one of his small children, and $1,000 worth of wheat and other property destroyed.

August 1, Martin Sullivan, a young man in the employ of William Billips, at Colusa, is found in his bed bleeding profusely at the mouth and nose. He died before a physician could be secured. The coroner's jury returned a verdict that he died from an overdose of laudanum.

August 6, fire broke out in D. C. Henderson's carpenter shop, in Colusa, which was destroyed, with the house of Marshal Scoggins, occupied by S. S. Russell. Loss, $1,800.

August 13, George Browning, living on Grand Island, received a kick in the breast from a mule, which caused his death. He was thirty-six years old and a son of Richard S. Browning.

August 24, a fire at Orland destroyed the meat market of Webb & Bryan and the residence and barn of Dr. Welch.

September 1, the county Republican convention met at Colusa, C. M. Ballantine, chairman, and C. M. Polly, secretary. The following ticket was elected: Assemblyman, J. C. Campbell; Sheriff, W. F. Mason; County Clerk, Julius Weyand; Treasurer, C. C. Hicok; Auditor, C. B. Whiting; District Attorney, I. Hurlburt; Coroner, D. R. Watkins; Surveyor, A. T. Welton; County Central Committee, W. E. Jones, C. M. Ballantine, F. W. Willis, P. Peterson, A. A. Thayer, A. Hochheimer, T. L. Knock; Road Overseers, John Hamlan, District No. 1; J. A. Armstrong, District No. 2; James McDermott, District No. 3; J. R. Troxell, District No. 4; H. W. Steuben, District No. 5; Supervisors, J. O. Zumwalt, District No. 3; I. V. Devenpeck, District No. 4. . . Colusa County makes an exhibit, under the auspices of the Horticultural Society, of resources at the State Fair, and ranks in second place, taking a prize of $450. The exhibit was superintended by Samuel Houchins.

September 8, Edward Peiper, an employe of Eppinger & Co., on the Butte ranch, was thrown from a wagon in Germantown, when the team was running away. He clung to the singletree and was dragged about a hundred feet, when he let

go and fell under the wheels, one going over his breast and another his neck, killing him instantly.

September 15, shortly after midnight, Hugh J. Glenn, Jr., fell from the porch of the Commercial House, in Willows, to the curb-stone, striking on his back, from the effects of which he died shortly after. He was the fourth son of the late Dr. H. J. Glenn.

September 28, Maberry Davis died at his residence near Butte City. He was born in Clark County, Illinois, June 15, 1824, and settled in this county March 6, 1852. He held the office of county assessor in 1858 and was twice elected sheriff, in 1882 and 1884.

October 25, the brick building in Colusa occupied by Steiner & Mogk as a general merchandise store, and the Masonic hall overhead, was destroyed by fire. The loss was $50,000; insurance, $33,800.

The campaign of this year was one of interest to the citizens of Colusa County, who were given the opportunity to hear many orators of both local and national repute of each party. A hot contest occurred over the office of assemblyman. Hon. A. H. Rose, the Democratic candidate, stood on a party platform pronounced against the division of the county, while J. C. Campbell, the Republican nominee, was unpledged on that issue by party platform. He pledged himself, however, to the people in his canvass of the county, outside of division precints, that he would, if elected, oppose the dismemberment of the county. The result was that all the division vote of the county went to Mr. Campbell, which, with his party vote, elected him. J. O. Zumwalt (Republican) was elected Supervisor in the Third District and James McDermott (Republican) was elected road overseer in the same district; H. W. Steuben was elected road overseer in the fifth district. The remainder of the Democratic ticket was elected by majorities ranging from six hundred and twelve to one thousand and forty-four.

November 13, J. R. Moody, a painter of Williams, stabbed his wife several times with a small knife, at her parents' home, at Maxwell, after which he attempted to take his own life by stabbing himself in the breast. Neither the attempt to kill his wife nor himself was successful. He was arrested and lodged in jail.

J. C CAMPBELL.

J. B. STANTON.

He had an examination the following week, before Justice De Lappe, at Maxwell, and was bound over to the Superior Court to answer the charge of attempt to murder.

November 15, a fire in Germantown destroyed the Germantown Hotel, F. Todt's meat market, M. Carmody's and E. Claussen's saloons and M. Schlusselbhlum's store; loss, $14,400; insurance, $8,550.

November 17, a wrestling match occurred at Willows between McFarlane and Faulkner. Sports from Colusa bet on McFarlane, the bets being taken by the backers of Faulkner. Faulkner won, and the Colusa sports lost over $1,000. The Colusa boys thought they had a sure thing, as it had been put up to let McFarlane win, but the prearranged plan of winning was changed by the wrestlers, as above stated.

November 26, Mrs. Ann Woods died at the residence of her brother, John Reynolds, in Colusa. She was sixty-three years old, and had been a resident of the county since 1854.

November 28, Mrs. Rebecca McIntosh died at her residence north of St. John, where she had lived thirty-six years. She was eighty-eight years old.

December 4, Manuel Silva, a laborer on the ranch of A. J. Rasor, three miles above Princeton, threatened the life of Thomas Kern, with a spade. Kern got a rifle from an adjoining room and shot Silva. Kern was held without bail to answer before the Superior Court.

December 10, an excursion to an auction sale of town lots at Fruto. . . Three hundred and twenty-three persons in the county pay taxes on $5,000 or over this year; thirty-one, on $100,000 or over, and nine persons, on over half a million dollars each.

December 27, William Harden, a respected citizen, seventy-four years of age, died at Maxwell.

1889.

On the first day of the year occurred a total lunar eclipse of the sun. The obscurity of the sun's rays was greatest at Willows, and for the purpose of making observations, Professors Pickering, of Harvard College, Roach, of Blue Hill University, and Upton, of Brown University, with assistants, erected an

observatory at that place. The first contact occurred at a little after eleven o'clock, and totality lasted one hundred and eighteen seconds. From the time of contact until the moon left the disk of the sun, was a little over two hours. Excursion trains from various parts of the State were run to Norman and Willows, for the purpose of making observations. The sky was perfectly clear, and an excellent opportunity for making observations was offered. During the eclipse, the thermometer fell from fifty-two degrees to forty-five and one-half degrees above zero.

January 9, a bill was introduced in the Legislature to divide Colusa County on the township line running between townships seventeen and eighteen, but not crossing the river, following the river from that line to the Tehama County line. The Assembly passed the bill, and it went to the Senate. The people in and about Willows, Elk Creek and Jacinto were almost unanimous in favor of division, while those of Germantown, St. John, Orland, Newville and Princeton were opposed. At Norman and Smithville the sentiment of the people was divided. The contest was fought bitterly by both sides. It passed the Senate, and Governor Waterman refused to sign the bill. The members from the county, John Boggs in the Senate and J. C. Campbell in the Assembly, opposed the bill.

January 31, Lewis Cary, a resident of Colusa since 1853, died in his sixty-seventh year.

February 4, A. B. Wodleigh was found at Colusa Junction, under the influence of an overdose of morphine. He was restored to consciousness, but died the next day. He admitted he took the morphine with suicidal intent. His residence was in Modoc County, where he had some property. . . A stage team, property of the Colusa Stage Company, ran off of the Butte City ferry and was drowned in the river. . . The Colusa Agricultural Works are ready to do work, having gotten their foundry and machine shop in running order. . . The Colusa Canning Company organized, with a capital stock of $30,000.

February 23, T. H. Dodson begins the construction of a county jail at Orland.

March 1, the Fruto Land and Improvement Company begins work on irrigation ditches, to water its lands six miles south

of Elk Creek. The company also is setting out grape-vines extensively, purchasing from one party one hundred thousand, all of the Muscat variety, for raisins.

April 1, Samuel Murdock died at the residence of his son, G. W. Murdock, near Orland. He was an early settler of the county and was sixty-four years old.

April 4, the stock held by N. D. Rideout and W. C. Murdoch in the Bank of Willows and the Bank of Orland, is purchased by stockholders of the Colusa County Bank. W. C. Murdoch resigns his position as cashier in the former bank, and B. H. Burton is elected to that position. W. P. Harrington is elected president. . . During the previous fall and winter, much timber land had been entered in the Coast Range, and work begins on a foundation for a saw-mill near Alder Springs, west of Elk Creek sixteen miles. A wagon road has been completed to the mill site. The Sanhedrian Mill Company is organized for these purposes. . . Johnston Clark, of Tehama, while engaged in a game of cards at Willows, got into a dispute which led to blows. Clark was badly beaten, from the effects of which he died.

April 15, Thomas Kern, who on December 4 killed Manuel Silva at the ranch of A. J. Rasor, is sentenced to twelve years imprisonment at Folsom.

April 22, Eli Triplett, living near Orland, while filling a mould with Babbitt-metal, is severely burned in the face and about the eyes, caused by the mould exploding.

April 30, the one hundredth anniversary of the inauguration of George Washington as President of the United States was celebrated at Orland. Hon. Laban Scearce was president of the day, and General N. P., Chipman delivered the oration. A reunion of pioneers was had in the afternoon and a ball in the evening.

May 6, Charles W. Strope was shot and killed by Albert Gittner at the Haley place on the Glenn ranch. Strope was drunk, and he made an assault upon Gittner, getting him by the throat and was fast choking him to death, when the latter got a gun in one hand and shot Strope through the head. Gittner was arrested, examined and discharged.

May 24, fire destroyed the large barn and contents on the

Ogden place, near Sycamore, causing a loss of $4,200. . . The Sanhedrian Mill Company has one hundred men at work putting up the buildings for the saw-mill.

June 3, George Mudd, farming near Germantown, received a harvester to be propelled by a traction engine, the first of the kind in the county. . . Colusa is experiencing a building boom. Work is progressing on the convent building, a brick two-story block is being constructed next to E. C. Peart's store and a double-front two-store brick is being built by Neil O'Donnell and J. Cheney, to be occupied by the former as a hotel. Aside from these a number of new residences are being erected. A high tank has been erected for protection from fire. When an alarm of fire is sounded, the pressure of the water in this tank is turned on, which causes a stream to be thrown over the highest building in the town, without the use of a fire-engine. Two fire companies are organized.

June 10, a water system for supplying Grimes is being built, the water to be pumped from the river by means of a current wheel.

June 17, the little son of A. Dougherty, living near Orland, tips over the wooden frame of a water-tank, which falls on him, striking him on the back of his head, causing his death. . . An infuriated steer attacked a Chinese on H. D. Blodgett's place near Princeton, pinned him to a post with his horns, broke three ribs and crushed in the side of his head, from the effect of which he died.

July 4 was celebrated at Maxwell and Elk Creek, with appropriate exercises. Large crowds attended both.

July 10, contract let for the erection of a Baptist Church at Orland, to cost $3,160. . . The Central Irrigation District sold $125,000 worth of bonds. . . The school census for this year shows three thousand two hundred and ninety-two school-children in the county. The amount received from the State for school purposes, $25,420.20. The county employs eighty-eight school-teachers.

July 25, an unknown man was found dead near the Mountain House, west of Williams. The coroner's inquest failed to show his identity. He had evidently come to his death from an overdose of morphine.

The wheat yield of this year was the largest the county ever produced, being estimated at ten million bushels. Almost every warehouse in the county was filled. The Glenn ranch alone required three hundred hands to harvest its crop. The fruit crop was also large, considering the acreage. The Colusa cannery put up a large quantity of canned and dried fruits, including about one hundred thousand pounds of raisins. The yield of raisins at College City was also large. . . The county assessment of property this year showed:—

Number of acres assessed	1,159,824
Value of real estate	$18,569,555
Value of improvements	897,235
Value of town lots	380,200
Value of improvements on town lots	772,865
Value of personal property	2,472,187
Money in the county	183,655
Solvent credits	388,310
Total value of assessments	$23,664,007

The Colusa Milling Company is incorporated with a capital stock of $40,000, and purchases the Sunset Mills of W. E. Browning & Co. The officers of the company are: W. P. Harrington, president; Colonel Hagar, vice-president; E. C. Barrall, secretary; J. C. Bedell, superintendent. . . The new steamer *Jacinto*, one hundred and fifty feet in length, and well built, makes her first trip up the river. She is named for the town on the Glenn ranch.

August 12, a fire started on Albert Troxel's ranch six miles west of Willows, destroying four stacks of grain and several hundred acres of wheat, belonging to Messrs. William Murdock, A. Troxel, Purket and Kline. The loss amounted to $13,000, and the fire was caused by a lighted cigarette being thrown down in the grain.

August 23, a camp-meeting is being held three miles east of Princeton, by the Methodist Church South. . . The Colusa *Daily Gazette* made its appearance, with E. I. Fuller, editor.

August 24, William Quint, living east of Willows, was driving a fractious horse, which shied, throwing him out and then tramping on him, which caused his death. . . The Willows Agricultural Association gave a four days' program of racing, which was largely attended.

August 27, the little son of Charles H. Smyth was accidentally

shot through the shoulder with a rifle, causing his death. . . An unusual number of fires occurred at this time: The machine sheds and bunk-house on the O'Hair ranch, near Orland, and two large stacks of hay on J. B. Morrissey's place, north of the same town, C. D. Bigelow's blacksmith shop at St. John and H. S. McBain's residence, southwest of Orland, a threshing machine near Germantown, owned by F. M. Leforgee, and a grain fire on the places of Milton French and E. M. Houx, west of Willows, and also one in Willows, doing damage to Klemmer's and Connelly's stores; total loss, $18,000. . . Manuel Azevado, who lives southeast of Orland, and has a twelve-acre vineyard, took the first prize for fine grapes at the district fair held at Chico.

September 1, the fiftieth anniversary of the marriage of L. H. Helphinstine and wife was celebrated at their residence near Princeton. A large number of friends and relatives of the couple, happy in their old age, were present.

This year Colusa County again made an exhibit of her products at the State fair, and took the second premium, of $400. The exhibit was made by the Horticultural Society, managed by W. H. Jones. . . But once in the history of Colusa County did the "lone highwayman" ever rob a stage. The stage running between Sites and Bartlett Springs was stopped by a masked man, near Leesville, who took the express box, but did not disturb the passengers, some of whom had considerable money on their persons. The box contained no money. The robber escaped.

September 7, the Methodist Church South at Sites dedicated, Rev. M. B. Sharbrough, the presiding elder, officiating. . . New machinery being put in by the Manzanita Gold Mining Company at Sulphur Creek, and are working twenty men. P. Rathbun is opening his quicksilver mine in the same locality. . . Judge Bridgford's herd of Durham cattle took the first premium at the State fair, and Peter Peterson's, of Sites, the second premium.

September 8, Sarah Ann McDaniel, wife of Elisha McDaniel, a resident of Colusa County thirty-six years, died at her home five miles south of Butte City.

September 13, Mollie Kennedy drank two ounces of car-

bolic acid at Willows, from the effects of which she died two days later.

September 17, fire destroyed the barn of Jerry Moynihan, northeast of Maxwell six miles, causing a loss of $1,500.

September 20, Paul E. Miller and Robert McMartin were sparring in a saloon at Maxwell, when the former picked up an old pistol which he believed to be empty, and pointed it at McMartin, playfully saying, "I will shoot you," and pulled the trigger. Unknown to Miller, someone had loaded the weapon, and when he pulled the trigger, it was discharged, the ball entering McMartin's right breast, which caused his death two days later. Before his death, he made an anti-mortem statement exonerating Miller from any intention of shooting him. Miller was arrested, tried and acquitted.

September 28, the editors of the county met at Maxwell and effected a permanent organization. J. H, Rogers was elected president and J. G. Overshiner secretary. . . The following tax rate on the hundred dollars for the year was fixed by the Board of Supervisors:—

Common Fund	$0.240
School Fund	.138
Road Fund	.300
State tax rate	.722
Total tax rate on the $100	$1.400

November 2, the Manzanita mine, at Sulphur Creek, preparing for extensive work by putting in their mill two Huntington crushers. . . Indian George arrested for assault with intent to murder Indian Jack at Grimes.

November 5, the Teachers' Institute convened at Willows in the Baptist Church. Superintendent Wilson presided, with J. Scott Ryder as secretary and Miss Mollie Bowling assistant. Among those in attendance interested in educational matters from abroad were State Superintendent Hoitt and Professor Pierce, of the State Normal School at Chico.

November 7, a fire at Germantown destroyed the Germantown Brewery, the saloon and dwelling of John Beeck and the saddle shop and undertaking-rooms of David Schwenk. . . Death of Stephen H. Allen, in the fifty-seventh year of his age. Deceased was a pioneer in the county, having located, late in

the year 1852, at Monroeville. He afterwards removed to Red Bluff, but returned to the county in 1868 to engage in mercantile and agricultural pursuits at Colusa. . . The Colusa Canning, Packing and Drying Company shipped forty thousand five hundred and sixty-six pounds of raisins, prunes and canned fruits. . . Thomas Killebrew subdivides a tract of land southeast of Willows, and the blocks met with ready sale.

November 9, the San Francisco Bridge Company commences the construction of the Central Canal. W. S. Green broke ground for the enterprise by dragging a plow in the right of way. . . Alexander Montgomery contributes $25,000 to the Society of California Pioneers, to be applied to the relief and assistance of worthy pioneers in their old age. . . A. A. Thayer, of Grimes, appointed deputy revenue collector for third revenue district.

December 6, the Willows Agricultural Association chose the following officers: President, F. G. Crawford; Vice-President, J. R. Troxel; Secretary, W. V. Freeman. . . Mrs. L. B. Robe appointed postmistress at Maxwell, *vice* E. E. Scott removed . . F. C. Anderton stocks his farm on Stony Creek, west of Orland, with blooded horses of the Electioneer breed, and Berkshire hogs.

At this time floods throughout the county were doing frightful damages. The estimate of the acres flooded on the east side of the river in the county, was forty thousand. On the west side the hill water drowned out a large body of land. Nearly all of district No. 108, containing seventy thousand acres, was flooded. The river at Butte City was at one time six inches higher than was ever before known. The draw of the Chico bridge, which was washed away, lodged on a tow-head just below Jacinto. The Swift Point warehouse, on the Walsh ranch, was partially washed away.

December 9, Jesse Kingsbury, a pioneer of the county, found dead in his bed near Butte City.

December 20, death of Rev. James Kelsey, at Dallas, Oregon. He was a pioneer preacher of Colusa County, having been at one time a presiding elder of the Methodist Church.

December 25, while W. P. Hanson, who was deaf, was standing on the railroad track at Willows a train ran against him,

cutting off one of his legs and causing other injuries, from the effects of which he died four days later.

December 29, James Turman, residing near Princeton, while out hunting, in company of Alfred Harbeson, was accidentally shot and killed while stepping in front of Harbeson's gun, while the latter was extracting a cartridge.

The year has been one of quiet advancement. Colusa made a rapid stride; aside from the buildings mentioned, a two-story brick town hall and a brick building on the corner where Steiner & Mogk were located, were erected. Willows did much toward building up the block destroyed by the large fire, with permanent brick buildings, aside from numerous residences. Business buildings and residences were erected in Orland, Elk Creek, Germantown, Maxwell, Williams and Arbuckle, while on Grand Island and about College City some score of fine farm residences were built. Contracts were let on the Central Canal and work begun, and some four miles of canal built by the Stony Creek Irrigation Company, west of Orland. The year has been a prosperous one for both the farmer and fruit-grower, which produced general prosperity. Considerable land in the county has changed hands, and horticulture received more attention from farmers.

1890.

January 1, Joseph Casey shoots and inflicts a fatal wound on Daniel Matheson, in Gould's Saloon, at Williams. The trouble originated in a game of cards. Matheson lived nearly four days after being shot. . . The following persons were elected officers of the Presbyterian Church at Colusa: Superintendent, J. F. Wilkins; Assistant Superintendent, C. M. Ballantine; George A. Ware, Secretary and Treasurer; Miss Lillie Pryor, Organist.

January 3, Tuscan Lodge, F. and A. M., at Williams, installed its officers for the ensuing year.

January 10, Odd Fellows' banquet at Arbuckle. . . The apportionment of the county school fund was made, and the same amounted to $32,115. . . The Stovall-Wilcoxson Company was organized at Williams, with a paid-up capital stock of $1,000,000. The incorporators and directors of the company are J. C. and W. P. Stovall and Jefferson, C. E. and G. H. Wil-

coxson. The objects of the incorporation are for the conducting of manufacturing, constructing, mining, mercantile, mechanical, agricultural, horticultural, banking and commercial business. . . Installation, at Colusa, of officers of Colusa Parlor No. 69, of Native Sons, with the following officers: L. L. Hicok, P. P.; Tennant Harrington, P.; B. H. Mitchell, First V. P.; I. N. Scoggins, Second V. P.; G. A. Williams, Third V. P.; J. R. Shelton, F. S.; H. H. Smith, M.; George Hart, I. S.; O. J. Kilgore, O. S. The ceremonies concluded with a ball.

January 16, death of Mrs Sallie Greeley, *nee* McGinley, at Vermillion, Mont. She was the first white girl born in the town of Colusa. . . Athletic clubs organized at Willows and Orland.

January 30, Ex-Sheriff D. H. Arnold, of Colusa County, shoots and kills S. W. Garness, in San Francisco. The tragedy grew out of the fact that Garness had sent anonymous letters vilifying prominent individuals in Colusa, including Mrs. Arnold. Arnold was arrested and held to answer the charge of murder in the first degree. He was acquitted and returned to Colusa, to be welcomed at the railroad station by a vast concourse of his friends.

February 9, John Healy, of West Butte, started for Colusa in a boat and was drowned.

February 15, J. Barnes, a druggist of Butte City, was thrown out of a buggy in the streets of that village, and received such injuries that he died a few hours afterwards. . . Machinery for a large ditcher to excavate on Central canal, arrives at Orland.

February 22, Washington's birthday celebrated at Colusa by the presentation of a flag to float over the school-house. The flag was procured by private subscription. Escorted by the Colusa Guard, the pupils marched to the school-house, where the flag was hoisted by Colonel R. A. Gray, and saluted with a volley by the company. At College City, flag-raising on the college was also a feature of the day's celebration.

March 1, the Willows Athletic Club, accompanied by Silvey's Cornet Band and Apperson's Orchestra, gave an entertainment at Colusa. . . The following deputy assessors were appointed: Leesville, W. H. Perdue; Butte City, J. C.

Oldham; Williams, W. P. Marshal; College City, W. H. Cain; Willows, Orland and Germantown, Wm. M. Durham; Elk Creek, W. H. Sale. . . The bridge at N. Simpson's place across Stony Creek partially washed away, causing a loss of about $4,000.

March 11, contracts were let for constructing eighteen miles of Central canal, from four miles northwest of Willows to the southwest. Turton & Knox and W. D. Baker were the contractors.

March 13, a double funeral of two brothers, Stephen F. and Frank G. Calmes, occurred at Colusa. They were sons of Waller Calmes.

March 15, John Calder appointed postmaster at Willows, to succeed J. E. Putman, whose term had expired.

March 16, death, at Colusa, of John L. Wilson, superintendent of county schools. (See biography elsewhere.)

March 20, H. S. Stockpole committed suicide at Willows by shooting himself twice in the left breast.

March 30, Joseph Casey, in jail awaiting trial for the murder of Dan Matheson at Williams, attempts suicide by plunging the sharpened edge of an iron spoon into his neck. He made an ugly gash, but the wound was sewed up, and he was placed under strict surveillance.

March 31, the Sacramento Valley District of Christian ministers convened at College City, and a meeting of much interest had.

April 1, the four-year-old daughter of Mr. Rinkey, of Arbuckle, ate a quantity of wild poppy bloom and died.

April 2, the following officers of Colusa Irrigation District were elected: Directors, John Boggs, Charles Glenn, G. S. Hemstreet, E. W. Jones, E. G. Morton; Assessor, J. H. Pope; Collector, S. R. Murdock; Treasurer, J. Grover.

April 4, the Arbuckle *Autocrat*, published by J. S. Taylor, issued its first number.

April 8, Paul E. Miller, charged with manslaughter in having killed Robert McMartin at Maxwell, on September 20, 1889, was acquitted. . . At a meeting of the State Board of Education, life diplomas were issued to the following Colusa County teachers: Mrs. Annie Stinchfield, Miss Sallie E. Adams, Howard

Ford and J. R. Shelton. Miss Jessie Heaton and Miss Carrie Totten were granted educational diplomas. . . Meetings for the purpose of organizing granges were held in various parts of the county.

April 18, the capital stock of the Bank of Willows authorized to be increased from $200,000 to $500,000.

April 19, at the meeting of the Grand Army of the Republic, of Northern California, at Red Bluff, M. O'Hair, of Orland, was elected president of the organization, and Willows was selected as the place of meeting in April, 1891.

April 24, Lee Wakefield, a pioneer of the county, died at his ranch near Williams.

April 26, at the Democratic primaries held, the following ticket was chosen: For Assembly, H. P. Eakle; Superior Judge, E. A. Bridgford; District Attorney, Edwin Swinford; Sheriff, J. B. Stanton; Assessor, W. A. Durham; Clerk, J. L. Seawell; Auditor, Samuel Houchins; Treasurer, F. M. Putman; School Superintendent, Mrs. H. L. Wilson; Coroner, C. H. Gibbons; Surveyor, J. R. Price; Supervisors, First District, P. Hannum; Fifth District, Vincent C. Cleek; delegates to the State convention, C. L. N. Vaughan, J. C. Frazier, P. F. Dolan, T. J. Hart, L. G. Manor, C. C. Felts, K. E. Kelley, P. O'Brien, J. E. Mitchell, and M. H. Lathrop; Central Committee, A. H. Rose, J. P. Vaughan, Oscar Robinson, W. F. Miller, J. C. Stoval, J. McDermott, J. A. Hill, W. H. Kelley, A. Evans and E. Robinson.

April 22, at the commencement exercises of Pierce Christian College, degrees were conferred on the following graduates: Miss Anna Terrill, B. S. et L.; W. B. Smith, B. S.; S. A. Wylie, B. S.; J. W. Kearth, C. E.; F. E. Manor, B. C.; H. C. Stovall, B. C.

May 10, the remains of two Chinese, named Chung and Toy, were found at the wood-camp of the Finnell place, near the Chico ferry landing. The body of Chung lay across a doorway with his throat cut, nearly severing his head from his body. The body of Tay lay on a cot, his throat cut and his skull split open. These men had been wood-choppers, and their death attributed to an associate, named Ah Won.

May 14, The Stony Creek Improvement Company organized, with Wm. Teris, Will E. Fisher, Henry C. Stillwell, George H.

Roe and Joseph Wagner as directors. The property acquired by this company consists of one thousand four hundred acres of land, which includes the town site of Smithville, the mill, and a three-story hotel. The new town laid out by this company is called Stony Ford, and to this place the mill at Smithville has been removed. The capital stock of the company is $150,000, all of which is owned by the directors.

May 27, sentence was passed upon Joseph Casey for the murder of Dan Matheson, January 1 last, at Williams. Casey withdrew his plea of not guilty and pleaded guilty. Judge Jones, of Trinity County, sat with Judge Bridgford to ascertain the degree of the crime. Casey was sentenced to imprisonment for life.

June 7, the Democratic County Central Committee met at Willows. P. R. Garnett was chosen chairman, and Oscar Robinson, secretary. Hon. John Boggs was appointed delegate at large to the State convention.

June 14, the Orland Grange was organized and the following officers elected: Hans H. Rehse, Master; G. D. Mecum, Overseer; L. Scearce, Lecturer; J. G. Miller, Steward; Chris Jasper, Assistant Steward; Mrs. F. Kaehler, Chaplain; H. W. Steuben, Treasurer; Miss Louisa Bender, Secretary; J. W. Hartford, Gatekeeper; Mrs. H. W. Steuben, Ceres; Mrs. C. Jasper, Pomona; Mrs. J. Smith, Flora; Miss Annie McEnerney, Lady Assistant Stewart.

June 20, the first number of the Willows *Review*, weekly, is issued; J. A. Apperson, editor and proprietor.

June 24, the severest hail-storm ever witnessed in the Sacramento Valley occurred at Colusa on the afternoon of this day. The hail-stones were in some places piled up a foot deep, some of them being over an inch in diameter. The storm passed over Sites, and Maxwell was just in its south line, though no great damage was inflicted in the latter place. The damage was confined to a narrow strip in and around Colusa, and extending west to the foot-hills, where fully two-thirds of the wheat crop were ruined. The damage to the fruit and grain crops and vegetables was estimated at $25,000.

June 30, the residence of Joe Davis, at Sycamore, totally consumed by fire.

July 4.—The celebration of this day at Willows was perhaps the largest and best conducted that ever took place in the county. It was gotten up under the auspices of the Native Sons of the Golden West. W. D. Davis was president of the day, and Professor J. H. Simmons, of San Francisco, the orator. Athletes from the Olympic Club of San Francisco gave a performance in the afternoon, and a ball in the evening concluded the festivities.

July 7, opening of the public library in the New City Hall building at Colusa, Judge Bridgford delivering the address.

July 11, the following officers of Willows Parlor No. 125 of Native Sons were installed by W. V. Freeman, D. D.; President, J. M. Silvey; Past President, W. D. Davis; First V., T. F. Farrell; Second V., Eugene Marshall; Third V., C. H. Somers; Recording Secretary, W. V. Freeman; Financial Secretary, L. J. Klemmer; Treasurer, W. L. Wilson; Trustees, V. V. Apperson, J. F. Sersanous, C. D. Howell, O. S. H. Keeran; I. G., John Connors; Marshal, W. H. White.

July 16, stables on the Glenn ranch were burned, consuming forty-three head of fine stock horses and mules. . . The assessment roll of the county for 1890 foots up $23,674,715, an increase of $10,708 over 1889. . . The body of W. T. Napier, who was drowned on the 12th inst., found in the river five miles below Grimes, where it had lodged on some brush.

July 19, an enthusiastic meeting of citizens was held at Elk Creek, to discuss the subject of the extension of the railroad from Fruto to that place. Messrs. Williams, Stillwell and Hochheimer were appointed a committee to lay the petition of the people before the railroad officials.

July 23, death, at Sycamore Slough, of Mrs. Maria Burtis, who settled in that vicinity in 1857.

July 26, G. W. Gay purchases a half interest in the Williams *Farmer*, of S. H. Callen.

July 31, a fire at St. John destroyed the school-house of that place.

August 2, John Donnelly, an aged man, was found dead in the National Hotel at Colusa. He died from natural causes. . . The Republican County Convention met at Colusa, and nominated the following candidates: Assembly, J. C. Campbell;

Treasurer, E. W. Jones; Sheriff, Wm. Ash; Auditor, Robert Hughes; Assessor, C. C. Hicok; Coroner, Dr. F. X. Trembley; District Attorney, W. G. Dyas; Superintendent of Schools, Mrs. C. E. Stewart; Surveyor, H. A. Hicks; Clerk, C. G. Stinson; Supervisors, First District, C. P. Wilson; Fifth District, David Markham.

August 12, Company B of Colusa Guard elected the following officers: Captain, J. R. Shelton; First Lieutenant, Ross McAmis; Second Lieutenant, W. K. De Jarnatt. . . Four days of racing were held at Willows, by the Willows Agricultural Association.

August 13, David C. Pearson, convicted of murder in the second degree in March, 1888, and sentenced to twenty-five years' imprisonment, was pardoned by the Governor. Eleven of the jurors who tried him and a host of the citizens of the county signed his petition.

August 16, Edward T. Papst, in company with several others, left Orland to shoot doves on Stony Creek. He left his companions to go into a thicket, carrying his gun. Not returning as expected, they sought for him, but failed to find him. They returned to town expecting that perhaps he was there before them. This not being the case, search was made for him on the hunting-ground where he was last seen, when his dead body was found. A rifle-ball had passed through his body. The coroner's jury rendered a verdict of accidental death.

September 3, in the apportionment of State school funds Colusa County received $32,115.

September 11, an explosion of giant powder in the blacksmith shop of the Elgin mine, a few miles above Blanck's Sulphur Creek Springs, resulted in the death of Alex. Davis, and in seriously wounding William Tremper.

September 13, Freddy, the five-year-old son of W. H. Papst, of Orland, was caught under a heavy frame used to hold iron, the frame striking on his back, from which death resulted.

September 22, at the joint convention to nominate a Democratic candidate for the State Senate, to represent Colusa and Tehama Counties, Henry C. Wilson was the unanimous choice of the convention. . . The Republican joint convention met at Willows and nominated General Charles Calwalader for State

Senator. . . The exhibit of county products at the State fair is awarded the second premium, of $450.

October 1, Charles Bell, a colored man, convicted of an assault with intent to kill his wife, at Colusa, sentenced to San Quentin for ten years. "Doc" Stewart received the same sentence for attempting to outrage a little girl at Orland.

October 2, Henry Youle, a young Englishman in the employ of Colonel Moulton, thrown from his horse and injured internally by the horse tramping on him. He died ten days later. . . J. H. Rogers sells the Orland *News* to Dodson & Dawson, who change its politics from Independent to Democratic.

October 20, a man named Patrick Donovan fell from a barge, twelve miles below Eddy's Landing, and was drowned.

November 4, the entire Democratic county ticket was elected with majorities ranging from twenty-three to eleven hundred and eighty-two, excepting the Democratic nominee for Treasurer, who was defeated by E. W. Jones (Republican), by twenty-seven majority.

Colusa Guard Company B, Eighth Infantry Battalion.

Fig. Stable Scene

TOWNS AND VILLAGES OF THE COUNTY.

CHAPTER VII.

COLUSA, THE COUNTY SEAT.

The county seat of Colusa County lies on the western bank of the Sacramento River, near the eastern edge of the county, and south of its middle line. Its population proper, not including Goad's Extension and Cooper's Addition, is placed by the national census, recently concluded, at one thousand three hundred and fifty. It being the oldest town and earliest place of settlement in the county, we have necessarily recorded much of its pioneer history in treating of the early annals of the county and hence to avoid repetition will be justified now in only tracing the merest outlines of its foundation.

In 1846 or '47 Dr. Robert Semple was returning from a visit to some old pioneers at the head of the Sacramento River, and stopped for a short breathing-spell at the rancheria of the Colus Indians. He was struck with the beauty of the country and the fertility of the soil, and saw, or thought he saw, here the location of a future great city. On inquiry he learned that the land thereabout belonged to John Bidwell, having been located under a Mexican grant. He made a memorandum of this, and when his brother, Colonel Charles D. Semple, arrived in California, in 1849, he narrated to him how deeply he was impressed with the country and its advantages of position. Colonel Semple, satisfied with the description his brother had given him, lost no time in finding Bidwell and purchasing the grant from him. Early in 1850, Colonel Semple set out with a little steamboat to establish a town on his new possessions. He was directed by his brother to the Colus rancheria, which was hidden entirely from the river. Mistaking, however, a temporary encampment of the Indians for the place to which he had been directed, he landed his men and merchandise at a place seven miles above the Colus rancheria and afterward known as the Seven Mile House

At the period at which Colonel Semple set out on his journey to build a metropolis, his brother, Dr. Semple, was constructing a steamboat at Benicia, and on July 3, 1850, she got under way. She was called the *Colusa*, like the new town to which her initial voyage was bringing her, though the earliest name in English for the present town was "Salmon Bend." When the mistake in the location of the town was discovered, Colonel Semple took steps to remove all his belongings seven miles lower down the river. The wood choppers who had been in his employ were discharged. Taking with him E. Hicks, a carpenter, and purchasing a wagon and a yoke of oxen, with which to convey most of his goods, he soon was located on the spot originally designed. The other white man who completed this trio of metropolis builders was Will S. Green, then a youth of eighteen years and known everywhere throughout the State as the editor, the original thinker, of the Colusa *Sun*. Green remained behind about a month, engaged in keeping a rude hotel, where, in this lonely, isolated place, the adventurous miner and the hardy home seeker were only too glad to partake of his hard, yellow, saleratus-saturated biscuit and rusty bacon at $1.00 a meal.

In the new town a few streets were at first surveyed and a house built on lot two, block six, now on Levee Street, between Fifth and Sixth. Semple and Green occupied this building as a store, and some pretensions were made to supply the wants of the hungry wayfarer, who might stray into this wilderness of plain. These generally increased in number, since all the goods carried to Shasta and the northern mines were packed on mules or hauled in wagons, and came by way of Colusa. The new city was built to catch this trade. A little steamer called the *Martha Jane* was purchased by Colonel Semple and made a few trips, but no one would ship by her. Then an iron-hulled boat, the *Benicia*, Captain George V. Hight, undertook the trip, her first cargo being chiefly flour belonging to Louis Johnson, a merchant of Shasta, and R. J. Walsh, afterwards the largest farmer of his day in the county. The *Martha Jane*, however, failed to reach its destination, having struck a snag and sunk just above Knights Landing. Captain Bartlett, of the *Orient*, was then engaged. He came up, took the damaged goods off

the *Benicia* and landed them at Colusa. The *Orient* afterwards continued in trade. In two months after the *Orient* had made her first landing at Colusa, Levee Street was pretty well built up from Fourth to Seventh. Among the merchants established there at this time were: Carpenter & Spalding, Chenery & Hazzletine, Hoop & L'Ameroux, Alderman Brothers, Proctor N. Smith, Patch Brothers and P. B. Woods; Van Wie & Co., William Vincent and O. C. Berkey came among the first, and built the Colusa Hotel. J. H. Liening arrived also in 1851 and erected a restaurant, and William Riley set up a blacksmith shop.

The town of Colusa was incorporated in 1868. The first Board of Trustees consisted of S. Harris, E. Chapin, L. Cary, H. A. Van Dorsten and Gil Jones. S. Harris was president and Gil Jones secretary. Henry Culp was town marshal.

As we have already noted from year to year the early progress of Colusa, its improvements, the leading features in its life, the changes wrought by immigration or the introduction of railroads, its political history, as well as matters which to a non-resident of the county would appear of little moment, but which to the old settler or his descendents or to the sojourner of later years within its boundaries, have a significance and afford an interest which only the blending of a reminiscent past with attachment to home can confer, we feel that to touch never so lightly upon these topics again would be the useless labor of reiteration. Hence we shall now proceed to briefly place on record the more modern town.

Dr. Semple was not mistaken in selecting Colusa as a town with great advantages for shipping. From Colusa to San Francisco barges could carry from six to eight hundred tons of freight, while about three hundred tons were a good load except when the river was high. It was the point, also, of cheap freights, costing only $1.50 a ton to land wheat at the ships in the bay, which was a cheaper rate than that paid by many localities nearer San Francisco. But the introduction of railroads was needed, and they came. When the Northern Railroad was completed, it left Colusa about eight miles to the east, and it was then felt that the town must have immediate and direct connection with that road. For that purpose the Colusa Railroad Com-

Colusa High School Building.

31, 1886. The receiver holds ten thousand feet of gas, though the manufacturing capacity of the works is sufficient for a town of ten thousand inhabitants.

The public buildings consist of a court-house, hall of records, and a jail. They are of substantial construction and architectural merit. They are among the finest public buildings in the State, and cost in the neighborhood of $100,000. The county hospital, under the management of Superintendent Ingrim, is also located here. The town hall, a two-story brick building, has recently been completed, and would do credit to a much larger place.

Manufacturing has not yet assumed any great proportions here, nor could it be expected to, seeing that the community has hitherto devoted its capital and efforts to the development of grain-fields and fruit orchards. Her enterprises in manufacturing have been confined to local supply, which, in course of time, must lead to the creation of manufacturing establishments on a larger scale. Prominent among those already in operation are the works of the Colusa Canning, Drying and Packing Company, of which Judge Bridgeford is president, with Messrs. W. P. Harrington, J. B. De Jarnatt, J. H. Pope and F. W. Willis interested with him as directors. In the county, so far, only a comparatively small area has been devoted to fruit growing. The wavering of the price of wheat and the enormous profits derived from the production of fruits in less-favored localities of the State, have worked a quiet revolution in the methods of land owners, and the ambitions of home seekers. The mania for large holdings, for princely estates of imperial extent growing only wheat or barley or depasturing large bands of "scrub" cattle, is a thing of the past in the county. Fruit growing and orchard planting on a "little farm well tilled" is found to be the surest and most comfortable way to competence or to small fortunes acquired in a few years in this pleasant industry. And so around Colusa the increase in the planting of vineyards and orchards has been most remarkable. On every hand one sees that fruit cultivation has been taken hold of in earnest. Though yet in its infancy, sufficient has been raised to warrant the operations of this Canning and Packing Company. Their grounds comprise about twelve acres, on

which is erected the cannery building, together with a portion devoted to fruit drying. All of the appliances for doing all parts of the work are of the latest character. Fruit is brought in from all parts of the county and purchased by the company and then prepared for the market by either canning or drying. Such an enterprise must have an important effect on the business of the town and also in stimulating the further cultivation of fruit.

The foundry and machine shop of Gessner & Skinner is quite an indispensable adjunct to an agricultural community. This firm manufactures plows, wagons, buggies, traction engines and agricultural implements. They also repair farm machinery. The marble works of A. A. Martin, noteworthy for the artistic work turned out, must not be omitted in the list of manufactures, as also the cigar factories of John R. Hoenes and Samuel Kirschner, whose domestic cigars have a reputation throughout the county as a reliable, standard article. The Colusa Flour Mill, conducted by a company, of which W. P. Harrington is president and J. C. Bedell manager, is noted for the excellent quality of flour manufactured. It has a capacity of one hundred and twenty-five barrels per day.

The Colusa County Bank is the only financial institution of its character in the town, with a paid-up capital of half a million dollars. It is one of the most prosperous and soundly conducted interior banks in the State, and has been foremost with its money in assisting every reasonable enterprise which tended to the advancement of town and county. It not only possesses the confidence, but likewise the esteem, of the farmers and business men of the county.

Of newspapers there are the *Daily* and *Weekly Sun*, the *Herald*, weekly, and the *Gazette*, daily. The *Sun* is one of the oldest newspapers under the continuous management of one person in the State. It has achieved a reputation for force and clearness in general editorial work that placed its editor, the veteran journalist, Will S. Green, at the head of his profession. In the discussion of local matters, there is a charming simplicity of style, a sort of homely fence-rail, plow-beam philosophy, coupled with a sincere zeal for the county's advancement, which has made it for twenty-eight years the welcome visitor in nearly

every household in the county. The first issue of the *Sun* appeared January 1, 1862, and was published by Charles R. Street. He disposed of it in the summer of 1863 to T. J. Andus, who sold it in turn in September of that year to John C. Addington and W. S. Green. The latter commenced to run it alone on June 30, 1866. Mr. Addington went East, but July 3, 1869, he returned to Colusa and again purchased an interest. In 1873, Stephen Addington secured an interest, so that he and his brother owned one-half of the paper together. It is now published by the Colusa Sun Publishing Company, with W. S. Green, editor and manager. It was first issued as a daily on November 1, 1889. The *Gazette* is a daily morning journal, under the direction of E. I. Fuller, and made its first appearance August 23, 1889. The *Herald*, a weekly paper of large circulation, Republican in politics, and bright and vigorous in all discussions, was founded by Jacobs and King, July, 1886. Frank Radcliffe afterwards purchased King's interest in the paper. It is now owned by C. D. Radcliffe.

In the way of secret orders, the fraternities of benevolence and co-operation, are well represented, there being a lodge of Masons, a commandery of Knights Templar and a Chapter with stated convocations. There are also flourishing lodges of Odd Fellows, order of the Eastern Star, Knights of Pythias, Workmen, Knights of Honor, a parlor of the Native Daughters of the Golden West, and a parlor of Native Sons.

The business houses of Colusa are much admired for their substantial construction, as well as for the taste exhibited therein. They have an appearance of solidity much in keeping with the character and financial standing of the merchants who conduct them. They number as follows: General merchandise, dry goods, clothing and groceries, two; groceries, four; dry goods, one druggists, two; books and stationery, two; clothing, one; harness, two; fruit stores, three; jewelry, two; restaurants, two; hotels, three; boots and shoes, two; millinery, three; livery stables, three; abstract offices, two; physicians, five; attorneys, eleven; dentists, two; builders and contractors, five; blacksmith shops, three; saloons, ten; hardware and agricultural implements, three; newspapers, three; flouring-mill, one; planing-mill, one; lumber yard, one; marble works, one; tin shops, two; nursery, one; tailor

shops, two; furniture and undertaking, one; several Chinese stores and laundries.

The Colusa Guard is a State organization, of which the people of Colusa feel justly proud. It is composed of the bright young men of the town, who, by their thorough training and discipline, and their fine physique, give Company B high standing in the Eighth Infantry Battalion, to which the company belongs. The company was organized in June, 1887, with the following officers: Captain, B. H. Mitchell; First Lieutenant, F. C. Radcliffe; Second Lieutenant, J. W. Moore. The company was mustered in on the 10th of October, 1887. The officers then elected were: Captain, B. H. Mitchell; First Lieutenant, Frank Wilkins; Second Lieutenant, G. W. Hamilton. In September, 1889, an annual election occurred with the following result: Captain, B. H. Mitchell; First Lieutenant, Frank Wilkins; Second Lieutenant, J. R. Shelton. In March, 1890, Captain Mitchell was promoted to rank of major of the battalion, thus necessitating another election, which resulted as follows: Captain, G. W. Hamilton; First Lieutenant, J. R. Shelton; Second Lieutenant, Ross McAmis. Owing to the refusal of Captain Hamilton to qualify, a special election was called, and the present set of officers elected. The *personnel* of the company is now as follows: Captain, J. R. Shelton; First Lieutenant, Ross McAmis; Second Lieutenant, W. K. De Jarnatt; First Sergeant, C. C. Johnson; Sergeants, L. I. Gilmour, C. D. Stanton, J. D. McNary, F. B. Roberts; Quartermaster Sergeant, J. W. Moore; Corporals, N. J. Johnson, U. W. Brown, W. J. Crane, Jas. Kenny, H. Ford, W. B. De Jarnatt, N. O'Donnell, G. V. Herbert; Privates, M. L. Arthur, E. C. Barrell, A. K. Ball, C. W. Redell, J. E. Bond, A. B. Bond, W. L. Bond, J. J. Brophy, C. D. Coleman, C. O. Cook, Tim Cronin, J. W. Davis, W. M. Durham, J. M. Deter, C. A. De Ligue, A. De Artney, J. Donohue, R. E. Danner, Jas. Fitzgerald, A. Fogalsang, W. Frank, T. A. Fitzgerald, M. J. Gessner, R. C. Gilmour, H. B. Gillaspy, A. W. Gray, Chas. Gust, J. G. Hanson, C. L. Herd, W. H. Jacobs, R. Joseph, J. D. Lopez, J. McKenna, J. C. Mogk, C. H. Manville, F. C. Newton, C. W. Nickerson, A. H. Pope, J. W. Potts, F. O. Pryor, C. D. Radcliffe, John Riley, M. L. Roberts, Ed. St. Maurice, Chas. St. Maurice, Tom Sullivan, O. P. Smith, W. T. Smith, S.

L. W. Taylor.

J. G. Overshiner

J. S. Taylor

S. H. Callen.

C. D. Radcliffe.

B. Smith, J. R. Totman, Jr., W. F. Walker, W. W. Walker, F. Weyand, D. J. Westapher, Grant Wills, James Wills, W. I. Welch and Walter Weast.

WILLOWS.

This stirring, progressive and aspiring town derives its name from a bunch of luxuriant willows which grew on the plains about a mile east of the town. In early days these willows formed a noted landmark in breaking the monotony of the vast extent of plains land on which they stood, and seemed, as they waved, to beckon to the thirsty traveler and his jaded animals to come to them and be refreshed in the pool of water from whence they sent out their invitation. Several drainage creeks from the Coast Range joined here, and the ground seemed to be capable of holding the water, for there was a deep pond something like half a mile long, and in early times, when water was the grand item, the possession of this pond was considered of inestimable value. Of later years it has been filled up. This was first occupied by G. P. Swift and afterwards passed into other hands.

Willows proper has a population of one thousand two hundred; including Kelley's Addition and Zumwalt's Extension, the number of inhabitants would be about one thousand eight hundred. It is termed by many the Half-Way House of the Sacramento Valley. It is in the heart of a great agricultural region, and in one season shipped sixty thousand tons of grain. Besides, around Willows and in the county tributary to her, as a market and a convenient shipping-point, her wool and stock industries have assumed large proportions.

This place was first surveyed by the Northern Railroad Company in the fall of 1887, and from that time Willows assumed civic shape and form, and began to grow with astonishing rapidity. Where but a few months back was a vast, and, to the eye of the observer, boundless expanse of billowy grain; where shortly before had been a small, isolated oasis of grateful verdure, a wayside shrine for the weary and thirsty immigrant or stockman, Willows now suddenly felt the inspiration of its being and the ambitions quickened by its possibilities, and was a town of no mean degree before the railroad entered its limits, on Septem-

ber 26, 1878, amid the rejoicings of its people. Willows may not be inaptly termed a child of the railroad, just as Sacramento, Marysville and Colusa are the offspring, commercially speaking, of the rivers that at an early day brought to them their supplies, furnished them transportation, or bore on their waves to tide-water the products of their earliest husbandry. Communities at that period centered at some available place on the river and built their towns and cities there, but the railroads have changed all this. They seek trade. They lay their tracks and erect their depots where land is the most fertile, where industries can be best favored, where development is almost spontaneous, and where progress is assured, and in reaching Willows, with its tributary lands near the Sacramento River, and its rich valleys and foot-hills to the west, there was a reciprocal giving and taking of benefits which the growth of the town, the widening of the area of its trade and its laudable ambitions amply demonstrated.

Willows being so new a place, it cannot boast of any past. It is not burdened with any traditions. It can look behind it, but it can conjure up none of the fancies which old towns in this and other States delight to rave about, where romance proves herself a skillful though a guiltless liar. Willows must be conjugated in the present tense, for it is yet within the memory of little children when Daniel Zumwalt built the first house there for his dwelling, in the fall of 1875. In June, 1876, Johnson & Hochheimer erected the first store building and opened a general store. These were followed by a number of others, by a hardware store, a saloon, and the Willows Hotel, by A. Koppe.

When, on September 26, 1878, the people of Willows celebrated the completion of the railroad to their town, with music, speeches, the firing of anvils, and a fat men's race, with a merry ball in the evening, of which celebration the details will be found in this work, under the appropriate date, there were engaged in business, or the professions, the following firms or individuals: Johnson & Hochheimer, J. S. Wall & Co., E. Daniel, general merchandise, grain and wool; Freeman & Klemmer, stoves and tinware; Willows Hotel, Martin Bros., proprietors; Stripling House, E. W. Stripling, proprietor;

Price's Hotel, W. M. Price, proprietor; millinery, P. Peters & Co., Mrs. J. L. Sturtevant; groceries, E. Dettelbach; hardware and agricultural implements, Grover Bros.; blacksmithing and wagon making, Riley & Graves, George Miller; drugs and medicines, C. W. Hansen; watchmaking, F. W. Stone; Palace Hall, L. L. Bowers, proprietor; boot and shoe factory, L. L. Bowers; physicians, Dr. W. C. Baylor, Dr. J. G. Calhoun; meat market, L. D. Gupton & Ray; harness and saddlery, J. E. Zumwalt; tobacco and cigars, Kahn & Gosliner; auction store, F. X. McAtee; livery stables, W. H. Kelley, J. Wilson, J. O. Johnson & Bro.; newspaper and job printing, Willows *Journal*, A. J. Patrick, proprietor; feed mill, E. M. Tyler; justice of the peace, Aleck Caraloff; saloons, The Daisy, by Culver & Culver, The Grand, by Z. Bates, The Pony, by Gus. Burns, The Palace, by M. Tate; bowling saloon, by Frank McNorton; barbers, George Burk, Thomas Scott; spring bed manufactory, Baird & Wheeler; Willows public school, C. T. Hull, teacher; Laurel Lodge, No. 245, F. and A. M., L. L. Bowers, master, W. F. Mason, secretary. At the period when this list of business men was compiled, the town of Willows, properly speaking, was not one year old, so that here one can begin to observe that active, enterprising spirit of its citizens, which, later on, after Willows had been scorched and even consumed by several disastrous fires, replaced their first structures with large and elegant business blocks of brick. Home buildings and the erection of comfortable residences, kept pace with the progress of business, to be followed in a short time by the construction of houses of worship and a school building.

The enumeration of its business houses of to-day will show at a glance the rapid improvement of this place. They are: General merchandise, two; groceries, two; drugs, two; fruit and confectioneries, two; hotels, four; restaurants, two; foundry and machine shop; harness and saddlery, two; blacksmith shops, two; livery stables, two; shoe shops, two; tailor shops, three; meat market, one; hardware, two; jewelry, two; furniture and undertaking, one; lumber yard, one; ice-house, one; barber shops, three; nursery, one; millinery and dressmaking, three; real-estate offices, two; newspapers, two; bank, one; attorneys, four; physicians, four; dentists, two; saloons, eleven, and Kelley's exhibit

of fruits and farm products, which is known as the "Glenn County Exhibit."

Willows is practically independent in several branches of manufacture, and among them is the highly important one of iron and other metal work. In this line the Willows Foundry and Machine Shop, of which Henry Bielar is proprietor, is the principal industrial establishment of the place. Machinery and implements for agricultural purposes, wagons and other vehicles are manufactured here, as also models and patterns of all descriptions. As an establishment of this kind is indispensable in the heart of a prolific grain region, it is needless to say that it is well patronized.

The Willows Water and Light Company is an important feature in the comfort and safety of this town. This company was incorporated May, 1887, with a subscribed stock of $55,000. The water which supplies the town is pumped into two mammoth tanks, at which are connected four miles of cast-iron main pipe, supplying clear, sweet water to the inhabitants, and with sufficient pressure to overcome any conflagration. The streets and stores, and a few private dwellings, are illuminated by the electric light furnished by this company. The arc system, twenty-five lamp machines, of the American Electric Light plant is used. Six street lamps, illuminating the darkness, from the top of high masts, are in service. It is likely that in a short time the incandescent system will be introduced in addition to the present plant. The officers of this company are: President, Milton French; Vice-President, B. H. Burton; Secretary, P. H. Green; Treasurer, the Bank of Willows.

An important and popular factor in the conduct of the business of Willows, and in closest touch and sympathy in its advancement, has been the Bank of Willows. It was organized in September, 1880, with a paid-up capital of $45,000. Its capital has gradually increased, its increase thereof always paralleling its facilities with the growth and progress of the town, till, April 18, 1890, the stockholders authorized the directors to increase its capital from $200,000 to $500,000. The directors, on April 28, 1890, called on the stockholders for $100,000, which was paid in, making its capital stock paid in $300,000, with a surplus of $40,000, and accrued earnings of $20,000. N. D.

Rideout was its first president, and W. C. Murdoch its first cashier. These gentlemen occupied their responsible positions till April, 1889, when a number of the stockholders of the Colusa County Bank purchased a controlling interest in the Bank of Willows, and chose W. P. Harrington, president, and B. H. Burton, cashier, and who are now the present incumbents of these offices. The Bank of Willows is unhesitatingly conceded in financial circles to be one of the soundest and most prosperous banks in the whole country.

The spiritual, educational and social wants have certainly not gone unsupplied in Willows, in the midst of the progress of so much commercial and industrial achievement. It is justly proud of four fine church edifices, the Christian, Catholic, Baptist and Methodist. The Baptist denomination was organized at Willows in the spring of 1871, when Rev. J. Cartwright ministered once a month to his people. Church-membership increased steadily, till now the average attendance of members is put at one hundred, with a Sunday-school of one hundred and five scholars. The church building cost $6,500, while a large sum was expended besides in arranging the interior. The church is free from debt. Rev. A. M. Russell has been its pastor since November, 1887. The Christian Church is a large, roomy, and handsome building, comfortably equipped, and has a large membership. It has had a rapid and vigorous growth. The Methodist Church South was erected through the exertions of Rev. Milton McWhorter, now of Selma, Fresno County, and is steadily increasing in membership. It is the design of the officers of this charge to build a larger edifice. St. Monica's, the Catholic Church, is a handsome brick structure, adjoining which is the pastoral residence, both of which are unincumbered with debt. The church was first opened for divine services July 1, 1877. The first Catholic services in the town were held in the little court-room where Squire Carloff dispensed justice. The early missionaries who visited Willows before it secured a resident pastor were, Fathers Oubert, McGrath, Petit and Wallrath. St. Monica's has two hundred and thirty members. Its present pastor, Rev. Francis A. Reynolds, came here to reside permanently in June, 1886.

Willows had no sooner begun to realize its importance as a

growing and progressive place, than her citizens set to work to establish a public school. An election was held April 14, 1878, for the purpose of voting bonds to the extent of $10,000, the money realized to be invested in a school-house. So great was the unanimity of the people on this subject, that while only sixty-one votes were cast, every one of them favored the project. A much larger vote could have been cast, but as no opposition had manifested itself, the people mostly remained away from the polls. The contract was awarded to B. Rathbun, and a fine edifice was soon erected. In the course of time, with the rapid growth of the town, this large building was found to be inadequate for the scholastic requirements of the community, and so in June, 1890, an election was held to bond the town for $15,000, resulting in a heavy majority in favor of a new school. It is now just completed, and so large, imposing and architecturally neat is the building, so well appointed for the comfort of the scholar are the study and class-rooms, that this handsome college of the people is a noble monument to the public-spiritedness as well as to the intelligence of the community whose votes designed it, and whose money paid for it.

Wielding a beneficent influence in the social life of the people of the town are the secret organizations. There are here a Masonic Lodge, that convenes in a fine hall belonging to their order; a Lodge of Odd Fellows, of Workmen, of the Knights of Pythias, and parlors of the Native Sons and Native Daughters. In the way of music for the enjoyment of the public, Willows is not surpassed by any interior town in the State. Silvey's Cornet Band, which is a source of great pride to her citizens, and for whose instruction they contribute liberally and cheerfully, has earned a splendid reputation wherever it has performed in various towns and cities of the State. In the warm evenings of the summer months, this band gives exhibitions of its melody and skill in popular and classic music, in the public park, greatly to the refreshment and delight of the entire town. Besides, in the way of amusement and recreation, Willows has a one-mile race-track, pronounced as fine as any in the State, an Agricultural Park, with pavilion and grand stand, a jockey club and sportsman's club. Two fire companies, well organized and equipped, are an assurance that the town has felt her last visita-

tion of the devouring element. Two good newspapers supply the news wants of Willows. They are the *Review* and the *Journal*. The former is a weekly publication, Republican in politics, and is issued by J. A. Apperson, who began its publication in July, 1890. It is an industrious local item seeker, bright and newsy, and its increasing circulation justifies its prospects. The *Journal* was established by A. J. Patrick, formerly of the Dixon *Bulletin*. It first appeared June 2, 1877, as a seven-column weekly Democratic publication. Patrick, after conducting it successfully for a time, disposed of it to E. C. Hart. Afterwards it was owned and conducted by K. E. Kelley and W. H. Kelley. It was from this period that it began to take a prominent part in the discussion of State and local affairs. As a trenchant, incisive and aggressive journal, its influence was unmistakable. In the hands of these gentlemen, it issued a daily as well as a weekly edition. Afterwards Dr. W. A. Sehorn took editorial charge, and by his course maintained its influence as a devoted exponent of the interests and needs of the community. In September, 1890, W. H. Kelley returned as its editor and manager, and shows in each issue that rest was not rust with him in the quiet interim that elapsed between now and when he first retired from the editoral chair of the *Journal*.

The Central Irrigation Canal will run to the east of Willows. Besides being a great shipping-point for her grain, fruits and wool on the Northern Railroad, with extensive and ample warehouse facilities, Willows is the eastern terminus of the West Side and Mendocino Railway, now completed to Fruto, eighteen miles distant. This road will in time tap a great fruit and wool-growing country, as well as the sugar-pine and redwood lumber of the Coast Range, and will thus encourage the building of mills at Willows, its distributing-point.

MAXWELL.

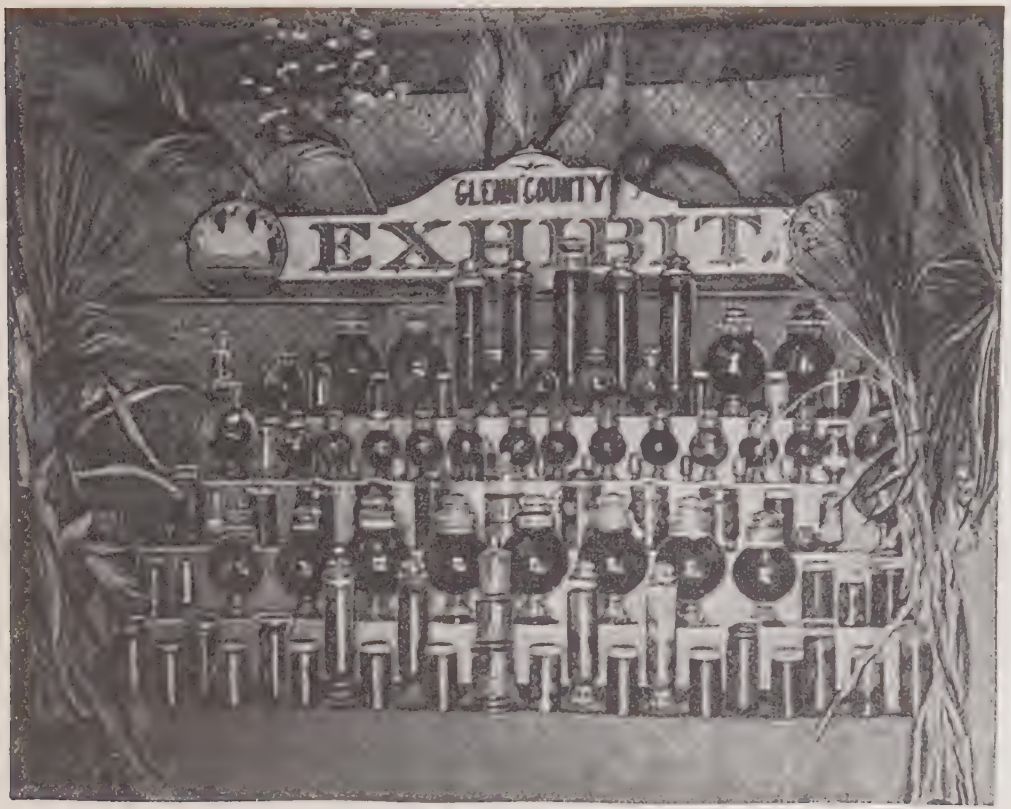
This thriving town, which sprung up in the summer of 1878, is nearly in the geographical center of the county, and in the middle of the Central Irrigation District. It was called for George Maxwell, a former resident, who died in 1878. It was originally called and known as Occident. It is a depot station on the Northern Railway, and contains about four hundred

inhabitants. Like nearly all the young towns in the county, it was fated in its infancy to pass through the ordeal of fire, but it soon recovered from the effects thereof, and its growth has since been conservative but steady. It is a prominent point for the handling of grain provided by the rich country tributary to it, and hence the large warehouses of Harden Bros., De Lappe & Co., with a capacity of twenty-two thousand tons for storing grain, which attract the eye of the visitor and cause him to wonder whence come all the wheat and barley with which to fill them. While the surrounding country is chiefly devoted to grain, the soil has proved itself especially adapted to fruit and viticulture. Numerous small vineyards have been planted, and also orchards for home use mostly, which have done remarkably well; pears, peaches, cherries, apricots and oranges growing side by side.

Maxwell can justly pride itself in its educational advantages and church facilities. The public-school building is a large, commodious and even elegant brick edifice, constructed at a cost of $10,000. There are three churches, the Catholic, Methodist, and Baptist, while members of the other denominations are ministered to at regular intervals. In the line of benevolent societies Maxwell is well represented, having a lodge of the A. O. U. W., a parlor of the Native Sons of the Golden West, a lodge of the Masonic order and one of the Odd Fellows fraternity. Of hotels there are two, the Maxwell House, E F. Peart proprietor, and the Russ House, conducted by Mrs. Hamblen. The number of places of business is as follows: Drug stores, two; hotels, two; lodgings, one; saloons, four; photograph gallery, one; millinery, one; undertaking, one; fruit and confectionery, one; contractors and builders, three; real estate, one; newspapers, one; harness, one; hardware, agricultural implements and tin shop, one; general stores, three; men's furnishing, one; livery stables, two; lumber yard, one; bakery, one; blacksmith shops, two; grain and insurance office, one; meat market, one; physician, one; a variety store, and two warehouses.

The Maxwell *Mercury*, a bright, newsy harvester of local items, is the only paper published in the place. It is conducted by John G. Overshiner, formerly prominent in Southern California journalism. It is independent in politics and a staunch advocate of irrigation.

MAXWELL PUBLIC SCHOOL BUILDING.



KELLEY'S EXHIBIT OF FARM PRODUCTS.

The headquarters of the Central Irrigation District are located at Maxwell, the Board of Directors and the treasurer having their office here; and the people of Maxwell have great confidence in the development of the country and the upbuilding of the town with the completion of the irrigation works. As fine fruit as is produced in the country is to be found in this locality, and the planting of trees and vines is annually becoming more extensive.

WILLIAMS.

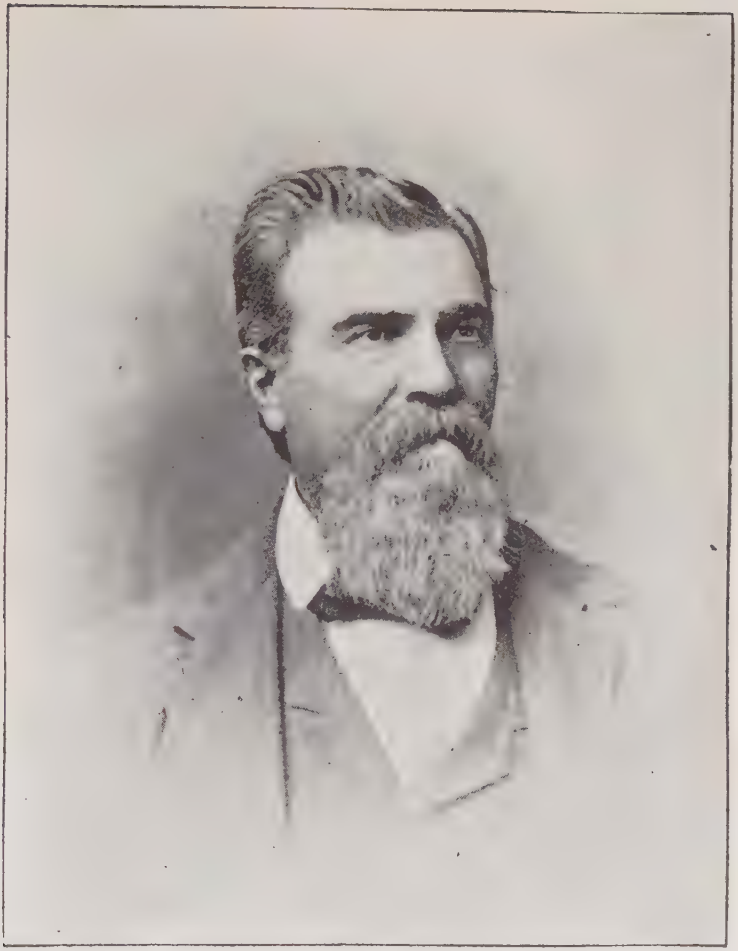
This prosperous place derives its name from W. H. Williams, a large land-owner and on whose land the place was laid out. The town had only an inchoate existence, and was not known to the outside world till sometime in February, 1876, when Mr. Williams began circulating maps showing the advantages which would accrue to those purchasing town lots there. Many availed themselves of this opportunity and have profited not a little thereby. At this period it was foreseen by all that the Northern Railway would make Williams a station on its line. Hence, as the laying of the tracks day by day sensibly shortened the distance between Arbuckle and Williams, town-lot purchasers flocked in, buildings were rapidly erected, and when the first train moved into the place, the long-continued ear-piercing salutation of the locomotive whistle greeted a live little town of stores and dwellings, whose inhabitants were confident without being boastful. Much to the future advantage and peace of mind of this people, the tonguey and lungy "boomer" did not come on this train. The first denizens of this place were sensible business people. They were conservative in their ambitions and modest in casting the horoscope of their bantling burg, which could scarcely be expected, without more or less self-restraint, from a people who had just laid the foundations of their town on a spot to which the fertile plains between it and the Sacramento River on the east, and the rich soils of the foot-hills nourished by cañon streams on the west, were to prove tributary and to find a market and an outlet for their generous abundance.

The railroad reached Williams and the first train entered the town June 23, 1877, and though it was a terminus for something more than a year afterwards, before the road was completed to

Willows, the population gathered there was not inconstant or transient, as is so frequently in new towns built merely to catch a temporary trade, and then move on. On the contrary, Williams continued to increase in inhabitants, and the rude, hastily-constructed buildings first erected began to give way to handsome dwellings and substantial brick blocks, to large warehouses for the storage of grain and to churches and school-house. Clay having been found in the neighborhood suitable for brick, it was with commendable prudence and foresight that most of the business buildings and some of the residences were constructed of this material. Being a great shipping-point for grain, the large frame warehouse of the Stovall-Wilcoxson Company, with a capacity for fifteen thousand tons, was built near the track at the railroad station, and on the other side of the track, the fire-proof brick structure of W. H. Williams, one hundred and twenty by one hundred and twenty feet, with a storage capacity of ten thousand tons, was erected. Their presence indicates the chief business of the town.

The character of the business places and their number, together with the number of those engaged in the various trades and professions, are as follows: General merchandise, two; drugs, one; hardware, two; tin shop, one; furniture and undertaking, one; boots and shoes, one; livery stables, two; blacksmith shops, three; paint shop, one; barber shop, two; hotels, two; restaurant, one; lumber yard, one; ice-house, one; meat market, one; saloons, eight; flouring-mill, one; Williams Agricultural Works; warehouses, two; fruit and variety store, two; harness shops, two; millinery and dress-making, three; bank, one. There are, of course, all the needful commercial machinery of express office, post-office, telegraph and telephone. The bank is conducted by the Stovall-Wilcoxson Company, largely interested in the business of the community. The Williams Roller Mill was erected in 1877 by a stock company, but several additions and many improvements have been made to it since. It has a capacity of eighty barrels of flour per day. A foundry and machine shop is also an important feature in the industrial life of the town.

There are two churches, of the Christian and the Methodist denominations, with the prospect in the near future for the build-



J. C. Stoval.

Public School Building. Williams.

ing of a Catholic Church. To secure the blessings of education for their children, the people of Williams have shown a commendably liberal spirit. They have erected, at a cost of $10,000, a handsome two-story brick building, comfortably furnished within, and both the building and the management of the school are the pride of its citizens. In the way of public halls, there are two, the Opera House and the Odd Fellows' Hall, both of brick, and with ample seating capacity to witness any kind of amusements. A brass band aids materially in pleasing the public ear.

The only newspaper in Williams is the *Farmer.* Its initial number appeared August 18, 1887, with S. H. Callen editor and proprietor. It was at that time a six-column folio, but Mr. Callen, with a young man's vim and ardor, together with a boundless confidence in the future of his locality, so enlarged and established its circulation that it was made a seven-column paper. As a home organ, reflecting the sentiments of its patrons and agitating with zeal every measure for the advancement of Williams and its tributary country, the *Farmer* has made itself indispensable to the business man and farmer of that locality. On August 1, 1890, Mr. Callen associated G. W. Gay with him in the ownership of this journal.

Williams is located in the Central Irrigation District, the main canal of which is to run to the west about five miles from the town, while the town and its vicinity will be supplied with water from a sub-canal. To accommodate the many seeking transportation to the healing waters of Wilbur and Blanck Springs, on Sulphur Creek, a tri-weekly stage line carrying the mails has been placed on the route by Messrs. Smith & Jones.

ARBUCKLE.

This thriving business town, of about three hundred and fifty population, is located on the Northern Railroad twenty miles from Colusa and six miles from the Yolo County line. Its chief support is derived from the ranches of productive lands which lie around it. It was laid out and surveyed in 1875, and was called for T. R. Arbuckle, on whose ranch, then consisting of one thousand nine hundred acres, the town was built. He encouraged the creation of a new town here by giving lots to

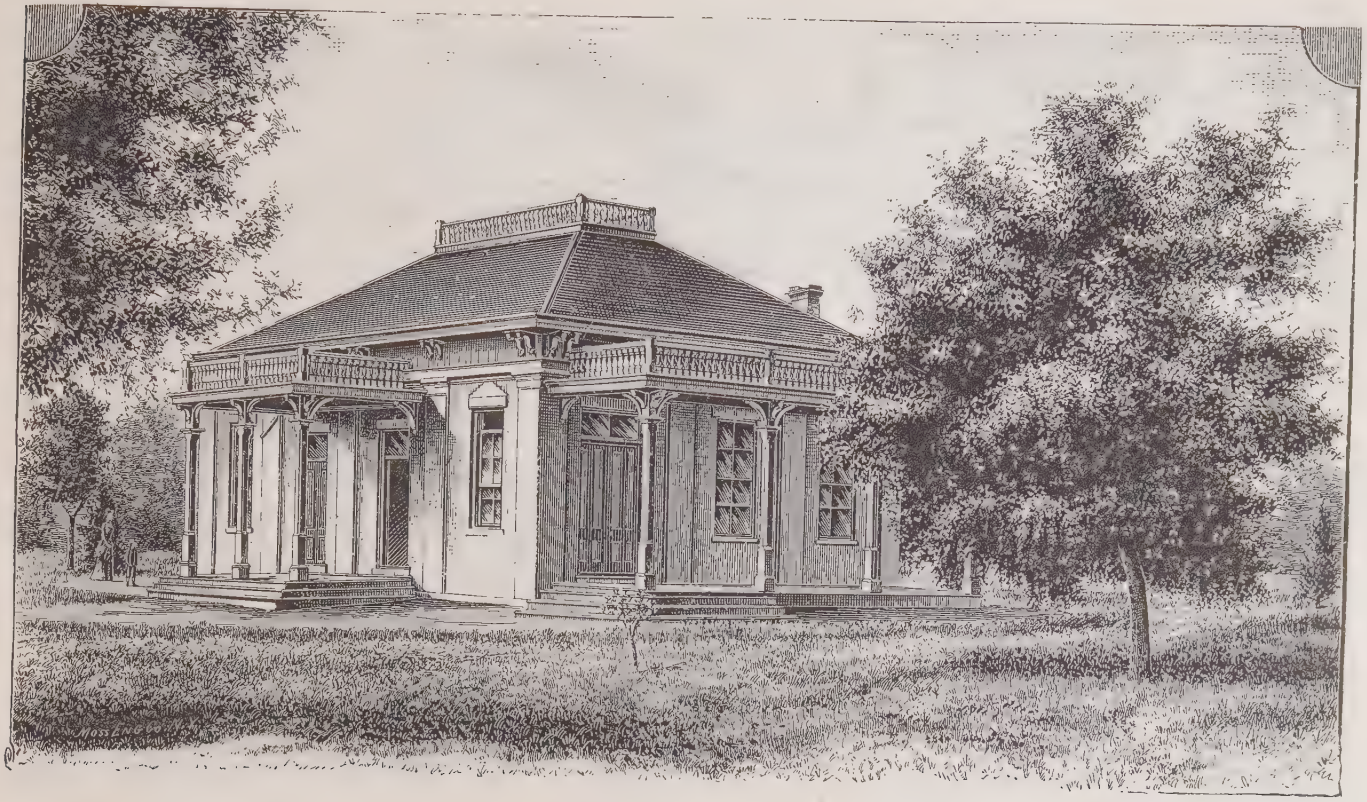
those who would build on them. The first building was erected by William Dalbrow and John Ward in 1875. The first train of cars entered the place July 4, 1876. A new district for the school was formed in 1877, and a school-house erected, with Miss Annie Linton the first teacher. When the post-office was established, in 1876, T. R. Arbuckle became the first postmaster of the place. Its water supply is obtained from wells bored to a depth of from seventy to eighty feet, from which the water is pumped into tanks by windmills.

It possesses two handsome church edifices, the Presbyterian and the Methodist, and a fine large school building, which cost $6,000. Of secret orders there are four, represented with a flourishing membership. They are the Masonic, Odd Fellows, Daughters of Rebekah and the A. O. U. W. A well-conducted weekly journal, called the Arbuckle *Autocrat*, published by the Taylor Bros., is no small factor in fostering the growth of the town.

Its places of business are listed as follows: General merchandise, four; drugs, one; gents' furnishing, one; fancy goods and millinery, one; livery, two; builders and contractors, two; lumber yard, one; agricultural implements, one; blacksmiths, two; harness shop, one; shoemaker, one; barbers, two; hotels, two; jewelry, one; baker shops, two; saloons, five; attorney and notary, one; physician, one; insurance agent, one; newspaper, one.

COLLEGE CITY.

This charming village, with a population of three hundred souls, is located in the southern part of the county, three miles east of Arbuckle, the nearest railroad station. Pierce Christian College is here located, and hence the name of the place. The college was founded from the proceeds of the sale of land left to the church by the will of Andrew Pierce, and by act of the Legislature no intoxicating drinks can ever be sold on the estate. Pierce was a pioneer settler of the county, living by himself in a small cabin on the place, raising sheep and making boots, so that the land on which College City now stands was a few years back a sheep range. Pierce died on April 25, 1871. The large college building was completed in 1876, and teachers immediately employed. Since the opening of the college the



Music Hall, Pierce Christian College.

number of students in attendance has averaged about one hundred annually. The affairs of the college are managed by a Board of Trustees, consisting of eleven members, chosen by delegates sent by the Churches of Christ in Sutter, Lake, Tehama and Butte Counties. The college, besides owning a number of town lots, is possessed of six hundred acres of excellent farming land. The curriculum of studies in the various departments of learning is practical and thorough, and the graduates who have left this institution have proved this in various professions and avocations by their success in life. Rev. J. C. Keith is at present, and has been for a number of years, the president of this progressive seat of learning.

The town is pleasantly situated in the midst of a fine farming community. While its streets and residences wear a quiet, homelike and reposeful air, so grateful to the serious student who betakes himself to study here away from the bustle and distractions of active life, yet College City is no "mean city." It would be difficult, in fact, to find anywhere in the State a locality of its size and mercantile unpretentiousness doing a larger business or enjoying greater prosperity.

The number of places of business is as follows: General merchandise, two; drugs, one; livery, two; blacksmiths, two; hotel, one; meat market, one; barber shop, one; insurance agencies, two; physician, one; notary, one; bakery, one; harness, one; shoe shop, one. The town is surrounded by a rich agricultural country. The cultivation of fruit trees and vines is becoming a distinct industry in this locality. The amount of raisins packed at this place is as great as at any other single town in the county, and the quality is excellent. The prune also is receiving considerable attention.

GERMANTOWN.

On the Northern Railway, six miles north of Willows and twelve miles south of the northern boundary line of the county, is located Germantown, which derives its name from the large settlement of Germans in and about the town. It was a trading-point before the advent of the railroad, M. Hagaman having built a store here in August, 1876, and Eppinger & Co. the year later opend a general merchandise establishment. The place is

surrounded by a fertile country, peopled by industrious, prosperous citizens, who ship their wheat and do their trading here. The town is supplied with one large general merchandise store, one fruit and tobacco store, millinery, harness and undertaking, livery stable, meat market, boot and shoe shop, blacksmith and wagon shop, one hotel, the Union, and four saloons. A large warehouse, fifty by seven hundred feet, under the management of Hochheimer & Co., furnishes storage for grain. The place has a number of fine residences and a substantial, neat school building, and, although a small town, comparatively, it figures largely in the total prosperity of the county.

The firm of Eppinger & Co., Oscar C. Schulze manager, built up an extensive general merchandising business at this place, doing business with people from all over northern Colusa. Aside from general merchandising, the firm bought largely of wheat. In the spring of 1890, the firm sold their extensive business to Hochheimer & Co., of Willows. F. M. Leforgee has erected a high tank, which furnishes water for the town.

STONY FORD.

The town of Smithville, on Stony Creek, near the junction of that stream with Little Stony, was located by John L. Smith, who settled upon the land in 1863. In 1878 he erected a flouring-mill, taking water by means of a ditch from Stony Creek to run the mill. In the summer of 1890, the Stony Creek Improvement Company purchased the lands of Mr. Smith, including the mill, a three-story hotel, and the town site. As the town was located in low, heavy ground, the company abandoned the old site and laid out a new town about a half mile to the southeast, on a gravelly ridge, and to the new site, which was called Stony Ford, moved the hotel, refitted and refurnished it, and also moved the mill. In the latter, the latest-improved flouring machinery has been introduced. H. C. Stillwell is president of the company, and is superintending the improvements. At this point Stony Creek or Indian Valley is about six miles wide, gradually sloping to the Coast Range on the west, where Snow, St. Johns, and Sheetiron Mountains stand out against the sunset sky; on the east flows Little Stony Creek, from which a ridge of foot-hills rises abruptly. Stony Creek, filled with perch and

trout, flows on the north of the town. Fouts and Cooks Springs are within easy distance of the town, and in the foot-hills and mountains are to be found good hunting-grounds, quail, rabbit and deer abounding, with an occasional bear in the higher mountains. The Stony Creek Improvement Company propose to make Stony Ford an attractive place, by setting out avenues of trees, a park, and maintaining a comfortable hotel, and invite seekers after health and recreation to sojourn there. The climate is delightful at all times of the year, and with the other natural and supplied attractions, Stony Ford bids fair to become a little city, sequestered among the hills. Aside from a first-class hotel and a flouring-mill, the place is provided with a general merchandise store, a livery stable, blacksmith shop, and post-office. The town is connected by stage with the railroad at Sites, and religious services are held at stated intervals.

ORLAND.

This is the most northerly railroad town in the county, and has an intelligent, progressive population of about four hundred. It lies one mile south of Stony Creek, close to the low, undulating hills which terminate eight miles west of the town in the Black Buttes. The country round about is comparatively thickly settled. It is the only railroad town in the county having the advantage of a natural park, that beauteous luxury being afforded by a large grove of oak trees on Stony Creek, the property of Mrs. H. A. Greenwood, and here the people assemble for celebrations.

T. H. Dodson and Joseph James were the first settlers in the town, in 1875. The latter located southwest of, and the former opened a store and hotel on the present site. These were followed by Michael & Co. building a general store, and Freeman & Klemmer, a hardware store. The railroad was not completed to Orland until several years later, and not knowing where the road would enter the town, residences were scattered over a large territory, and the town to-day presents a scattered appearance.

In 1884 a public-school building, costing $6,000, and a model one in many respects, was built. A Catholic Church was built in 1885, a Methodist Church the year following and a

Baptist Church in 1889, all fine houses for the size of the town. The Orland College, or school, is an elegant two-story brick building, and cost over $7,000 in its construction. The course of study is comprehensive and practical, and it is liberally patronized.

This institution was founded by Professor J. B. Patch, who secured the aid of several rich men to help erect the building. The college floated along under adverse circumstances while Patch was in charge, for, though he was a man of fine organizing abilities, he was a character in his way, noted for his unreasonable stubbornness and his capacity for making enemies.

We cannot resist briefly narrating an amusing incident in the career of the professor while occupied with the college. It appears that he was in debt to Mr. Lake and refused to pay. Lake, on January 14, 1884, secured judgment after bringing suit. Armed with an execution, Lake and Constable Gifford proceeded to the college. But the professor was prepared for them. Up in the belfry of the college he had deposited a cart load of stones from the creek. When the constable would approach him, down would come a shower of cobble-stones. If the officer of the law attempted to parley with him, the professor would ring the bell vigorously. Then the constable procured a warrant against him for resisting an officer. Returning with this document, the constable effected an entrance into the second story, but there was the professor again in the bell-tower overhead with the ladder pulled up. Then the besiegers endeavored to capture the determined professor by means of planks shoved into the scuttle-hole, when down out of the airy fortress came the muzzle of a gun with the doughty professor behind it. Then a parley was held, the professor dictated his own terms of surrender, and these were that he was to be allowed to carry his gun, was to be tried in Colusa and not in Orland, and that no one should come within so many yards of him. Then the besieged came down from the tower where he had been exposed for hours to one of the coldest northers that had ever visited the valley. He then entered one of the school-rooms, where he drew a dead line with a piece of chalk, the constable being placed on one side of it and the professor on the other, where both spent a cheerless night.

Professor William Henslee afterwards took charge of the college and conducted it for four years, in such a manner as to endow it with a universally-accepted reputation for eminence in educational training. It is now under the direction of Professor A. P. Stone, who is sustaining the good reputation made for the school by Professor Henslee.

Among the benevolent societies at Orland are: The Stony Creek Lodge, I. O. O. F.; Orland Lodge, F. and A. M., and Brilliant Star Chapter Order Eastern Star.

The Orland Silver Cornet Band represents an association of musical gentlemen, of whose progress and performances the citizens are justly proud. It is composed of the following members: W. L. Mecum, Stanley Murdock, I. E. Mecum, Charles Knock, William Papst, A. N. Bender, Charles Winne, George Mecum, Jr., W. B. Griffith, E. A. Mecum and E. J. Lautario.

The Orland *News* is the name of a live, handsome, five-column quarto, published by Dodson & Dawson. It is Democratic in politics, and a vigorous friend of irrigation. While we are upon this subject, let us mention that the Stony Creek Irrigation Company has taken out a ditch on the south side of the creek near the Buttes, and have already excavated eight miles of the work. This ditch is to irrigate the land on the south side of Stony Creek. It is proposed to water lands on the north side of the creek by a district canal.

Near the railroad station are the great grain warehouses of A. D. Logan & Co., the largest warehouses north of Port Costa. They are fifty by seven hundred and fifty feet in dimensions and are laid with concrete and coal-tarred plank floors. All classes of commercial interests are encouraged and promoted by the Bank of Orland. Around Orland, as elsewhere in the county, the land is sown mostly in wheat, but now in turn the orchard and the vineyard are superseding the grain-fields, affording a greater variety of crops. The soil of this locality is of a gravelly nature, adapted to fruit and vines. Already the growing trees, producing fruit of bounteous size and luscious quality, are rising above the plain in every direction, and the dark green of the vineyards, and the light purple of the alfalfa, are seen in contrast with the golden grain-fields. A net-work of irrigating

canals, when completed, will render every acre around the place susceptible of the highest degree of productiveness, and the reputation that Orland has already so meritoriously earned for the flavor and quantity of her varied fruits, will be enhanced a hundred-fold.

The business places of the town, aside from those mentioned, are represented by the following: Two general merchandise establishments, B. N. Scribner & Co. and W. H. Papst; Prentiss & Diggs, hardware; C. F. Schmidt, harness and saddlery; M. E. Nordyke, meat market; John Mehl, boots and shoes; J. G. Bender, lumber; J. H. Mitchell, drugs; B. E. Atwood, furniture and upholstery; three saloons, two insurance agencies, one hotel, the Union, one restaurant, two livery stables, bakery, barber shop and bath-house, two attorneys, three physicians, fruit and candy store, three blacksmith and wagon shops, two grain dealers, and two stock buyers. The town is a shipping-point for a large territory, and more business is done than the quiet appearance of the place would indicate.

Daily stages run from this point to Newville, and to St. John and Chico, carrying passengers and mail.

TOWNS ON GRAND ISLAND.

This island is so called to designate the land lying between Sycamore Slough and the river. About two-thirds of this territory are in Colusa County. The soil is all of a light alluvial deposit and is very rich. It is thickly settled and was one of the first districts in the county to be located upon. There are three business points on Grand Island, Sycamore, Grimes and Eddy's Landing. Sycamore, at the head of the island, is a small trading-point, with a hotel, two stores, a saloon and a blacksmith shop. There are also a church and a school-house.

Grimes is the most important village on the island, and is located about six miles below its head. It is called for Cleaton Grimes, who located here in 1851, building a cabin on the river bank near to where his orchard now stands and where he still resides. A handsome Baptist Church has been erected here. There is also a large, roomy hall for public gatherings and the meeting of several benevolent societies organized here. Besides a large warehouse for the storage of grain, there are one hotel,

one general store, two saloons, one blacksmith shop, one harness shop and a barber shop. Eddy's Landing, about a mile below Grimes, is afforded communication with the east side of the river, the Marysville road, by means of a ferry. Steamboats make regular trips up and down the river, hauling away the produce and returning with freight for its stores and farms. Grand Island is populated with a thrifty class of people.

SULPHUR CREEK.

This place is located near the south end of the county and one mile from the Lake County line on the west. This is the mining village of the county, and at one time, in the early days of the county, gold placers were worked. In 1863, excitement was at fever height over the discovery of copper here. The deposits were extensive and the ore was rich. Leads were located by the score and smelters erected, but after a couple of years of fitful success, the industry was abandoned, owing to the low price of copper and the difficulty in treating the ore. Quicksilver was discovered in 1865 and deposits are found for several miles north, south and west of Sulphur Creek. Machinery was brought in and the Abbot mine proved profitable, as also the Ingrim, the Buckeye and Sulphur Creek, when the price of the metal fell some fifty per cent and the industry was abandoned. Both the production of copper and quicksilver of this region is treated fully in this work, in the order and date of their occurrence. At the village of Sulphur Creek proper, there is one first-class hotel, a general store and one saloon. The hotel is conducted by Mrs. Lottie Reed, who also owns the sulphur springs adjoining the hotel. These springs are noted for their curative properties in rheumatism, kidney complaints, catarrh, blood diseases and venereal poisons. To use the expression of an individual who was restored from a racking bed of torture, caused by chronic rheumatism, and who was thoroughly cured by these baths, they are a "dead shot" in healing. The place is most romantically situated and hundreds resort here every summer for relaxation or restoration to health by means of these magic waters. About a mile below the village are the Wilbur Springs, where scalding hot sulphur water issues from the ground, the springs boiling up over an area of a hundred feet square.

Almost in the village of Sulphur Creek are located the mines and mill of the Manzanita Gold Mining Company. There are a group of gold-bearing leads here in sedimentary sandstone with quartz seams, carrying, beside gold and silver, cinnabar and iron sulphurets. On the surface the rock is free milling but in the under-ground more or less refractory. Five tunnels, the largest having a length of one hundred and sixty feet, have been driven into the side of the hill in order to more easily attack the ore bodies. Eighteen men are employed in the mine and mill. In the latter are three Huntington mills and a Gates rock crusher. The mine is a paying one and the stockholders are residents of Philadelphia and New York. Mr. George V. Northey is the resident manager.

ELK CREEK.

This place, pleasantly situated on a little stream by the same name near its junction with Stony Creek, does a thrifty business with the farming community around it, and of which it is the supply center. Nearly one mile northeast of Elk Creek is a fine bridge, which spans the Stony and during high water is the only place where it can be safely crossed. The approaches to the bridge and also the abutments are of massive stone and seemed to have been fashioned by the hand of nature expressly for a bridge to rest upon. The town contains a post-office, express office, one hotel, a livery stable, blacksmith shop, three general stores and two saloons.

NEWVILLE.

Within a half mile of the northern boundary of the county, and near the foot of the Coast Range, sheltered on every side by hills, is located the village of Newville. The rolling hills and intervening valleys are rich in soil, and the natural verdure early attracted the attention of stockmen, and the locality was settled in the 50's. The town was a natural consequence from the early settlement, and while it has not increased materially in size, it is a point where considerable business is done. Scribner & Dyer conduct a large general store, and the public is entertained at the Newville Hotel; a physician, a tin-shop, a blacksmith and repair shop and a livery stable compose the business of the place.

There are three fraternal organizations, Masons, Odd Fellows and Good Templars. Religious services are held here by appointments. A chrome mine is being developed a few miles away, and a saw-mill is located on the mountains west of the town. The people about Newville are a well-to-do class, engaged in mixed farming. The "vine and the fig tree," and other semi-tropical fruits, flourish here equally as well as did the oats and clovers in a state of nature.

LEESVILLE.

This village is situated at the head of Bear Valley and is distant in a due west line twenty-five miles from Colusa. A great deal of the land around Leesville is low and kept wet till late in the spring, by the seepage from the hills on either side. The low land is well set with fine grass. The soil is of the best, and produces almost anything the farmers in the valley choose to raise. The stages for the springs in Lake County pass here and make connections with the stage for Cook's Springs, eight miles distant. There is a good hotel here, with comfortable accommodations; also a post-office, express office, one general store, a large livery stable and several shops so indispensable to a farming community.

BUTTE CITY.

This place was the only one in the county laid out on the eastern side of the river. It is located about five miles above Princeton, on the opposite side of the Sacramento. The land in the vicinity is all very rich, and most of it will produce grain crops with very little rain. The river is crossed here by a ferry. It contains a church edifice, public school, a hotel, two general merchandise stores, a large warehouse, one saloon and one blacksmith shop.

PRINCETON.

This place, located on the west bank of the Sacramento, is one of the oldest in point of settlement. Dr. A. Lull, a California pioneer of the year 1850, gave to it the name of Princeton, when seeking to have a post-office established for this locality.

The first postmaster was a Mr. Arnet. Henry Vansycle opened the first store and Dr. Lull, assisted by Will S. Green, laid out the first road on the east side of the river running direct to Marysville. As it was once the thoroughfare of the freight current from Colusa to Shasta, and as afterwards from here was shipped the wheat from the plains back of it, it was necessarily a bustling, thriving little village. It is in the heart of a prosperous agricultural region and evidences of wealth, comfort and social enjoyment are observed on every hand. It is located fourteen miles north of Colusa and on the daily stage route from Norman to Butte City. A ferry here affords communication with the east side of the Sacramento. The M. E. Church South has a very nice edifice and a $4,000 school-house is characteristic of the intelligence of its people. This place contains a hotel, one saloon, two blacksmith shops and a general store.

JACINTO.

This hamlet is located on the celebrated Glenn estate, twenty-seven miles above Colusa. It is the home of the Glenn family. As the cultivated lands of this estate embrace an area of over fifty thousand acres and is the largest farm in the United States, the little village located thereon and called Jacinto, represents the business of this farm and is a supply center for all the wants thereof. It contains a hotel, a large general store for the accommodation of the employes of the ranch, several blacksmith shops, a butcher shop and several immense grain warehouses. As to the magnitude of the business and work transacted at Jacinto, some idea may be gleaned by bearing in mind the fact that from two to three hundred men find employment on the ranch and eight hundred mules are required to put in and harvest the wheat.

ST. JOHN.

This little place takes its name from A. C. St. John, who was one of the very earliest settlers in the county. He resided at Princeton for a time but purchased a tract of land in 1856, on near its mouth. One corner of this tract was set apart for a possible town and a post-office was established and called St. John. The Walsh ranch lies both north and south of

this point. The land in the immediate vicinity is the richest in the Sacramento Valley. There is a post-office and express office here, a large general store, that of Charles J. Papst, who has conducted it and served as postmaster nearly a quarter of a century, the blacksmith and repair shop of C. D. Bigelow, one saloon and a school-house.

OTHER VILLAGES.

Fruto is the name of the village at the terminus of the Westside and Mendocino Railroad, eighteen miles westerly of Willows. It is located in the foot-hills, and considerable produce is shipped from this point. The place has a depot building, hotel, post-office, and telegraph office. The Argonaut Land Company owns about ten thousand acres adjoining the town, which is being improved and subdivided into small tracts.

Norman is a railroad station midway between Maxwell and Willows. It is a prominent shipping-point of wheat, three warehouses being located here. Aside from a neat depot building, the place has a saloon.

Berlin is a station between Williams and Arbuckle, on the railroad, and is a shipping-point for a large quantity of grain. Aside from a large warehouse, a store, post-office, and blacksmith shop constitute the business places.

At Vanado, about ten miles west of Williams, is a post-office, hotel, country store and saloon.

On the Northern Railroad, where the Colusa and Lake crosses, is Colusa Junction. Trains make connection here for Colusa and Sites, and considerable freight is transferred. A large warehouse is used here for the storing of grain, and a saloon and post-office are kept.

At Maulton, Greenwood, Logansdale, Delevan, and Harrington are warehouses and side tracks. Trains stop upon being signaled.

EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES.

CHAPTER VIII.

THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

A government like ours to merit respect and perpetuity is essentially based on the intelligence of its people, who by their own votes make and unmake national, state and municipal administrations, and outline and dictate by their ballots the policy to be pursued in any of these divisions of governmental power. Without intelligence a conscientious ballot cannot be cast, or, rather, an ignorant citizen with an honest conscience for a monitor will decline to vote at all, so that civic duty well discharged and intelligence sufficient to understand that duty are correlative terms. To train up the youth of the land so that they may become useful, self-sustaining, patriotic men and women is the first duty of the State. It is obeying the law of national self-preservation, as well as creating agencies by which the growing masses may enjoy the fruits of intelligently-directed labor, whether manual or mental. The safety of the State, the sanctity of the home, the progress of the age, the exalted standard of social and political example for which a self-governing people is looked to by less-favored and differently-governed peoples, all rest for support, in a very large measure, upon popular education, of which the public-school system is the corner-stone.

The first constitution of California made it imperative or the Legislature to provide for the free education of youth, not only in the ordinary public schools, but provided for a State University in anticipation of a grant from the general government for such a purpose. The new constitution on the subject of education places itself in close touch with the masses of the

Manunga 2d. Manunga. Scotch Billy.

Thoroughbred Shorthorns, Owned by Bridgford & Bedell, Colusa, Cal.

J. L. WILSON.

people by placing the school money where it would most benefit the working classes; that is, for the use only of the primary and grammar schools, leaving the Legislature to provide for schools of a higher grade, or the municipalities to raise a revenue for this purpose from other than the fund arising from the sale of school lands granted to the State by Congress.

It is needless to add, for every county in the State is monumental with its care and liberality, that the Legislature at every session has so improved, enlarged and fostered with paternal wisdom the school system of the State that it ranks second to none in efficiency.

At the period of the early settlement of Colusa County, considering the circumstances of its settlement and the character of the pioneers, together with the nature of their pursuits, it could not be expected that popular education would make much of a showing. The early settlers were men of natural intelligence, of clear heads, and nearly every one of them had received such an education as the times and the locality in which they resided in the East could impart to them. Some of them had even had the advantages of a collegiate training, not in the brick or frame boarding-houses with official-looking exteriors and a pretentious curriculum, taught in the inside by bombastic professors (save the mark!) who had never mastered what they pretended to teach, and which to dignify as colleges is an indignity to the language, but in some of the eminent seats of learning in the older States. They had come for the most part to get rich suddenly, and, never dreaming that the soil they trod was in a few years afterwards to surpass in wealth production the output of the mines, they to a great extent regarded themselves more as sojourners than as permanent residents. Those who brought their families with them and came to stay lived on a narrow strip of land along the Sacramento River, where farming, trading with the mining camps above, keeping store or boating, were the chief occupations. Civilization centered here at that time and it was but natural that the initiative in education should be taken here.

The first public school in the county was opened at Colusa in 1855, with a session of three months. Only twenty-nine census children could be found in the neighborhood and the

amount of money received from the State school fund and by rate bills and subscriptions was $329. School was taught in the old court-house, which served the purposes of a school-house as well as for the administration of justice, until 1861. It was now found necessary, owing to the increase of school-children, to build a school-house. In the spring of this year, a number of the citizens of Colusa subscribed $800 for the construction of a brick building twenty by twenty-eight feet. This modest structure stood on the corner of Fourth and Jay Streets and did service for school purposes till 1871.

Immigration was coming in rapidly and the natural increase of native sons and daughters had now added largely to the number of school-children, and for the second time the people of Colusa found the school-room accommodations too limited. To remedy this a tax of $3,000 was voted in 1869 for building a school-house, but this the trustees did not deem sufficient, and so in the following spring they called another election, to vote a larger appropriation. This measure was defeated, whereupon the trustees resigned and Jackson Hart, W. S. Green and J. W. Goad were appointed to fill the vacancies. The tax first voted had been collected and was in the treasury, and now the trustees went forward to erect a school-house, which was estimated to cost $10,000. They expended the money on hand in building a foundation and the purchase of material, and the work stopped when their funds were exhausted. The people then voted a tax sufficient to complete the building, and in 1871 the new school-house was ready for occupancy. In 1875, in order to provide for the growing needs of the district, a wing was added to the main building, leaving the Webster Public School edifice as it now stands.

As the domain of settlement expanded, reaching up and down the river, out on the plains and up to the foot-hills, the school-house went with it. Wherever a sufficient number of school-children could be collected together, provision was promptly made for the erection of a school-house and the employment of a teacher. The "school-master was abroad" in these days, but it appears that he was at times not sufficiently numerous, for among others who felt the want of teachers, we find Superintendent of Schools Howard, in 1871, advertising

for six or seven teachers badly needed in the county. In 1860 the number of school-census children had increased to four hundred and twenty-four, with a total expenditure for school purposes during that year of $3,516, while the total amount of school moneys expended between the years 1855 and 1860, both inclusive, was $26,312. The total valuation of school property in the county at this date was $2,820. Between 1860 and 1865 there were eleven schools in existence, and in the latter year five hundred and fifty-nine census children were numbered. The receipts and disbursements of school moneys for that year were as follows:—

Amount of money received from the State	$ 836 14
Amount of money received from county taxes	1,172 14
Total expenditure for school purposes	3,436 59
Total valuation of school property	2,820 00
Total amount of money expended for school purposes from 1855 to 1865	26,312 00

Keeping pace with its growth in population, the school-houses of the county multiplied on every hand. Better salaries were now being paid to teachers, and the teachers employed were more competent and advanced than most of those who taught at an early period and who regarded their occupation as a temporary and respectable make-shift, by which to accumulate sufficient means to enter business, study one of the professions, or, with heart bent on seeing again the old home at the East, return there with the money acquired by teaching. The scholastic term was extended, improved series of text-books were introduced and a most flattering state of public instruction was the result.

The following statistics exhibit the condition of the schools at the close of the school year of 1879, and show the growth of education in the preceding fifteen years:—

Number of school districts in the county	57
Schools in the county	62
Census children in the county	2,787
Children under five years	1,367
Amount of money received from State fund	$19,303 92
Amount of money received from county and district taxes	21,289 07
Total receipts from all sources, including amount on hand at beginning of the year	4,793.91
Total expenditures for school purposes	42,300 00
Total valuation of school property	69,515 00
Average monthly wages of male teachers	81 00
Average monthly wages of female teachers	74 00
Amount paid for teachers' salaries	31,947 57
Amount paid for rent, repairs, fuel, etc.	2,671 25
School libraries	1,284 52
School apparatus	405 27
School sites, buildings and school furniture	5,990 82
Total expenditures	$42,299 46
Balance on hand June 30, 1879	$5,494 45

Number of male teachers, thirty-seven; of female teachers, twenty-five; first-grade schools, twenty-eight; second-grade schools, twenty-five; third-grade schools, nine; number of teachers who have taught in the county five years or more, twenty-two.

Under the educational system of the State, each county is divided into school districts. In Colusa County there are now seventy-one districts, employing eighty-nine teachers for this year of 1890–91. The following list gives their names and the district in which they are employed:—

Antelope, George Myrick.
Arbuckle, W. L. Gay, Miss S. E. Adams.
Ashton, Mrs. J. E. Williams.
Bear Valley, Mabel Bradshaw.
Black Butte, Mrs. W. P. Gay.
Bridgeport, Lillie Laugenour.
Butte City, J. R. Grinstead.
Butte Creek, Maud Drake.
Central, Frank Ford.
Chase, C. J. Lathrop.
Cherokee, E. H. Miller.
Clark Valley, Minnie M. Shaver.
Cleveland, Lizzie Hannum.
Colusa, J. E. Hayman principal, J. R. Shelton, W. B. Cutler, Adella Gay, Howard Ford, Myrtie Riddle, Mrs. E. W. Miller, Mrs. S. L. Drake, Mrs. Emma Heitman.
Cortina, Olga Gochringer.
Dry Slough, Anna Cameron.
Edison, Inez Chase.
Emerald, Olive Farnham.
Emigrant, Lucy Smith.
Excelsior, Thomas Birch.
Fairview, Mattie Phelps.
Fertile, Sara Waller.
Floyd, Miss K. Knetzer.
Franklin, A. W. Hunter.
Freshwater, Laura Donnelly.
German, Karl Heinrich.
Glenn Valley, J. T. Washer.
Grand Island, G. W. Moore.
Grapevine, J. W. Birch.
Grindstone, T. B. Ward.
Harmony, Miss Romie Brasfield.
Hulett, Carrie Hankins.
Indian Valley, W. J. King.
Irving, C. H. Tubbs.

President J. C Keith, Pierce Christian

Pierce Christian College, College City.

Jacinto, Emma Golden.
Jackson, B. T. Cross.
Johns, W. H. Reardon.
Jefferson, W. B. Smith.
Kanawha, Emma L. Clark.
Lake, Jessie Heaton.
Leesville, Frank Anderson.
Liberty, Mrs. A. L. Ford.
Lincoln, Miss Nina Duncan.
Longmire, Lillie Gay.
Marion, Mrs. Fannie Thomas.
Maxwell, A. O. Taylor, Misses Annie Baker and Mildred McCormick.
Monroe, Frankie Morris.
Mountain, E. H. Parnell.
Mount Hope, Sadie Benson.
Newland, H. H. Childress.
Newville, Alice Templeton.
Oakdale, Kate High.
Pierce, G. B. Sanford, Bertha Laugenour.
Pine Grove, Miss Itasca Oaks.
Plaza, D. B. Lacy.
Pleasantview, Mrs. Nellie Duncan.
Prairie, Emma Jameson.
Princeton, Ed Houchins.
Quicksilver, E. S. Holloway.
Rock River, Susie Brown.
Stony Creek, O. B. Parkinson, Ida Griffith.
Union, Belle Putman.
Venado, Mrs. Alice Grinstead.
Walsh, Etta Merrill.
Washington, Gertrude Houchins.
Webster, J. S. Torrence.
Westside, Ruth Mason.
White Bank, W. M. Finch.
Wildwood, Lucy M. Mason.
Williams, A. N. Thompson.
Willows, L. E. Vickers principal, Kate E. Johnson, Misses M. Bowling, Lizzie Mitchell, Anna Alderson and Grace Bickford.

Each district is under the control of a Board of Trustees, who employ teachers and manage and control school property. They have all excellent school-houses, costing, with their equipments, from $1,000 to $22,000. The trustees are obliged by law to visit the schools and frame rules for their government, and are specifically directed to furnish wash-basins, soap, towels and combs.

To secure a library fund, ten per cent of the State school fund is set apart, which can only be used to purchase books and apparatus. This fund now averages about thirty-six dollars for each district. The money is expended by the trustees. These libraries are growing from year to year and have proved a source of delight as well as a factor in broadening the scope of the pupils' studies and in cultivating a refined taste for literature. They contain works of biography, history, lectures, travels, essays, romance, poetry, science, works on education, and all selected with judgment. Besides, on their shelves are found the standard periodicals, such as the *Century*, *Scribner's*, *Cosmopolitin*, *Harper's Young People*, *Youth's Companion* and others of the same class. The total value of these libraries is estimated at $18,000. Besides these libraries, there are found in almost every school-room in the county encyclopedias, the unabridged dictionary, globes, charts, maps and other educational appliances.

The course of study laid out for the schools of the county is very thorough and complete. It provides for nine years' work and includes reading, writing, spelling, arithmetic, drawing, vocal music, geography, physiology with special reference to the effects of alcohol and narcotics upon the human system, book-keeping, word analysis, the history of the United States, the study of fruit pests, algebra, botany, natural history and civil government. Classes that are sufficiently advanced must pass examinations on questions sent out by the Board of Education. Pupils with good standing in their classes, and who pass unusually well in their examinations, have a golden seal stamped upon their badges. Those who do not do so well receive a silver seal and those who do poorly a red seal Willows and Colusa have adopted a course outlined by the board, which adds two years to the above course and prepares students for the State University. so as to include instruction in rhetoric, geometry, general history, English literature and a two years' course in Latin, the latter being optional.

The teachers of the county are matured men and women. With most of them it is a chosen profession, one to which they purpose dedicating the best years of their lives, and as a consequence their *esprit de corps* is such as to manifest and develop an earnestness in their work, which never actuates those instructors of the young who perform the routine duties of the school-room in a perfunctory manner, moved only by the mercantile, mercenary motive of selling their time at so much per month or term.

That Colusa County is justly proud of the ability and qualifications of its teachers may well be inferred from the salaries

paid them. It is the boast of its people that they pay the highest average of salaries of any county in the State, while the State itself rewards its teachers with a better average of salaries than any other State in the Union. In Colusa County the average monthly pay of the teacher is $70. Taking the enrollment in schools from the reports of 1886 as the basis, the average amount expended for education in the United States per child was $9.72. In California, it was $17.03. In Colusa County, it was $20.91. Yet with all its expenditures for roads, levees, bridges, public buildings and handsome public school-houses, the county is not only out of debt but carries a large surplus in its strong boxes, while to build schools and pay the highest compensation to its teachers, its county school tax is only fifteen cents on the hundred dollars, a tribute which rests as lightly on their prosperity and devotion to public instruction as a descending blessing.

Much of the excellence attained by the public schools of the county is due to the executive management and fostering care of its school superintendents. Samuel Houchins, who served as such from 1875 to 1883, had ample time during his long term of office to make the school system a study. So he gave it his watchful care, and his experience did much to elevate the tone of the schools, the standard of requirements on the part of the teacher and advance the progress of the scholars. His work was productive of lasting good. He was succeeded by John L. Wilson, a man of rare ability and accomplishments, of honest manhood and unselfish attachment to the cause of popular instruction. Of him it may be said that he possessed a genius for this work. He was at home in the school-room. It was his work-shop as well as the temple of his inspiration in all the brave, sincere and endurable labor he performed for the schools of the county. He was linked to the confidence of his teachers. Hence his counsels were solicited and there was quietly evolved a perfect system of school work, operating with equal efficiency all over the county. There was so much harmony in his methods that they did not only work like the oft-quoted "clock work," but they seemed like music set to motion. His impress of efficiency has been stamped, as it were, on the history of the schools of the county, which neither time's effacing finger nor the future county school superintendent, seeking for a worthy exemplar in his profession, will permit to grow obscure.

The last census of the county shows three thousand four hundred and twelve children, between the ages of five and seventeen years, with the valuation of school property in the county rated at $153,106.

The amount of moneys received for the support of the

schools of the county for the year ending July 1, 1890, $82,537.90. Of this amount $69,262.95 were expended, leaving a balance of $13,275.01.

The Board of Education consists of the following members: J. E. Hayman, Colusa, President; Mrs. H. L. Wilson, Colusa Secretary and County Superintendent of Public Schools; G. W. Sellman, Arbuckle; O. B. Parkinson, Orland (one vacancy).

Besides the public schools there have been and are others maintained at individual expense. In 1868, Mrs. Letitia W. Clarke organized a private school at Colusa, which attained a speedy popularity. For nearly two years her school-room was the supervisor's room in the old court-house. In the spring of 1870, Mrs. Clarke made her school a stock concern for the purpose of building a large structure for educational purposes on the corner of Seventh and Jay Streets. At the close of the school year, 1871, it became necessary for Mrs. Clarke to return East and rest. She desired the stockholders to supply her place, as her return to Colusa was uncertain, but no effort was made and the school remained closed. It was opened later as a school for girls. Mrs. Lowery organized an excellent school in September, 1879, in the old Methodist Church at Colusa. It was conducted successfully for several years and then abandoned.

In the summer of 1887 Professor A. M. Armstrong founded at Colusa a normal and commercial institute. He enrolled fifty-three pupils the first year, and then, desirous of entering the practice of law, he turned the school over to his brother, H. G. Armstrong, who shortly afterwards closed its doors.

St. Aloysius School, a Catholic institution, at Colusa, is a large brick edifice and will be opened early in 1891. It will be conducted by Sisters of a religious order. It will accommodate fifty boarders and likewise extend its advantages to day pupils.

Pierce Christian College was founded at College City, and endowed out of funds left to the church by the will of Andrew Pierce. It is under the management of ten trustees. The faculty consists of Rev. J. C. Keith, president and professor of history and elocution; David E. Hughes, professor of mathematics, astronomy and engineering; F. S. Israel, professor of German and French and assistant professor of Latin; Miss Rose V. Stewart, professor of harmony, organ, piano and vocal culture; Miss Carrie Hopper, teacher of primary department. W. C. Ives, C. L. Garwin and J. C. Williams, tutors and assistants. The college was organized in 1874. Professor Keith, its actual president, has occupied that position for thirteen years. Its departments of instruction are scientific, biblical, commercial, musical and art. Over one hundred students have been in

Orland Public School Building.

First Public School Building in Willows.

attendance during the past year. The college is increasing yearly in prosperity and exerts an influence for letters and morality that redounds to the benefit of the county and State.

The Orland Normal was erected at Orland through the efforts of Professor A. B. Patch, at a cost of $10,000. The professor was an erratic, impulsive and obstinate individual and failed to make the Normal a success. It was closed for several years, when, in 1886, Professor William Henslee leased the premises. He soon gained the confidence of the people and by strenuous endeavor and good tact succeeded in drawing a large attendance of pupils, both boarders and day scholars. In September, 1890, Professor A. P. Stone took charge of the school and gives evidence of increasing its patronage and extending its usefulness.

The County's Resources.

CHAPTER IX.

Grain Cultivation.

In *per capita* wealth Colusa County ranks first in the State of California and first in the United States; in the value of agricultural products, the first in the State of California and the thirteenth in the United States. Among the industries of California, wheat culture ranks most prominent. It was the golden product of the vast wheat-fields of the Sacramento and San Joaquin Valleys that first gave notice to the world that California possessed possibilities in the development of agriculture, that have since thrown the riches of the mines far into the shade, and which have at the same time revolutionized the methods of the farmer. From the time when the first pioneer left the rocker, the sluice-box and the pan for the plow, harrow and reaper, down to the present moment, the production of wheat has been one of the most favored pursuits of the agriculturist in this State. It was not without many misgivings that the first crops of wheat were planted by American settlers. That a crop should be matured upon which no rain fell, frequently, after the first of March or April, was not deemed possible. When it is remembered that the absence of rain for so short a space as two weeks in the wheat-fields of the East produced a drought, and that four weeks of dry weather under ordinary circumstances would inevitably prove disastrous to the prospect for a remunerative crop, it seemed little short of folly to think it possible to successfully raise wheat upon a large scale, where for at least two months of the growing season no rain fell, and the average annual rainfall is barely fifty per cent of the amount considered absolutely necessary elsewhere for the successful maturing of a crop.

The first wheat-growing experiments were confined to the moist river bottom lands along the rivers. The crops raised were marvelous, running from forty to sixty bushels per acre and even higher. From the river bottoms the wheat-fields extended out to the plains, and it was quickly found that the dry, parched, and apparently worthless sod, could, with proper treatment, be

COUNTY EXHIBIT AT STATE FAIR, 1889.

made to yield immense crops of wheat and other cereals. It was learned that the rainy season, with its alternate periods of storm and sunshine, was exactly what was needed for successful grain-growing upon a large scale. While the Eastern farmer must either sow his grain in the fall and then watch anxiously lest it be "winter killed," or hurry in a spring crop that may be entirely ruined by a couple of weeks' drought, the grain grower in this State has all the time from September or October until the first of April in which to put in his crops. With a single exception, in the thirty-five years that wheat has grown here, there is no trouble in putting in all that is desired, the rains only delaying the operations for a limited period, and, indeed, being welcomed, because of leaving the soil in better condition for subsequent plowing.

Wheat-growing was introduced into this State over a century ago, the records showing that as far back as 1778, crops were grown at the San Diego Mission, which were of surprising size. All along the coast the grain was found to grow abundantly. After the American occupation, wheat-growing was the first pursuit which engaged the attention of the disappointed gold-seeker, and the crops produced by some of these pioneer farmers were most remarkable. In the Pajaro Valley as high as eighty-two and one-half bushels had been harvested from a single acre. In the Sonoma Valley eighty to eighty-eight bushels had been raised. At present, crops are raised which fully equal this amount, but this excessive result is obtained only upon the rich bottom lands along the principal streams or upon the reclaimed tule lands of the Sacramento and San Joaquin.

The Eastern farmer draws a line of distinction between the winter and spring wheat, but no such difference is known here, and even when these varieties have been imported for seed, they soon lose all distinctive characteristics, though in different localities different varieties of seed are favored. The kinds cultivated most largely are the Chile, Proper, Club, Australian and Sonora. The two first named are the leading varieties and constitute the bulk of the crop now produced.

As a wheat-producing State, California was first mentioned in the census of 1860, at which time the percentage of that grain grown here was only three per cent of the total crop of the country; Colusa County alone now produces two per cent of the entire crop raised in the United States. In 1870 the records show that the percentage of yield had exactly doubled, the actual amount harvested being sixteen million, six hundred and seventy-six thousand seven hundred and two bushels. In 1880 the yield had again almost doubled, and the State was then seventh in the list of wheat-producing States and first in the

amount of barley grown. From the returns made by the various county assessors for the season of 1889 (the only means for proving facts upon this and similar subjects), it is found that the wheat average and yield of the State was divided as follows:—

Counties.	Acres.	Yields in Centals.
Alameda	21,265	202,018
Alpine	450	4,050
Amador	4,560	47,880
Butte	92,208	875,976
Calaveras	8,500	75,347
Colusa	403,008	4,936,800
Contra Costa	77,915	760,171
Del Norte	60	600
El Dorado	2,597	23,373
Fresno	179,512	1,525,608
Humboldt	20,564	215,827
Inyo	399	4,389
Kern	12,000	114,000
Lassen	*5,200	57,000
Los Angeles	50,760	520,290
Marin	343	3,254
Mariposa	639	6,550
Mendocino	*20,000	180,000
Merced	240,000	1,980,000
Modoc	45,800	434,900
Mono	*500	4.750
Monterey	120,000	1,350,000
Napa	8,653	77,877
Nevada	3,061	....
Placer	16,249	167,568
Plumas	2,800	33,600
Sacramento	78,100	702,900
San Benito	46,600	502,600
San Bernardino	3,551	37,286
San Diego	14,026	126,234
San Joaquin	290,805	2,181,038
San Luis Obispo	98,385	836 173
San Mateo	1,825	14.600
Santa Barbara	71,427	642.843
Santa Clara	17,240	189,640
Santa Cruz	5,126	51,260
Shasta	14,051	154.561
Sierra	150	1,800
Siskiyou	9,554	100,317
Solano	57,624	633.864
Sonoma	15,820	124,020
Stanislaus	283,182	2,548,638
Sutter	123,929	1,306,205
Tehama	91,410	1,086,920
Trinity	10,098	90,072
Tulare	349,000	2,879.250
Tuolumne	4.000	34,500
Ventura	2,637	23,733
Yolo	155,000	1,804,875
Yuba	28,375	269,562
Totals	3,104,088	30,196,509

This is at the rate of ten centals per acre. Expressed in

bushels of sixty pounds each, the crop of 1889 was fifty million three hundred and twenty-seven thousand five hundred and fifteen bushels, or about sixteen and one-half bushels per acre. This puts California now into the front rank of wheat growers, no other State coming within several million bushels of producing so much, and shows that Colusa County is honorably maintaining her proud eminence as the "banner wheat county" of the State. But even with these astonishing figures, it should be remembered that, as every farmer knows, the returns made by the assessor are in every case below the actual, in some cases as much as forty per cent less than the actual amount. Yet, taking the figures above presented as approximately correct, a fair idea

A Combined Harvester at Work.

can be formed of the immense proportions which have been attained by the wheat industry in Colusa County.

The introduction of steam in plowing and harvesting has had a direct tendency towards a consolidation of land holdings in the county, and has made it possible to produce wheat on a large scale and with a profit impossible of competition from the small farmer. As a consequence, the owners of ranches of one hundred and sixty or three hundred acres, are gradually giving them up, and their ranches are in turn consolidated with others that contain many thousands of acres. Colusa County is essentially a county of large farms, so large as to be almost imperial in the extent of their territory. A large amount of money has been made in wheat-growing in the county, and large profits will yet be made, but the facts remain that diversified farming is more desirable. The introduction of irrigation canals, together with the decline of late years in the prices of cereals, and the cultivation of horticultural products, the latter in their infancy,

but suprisingly promising, must have a tendency to dismember these vast wheat estates and divide them up among colonists and home builders, who, upon twenty acres of fruit and vine land, will realize better returns than on an entire section sowed only to wheat.

To conduct a wheat-farm in Colusa County requires no small amount of executive ability. There is such a combination of mechanical apparatus employing a small army of men and such a multitude of horses and mules, where both time and labor must be saved and utilized with a systematic economy, and hence demands administrative talent of a high order. Here the traditional and old-time husbandman who cultivated every square foot of a small area of land, disappears. He is merged into a business man, into an operator of heavy, cumbrous, yet almost intelligent machinery, while his broad fields partake of the busy, crowded appearance of a manufactory. Hardly two farmers agree as to the true way of putting in grain in this county. Some prefer early seeding, others hold that late sowing is preferable. Then, too, they differ as to the quantity of seed to be sown. But all agree as to the importance of summer-fallowing certain lands, that is, the land that has grown wheat one year is plowed the next spring and allowed to lie fallow all summer, and is sown in the fall usually before the heavy rains set in. Sometimes when the season has been favorable, the crop is permitted to "volunteer," and very fine crops are gathered sometimes from lands not seeded or plowed at all. As many as five crops have been taken from the same land in this way, the last producing as much as forty bushels per acre, but such things are rare. There are two reasons why the grain on the summer-fallowed land, even in the very best condition, should be seeded after the first rain. The seed of the wild weeds which cover the ground everywhere will then have sprouted, and the seeding, harrowing, or, better, the turning over of the top soil, will kill the young plants or hurry the seed that has not yet sprouted. The turning under of the wet top-soil is also of extreme importance, as it gives the young grain the wettest parts of the soil for the roots to grow in, while otherwise the wettest soil would remain on the top and cause a heavy and early crust. It is the weeds and the crust that are the bane of every bunch of growing grain, and with these removed, half success is assured.

The land is plowed almost entirely by four or six-horse teams attached to a gang of two or more plows. Below is given a table showing the expense of raising wheat where horse-power is employed. This table is made up from records carefully kept, and is estimated to be the average expense of producing and marketing wheat by that means, in the county:—

Plowing and seeding	$1 95
Cutting and threshing with combined harvester	1 50
Bags	75
Hauling to warehouse (average in county)	1 10
Rental of land	3 35
Freight to tide water	1 90
Weighing and loading charges	35
Total cost	$10 90

The average yield per acre in 1889 was one thousand two hundred and twenty-four pounds. At the rate of one and four-tenths cents per pound for the wheat at tide-water, would give a return of $17.14 per acre. Taking from this the averaged cost of production would leave the farmer a net profit of $6.19 per acre. The year mentioned, however, was an exceptionally good one for the wheat-grower. In 1890 the total yield of wheat in the county was much less than the preceding year, the average, three hundred and eighty-six thousand acres, being less, and the crop was much lighter all over the county. The total yield was three million six hundred and twenty-four thousand and nine hundred centals, and the average yield per acre was nine hundred and thirty-nine pounds, which would make the value of the crop per acre $13.15.

By the use of traction engines in plowing and harvesting, it is claimed that the expense of production can be materially reduced.

In steam plowing there are ordinarily four gangs of plows, each one attached to the engine, each being attached at the side or immediately to the rear of the others. The plows used are ten inches in width, and the furrows are made at least five inches deep. The machine is run night and day, no stop being made for any purpose. At night it has two locomotive headlights, one in front and the other in the rear, so that the engineer may at all times watch the plows. A "driver" sits in front and governs the course of the machine by a tiller attached to two small guide wheels. When the soil is in passable condition to work, from forty to fifty acres are put in daily. Besides plowing the land, each gang has a seeder attached, so that by a single operation, the entire process of planting is completed. In addition, whenever the surface is so uneven as to need leveling, an apparatus is attached which does this work perfectly, and at the same time the seeding and harrowing are accomplished. The expense for putting in the crop upon one hundred acres would average about $65.

In harvesting, the most improved devices of ingenuity are used. The combined harvester chiefly does the work. A brief description of the combined machine would not be out of place. It consists essentially of a thirty-foot header, and a thresher and

separator; the header, being in front and to the right of the traction frame and extending back, is hinged to the frame, having one wheel on its outer edge to support it. The separator being on the left side and hinged to the traction frame, and having but one wheel to support its outer edge from the ground, receives the grain from the elevator of the header, and, after being threshed, the straw is delivered to the tender, where it is in many cases used for fuel or dumped on the ground, the grain being sacked and sewed as the machine moves along. For the purpose of running the machinery, a separate engine is used, receiving its steam from the one boiler, so that the separator can be run at any speed desired without being at all affected by the motion of the machinery over the ground.

Where engines are not used, there are teams of twenty-two to thirty-two horses or mules all hitched together, thus harvesting from twenty to twenty-five acres per day. Others use headers and have the grain threshed subsequently by steam separators of the ordinary type.

A heavy item of expense to the wheat grower here, and which is not borne by the grain grower at the East, is the necessity for providing sacks for grain. It is estimated that five per cent of the value of the crop is consumed annually in the purchase of these sacks. At the East, the grain farmer provides himself with wagons which are perfectly tight and will not allow any of the wheat to escape. In such vehicles the grain is hauled to the railroad stations, where it is put into an elevator and thence into cars, on which it is hauled to shipping-points on tide-water. The economy in handling the grain in this manner without the use of sacks, effects a great saving. Here each sack has to be handled many times before it reaches the hold of a vessel. It is claimed that this primitive method of handling grain is made necessary by the danger of shipping grain in bulk for so long a voyage as the one to Europe. The grain-growers of Oregon and Washington have revolted against this, and elevators are now being introduced there. If the sacking can be dispensed with in these States, it should be easily practicable in Colusa County.

Barley is an important crop in California, its annual product being twice that of any other State, while fully one-fourth of the entire amount produced in the United States comes from this section. In the cultivation of this cereal, Colusa County stands in the third place in the State, having produced in 1889 on forty-eight thousand six hundred and eighty-three acres, four hundred and ninety thousand centals to six hundred and forty-six thousand and seventy centals for Ventura County, and six hundred and thirty-seven thousand five hundred for Monterey

County. A fraction over ten centals per acre in Colusa is what the assessor's returns show, while the truth is the yield is nearly double that amount. This is easily proved.

A peculiarity of farming in Colusa County is that immense amounts of barley are used in the feeding of horses, mules, hogs and cattle, the barley here taking the place to a great extent of the oats and corn fed at the East. Many farmers raise large quantities of this grain which they consume entirely upon their own ranches, and hence it never finds its way into any of the channels from which crop statistics are collected. Many thousands of acres of barley are also cultivated each year for hay, the bulk of hay used in the State being made of barley cut while the grain is in the milk. This certainly cuts down the average yield, while the fact is that a large part of the area is cut for hay, but does not so appear in statistical compilations.

The barley grown here has a high reputation among brewers, and much of it is exported for their benefit. Two kinds of barley are grown here, the bearded and the bald, or Chevalier. The latter variety sells for the best price, but is not produced to so great an extent as the common bearded. What has been said of the cultivation of wheat may also be said in a great measure of the methods used in raising barley.

California, much less Colusa County, has never made any pretensions as a corn-growing State, yet, according to the latest reports of the National Department of Agriculture, the yield thereof was nearly six million of bushels. In Colusa County, not including what was fed to stock, only two thousand bushels are accounted for on the collector's returns. It does well in almost any part of the county, and the yield per acre would be something almost startling in Kansas and Iowa. There are certain anomalies in connection with the production of corn in Colusa County and other parts of California which are difficult for the Mississippi Valley corn-growers to understand. The simple fact that it is possible to raise fair crops of corn here without a drop of rain between seed-time and harvest, sounds incredible, and justly so. Yet such is the fact. This has been proven over and over again in various parts of the county. When the mania for almost endless fields of wheat shall have subsided, when diversity of crops shall be the rule and not the exception, and in some localities or soils where irrigation shall minister moisture, Colusa County will indulge more in corn-planting, just as Kern County and parts of Los Angeles County, and in San Bernardino County where irrigation was practiced. In these sections it was years after wheat was proved to be a profitable and stable crop that corn began in a measure to supplant it.

Oats have never been a favorite crop in this county, barley almost entirely superseding it. It can be grown with success, however, but as barley is found to be more nutritious for stock, very little of it is cultivated.

The assessor's report of Colusa County for the year 1889 exhibits the following returns of grain production in the county:—

36,2 2 tons of wheat, valued at	$579,555
1,678 tons of barley, valued at	16,780
45 tons of corn, valued at	460
Total	$596,795

HAY.

A county where grass grows abundantly has always been a characteristic of good land. This was long ago proved in Colusa County. The most productive ranches now are those where years ago herds of cattle and horses pastured on the tall wild oats or succulent grasses. Besides the hay made of the half-ripened barley, and which is so much used in the county, alfalfa is largely raised. It is a species of lucerne and grows bountifully here. It does best on alluvial soil but thrives in almost any kind of ground, even on alkali soil it can flourish, since by its long tap-root it is enabled to reach down into the moisture below the injurious salts. It produces from two to four crops in a season, the last one being gathered towards the beginning of October. After this it is used for pasture till December. On good land with a supply of water it may be mowed five times a year and will yield two tons of cured hay to the acre at each cutting. Every kind of stock prospers on alfalfa and alfalfa hay; even a hog will eat it and do fairly well. There is very little expense in its cultivation. Once sown it requires no further seeding for a second crop. Its life seems perpetual, so much so that where the fanciful Frenchman terms it *lucerne*, the matter-of-fact German designates it as the "hundred-year plant." It is always refreshing and grateful to the eye and throws around the farm-home a beauty and breadth of color sometimes like a green oasis in the unbroken monotony of expanding fields in russet ripeness. Over a half a million of acres of alfalfa land are in the county. Besides alfalfa and barley hay, wheat and oats are also cut for forage.

FRUIT GROWING.

There is scarcely a fruit that is cultivated anywhere in the State but has been successfully grown in Colusa County. The soil and climate here are pre-eminently partial to every kind of

Brentwood—Orchard and Vineyard of J. B. De Jarnatt Colusa.

fruit that flourishes in semi-tropical and temperate latitudes. Apples, plums, prunes, cherries, pears, peaches, apricots and nectarines are of bounteous size and unexcelled in flavor. The same may be said of the smaller fruits, such as currants, blackberries, gooseberries, strawberries and raspberries. The cultivators of small fruits in the Sacramento Valley have been the most prosperous tillers of the soil. The olive and fig reach perfection, while here raisins, almonds, prunes, apricots and pears, though yet in their infancy of cultivation, have passed the period of experiment. A most noticeable result of the climate is that all kinds of fruit mature here earlier than in many portions of the State. Small fruits, apples, peaches, cherries, plums, apricots, pears and grapes, are found in the market here or abroad, from two to four weeks earlier than in the southern section of counties.

At present only a limited area, comparatively, is devoted to fruit raising in this county. This is not to be wondered at when one reflects on the many large fortunes which have been realized here in grain farming. But the decline in the past few years in the prices of cereals has caused the people of Colusa County to look around them and observe the marvelous strides of advancement made by less-favored counties in horticultural pursuits. "Despise not the day of small things" is plainly applicable to fruit culture, for while the day of the fruit-grower, on his small twenty-acre holding, numbers the usual twenty-four hours, it has been demonstrated that each of these hours is stored with tenfold more profit and unerring promise of competence than those which encircle the daily routine of the grain farmer on his half-township of land. The wonderful increase in the fruit-growing industry in California is truly amazing. Each year increases the product more than fifty per cent, and where a few years ago no California fruit had found its way to the East, now millions of pounds and hundreds of car loads are shipped there in successful competition with foreign countries that had been sending five hundred million pounds of fruit each year. And the market for our fruits in the East is increasing with the increase of production, and the prices realized are as good if not better than those of former years. California has hardly begun yet to supply the Eastern market with fruit, and what is, by people, considered a large amount being shipped annually to the East, is hardly noticed in that great market. Outside of its large cities, California fruits are seldom seen, because they are disposed of to consumers before they reach the smaller cities. All those innumerable smaller places in the East will ultimately obtain their fruit from this State, for the reasons that the product is superior and can be produced at a

much less expense than in the colder countries, in which latter some of the California fruits cannot be grown at all.

The following table shows the number of fruit trees and vines in the county:—

Apricots	24,100	Japanese persimmons	700
Peaches	23,400	Figs	3,400
Pears	7,500	Olives	650
Nectarines	3,200	Prunes	44,000
Plums	4,800	Pomegranates	1,800
Almonds	11,600	Raisin grapes	360,000
Apples	4,500	Table grapes	54,000
Oranges	4,200	Wine grapes	25,200

Of this number about fifty-five per cent are bearing, ten per cent will come to bearing the next season, nine per cent the following season and the remainder in 1893. The decrease of percentage is due to the unfavorable condition of the past spring for planting. In addition to the foregoing table, there are one hundred and five acres of small fruit in bearing in the county.

The apricot is a fruit that is not as successfully grown elsewhere as in California, and this product of the State has the world for a market. It is an early fruit, easily dried by cutting in halves and exposing to the sun, and is a good article for canning. Aside from home consumption, the fruit is almost entirely canned or dried, it being almost too delicate to ship successfully to Eastern markets. The tree comes to bearing at the age of four years, and is a heavy producer, trees in the county at the age of seven years having produced nine hundred and forty pounds of fruit in a single season. The river and foot-hill lands are especially adapted to the growth of the apricot, and with spring watering, the tree produces an excellent fruit upon the drier plains. In the warmer valleys of the foot-hills it ripens very early, and for the market this is a great advantage to the grower. The product about Colusa and within access of the cannery at that place, is nearly all canned, while that in other parts of the county, aside from what is put up for family use, is dried and sold to dealers, who ship it East. The apricot season of ripening lasts about four weeks in the early summer.

The peach is a favorite fruit everywhere. The range of soil and climate adapted to the different varieties of peaches is greater than with any other fruit and the ripening season extends from June to November, and a ready market is to be found for the fruit, whether fresh, dried or canned. The varieties cultivated are numerous, and there is hardly a foot of soil within the county which will not produce excellent peaches. From the rich bottom lands of the Sacramento to the mountain-tops, the peach tree thrives. On the higher lands a more solid fruit is

grown, which is preferred by some to that grown on the lower lands. The peach also is a heavy bearer, and produces some fruit at the age of three years under favorable circumstances.

In the rich alluvial lands the pear gives the best results. It is a fruit that requires considerable moisture, where the tree is a rapid grower and heavy producer. Although a delicate fruit when fully ripe, it permits of picking and shipping while hard and ripens without losing its delicate, rich flavor, which makes it so popular. The favor with which the California pear, both fresh and canned, has been received all over the world, has caused the Colusa County horticulturist to recently give it more attention. The Bartlett is the favorite variety, both for the market and canning. It is not produced in sufficient quantities in this county to make drying necessary, although it makes a good table fruit in that form.

The nectarine, as the word implies, has a delicacy of juice fit for the gods. It is of smooth skin, larger than the apricot and ripens a little later. It is not a shipping fruit, but for canning and drying possesses advantages. It can be broken into halves and the pit, which is small, taken out without the use of knife, and dries in the sun. The trees bear heavily, under favorable circumstances, and require soil and climate similar to that of the apricot.

The almond is sure to be a staple product of Colusa County, where it yields in abundance a superior quality of nut. Almond trees are scattered through the county, some quite old. The almond is not a tree, however, that will produce well in every locality. Young almond trees are being set out, planters having been encouraged by the results obtained from old trees growing in the county.

It is only in favored localities that the orange can be grown successfully in this county. It is a delicate tree, especially when young, and requires cultivation and attention. Although there are over four thousand trees in the county, the greater number have been planted only for ornament and what fruit they would produce for family use. The cultivation of the orange has not been taken hold of as a business enterprise, but small patches of trees have recently been set out about College City, Orland and other places in the county. Trees eleven and twelve years old are growing in the yards of Dr. W. H. Belton, at Colusa, M. Billiou, near St. John, Samuel Cleek, at Orland, and in College City, are growing and producing each year a large yield of this luscious fruit. The orange ripens early in this county, but is improved in flavor by remaining on the trees some weeks after it turns to the golden hue.

The fig tree can be seen sheltering nearly every farm-house

in the county. It grows and produces three crops annually without attention or cultivation, and the fruit is not only a delicacy but is also a wholesome food. The black fig predominates, although there are many white figs grown. There has been but little attention paid to growing figs for the market, although it is a prolific and profitable fruit.

Olives, cherries, pomegranates, quinces and Japanese persimmons grow thrifty and produce heavily of fruit, but there is no effort made to grow them except for home use.

Prunes are receiving considerable attention from horticulturists. In Colusa County the prune is a heavy bearer of a large, rich-flavored fruit, and is easily prepared for the market. The fruit is growing in popularity with consumers, and the grower can realize a handsome profit by cultivating it. Over six hundred pounds of green fruit have been gathered from a single tree seven years old. As this amount gives about two hundred pounds of dried fruit, which usually commands four and one-half to five cents per pound, it can be seen, with eighty or one hundred trees to the acre, that the return to the producer is not small. It requires good fertile soil to produce the best prune, and a number of orchards have been planted, along Stony Creek, on the rich plain lands about Willows, Maxwell and College City, and bordering the river. The prune is dried for the market, and any orchardist can prepare them by exposing to the sun. About fifty-two thousand pounds of dried prunes were shipped from the county this season. The tree bears fruit at the age of four years.

One of the branches of horticulture which is fast coming into prominence in Colusa County is the growing of the raisin grape. The county is already an exporter of raisins. In 1889, one hundred and sixty thousand pounds were shipped, and during the past season the shipments amounted to over four hundred thousand pounds. The fine quality of the article produced, its prolific nature in the soils of the county and the handsome profits to the grower, have induced a large number to plant out the raisin grape. The vines are pruned during the winter, close to the ground, leaving but two or three buds, that produce the new growths in the spring on which grows the grape. The vine produces two years after setting out, and at the end of four years is in full bearing. The ripe grapes are cut off the vines in bunches and laid upon trays to dry in the sun. The drying requires about two weeks; after eight days the grapes are turned over to allow the opposite side of the bunches to dry. From the trays the dried grapes are transferred to the sweat-box and stored away in a cool room for about a month, when the grapes and stems become moist and soft. When cured, they are packed in

W. E. Brasfield.

A Foot-Hill Orchard, on Stony Creek

boxes for the market. Small raisin vineyards are being set out in various parts of the county. About College City are a number of twenty-acre tracts devoted to this fruit, as also at Williams, Maxwell, Colusa, Orland and Willows. In the foot-hills about Elk Creek, Stony Ford and Sites are also a number of vineyards. Six miles south of Elk Creek, the Fruto Land and Improvement Company has purchased three thousand acres of valley and foot-hill land near Stony Creek, the greater portion of which the company will plant to raisin grapes. Already one hundred acres have been set out and one hundred and fifty acres more will be planted during the coming winter. Robert Watts, the manager, is a practical vineyardist of much study and observation in Australia, France and Spain, as well as in this State, and pronounces the foot-hills of Colusa County as most favorable for this industry. An acre of raisin grapes will yield, when in full bearing, from two to three tons of raisins, which are sold to the packers at about $90 per ton, thus giving a handsome return to the producer. The leading variety of raisin grape is the Muscat of Alexandria, otherwise known as the Muscatel.

There is but little attention paid to the cultivation of the wine grape in this county. C. C. Felts, who lives five miles northwest of Maxwell, has twenty acres of Zinfandel grapes, which were planted six years ago. He makes about six hundred gallons of claret wine annually, which judges pronounce of excellent quality. His crop of 1889 amounted to one hundred tons of grapes, and the amount he did not use in making wine, was dried and sold. The crop of 1890 cleared him over $66 per acre after all expenses were paid. F. X. St. Louis, living near Willows, makes a few barrels of white wine each year, of good quality. Table wine is growing in favor, and this industry bids fair to be one of considerable importance in the county.

M. Azevado, living near Orland, has fifteen acres of table grapes, which return him over $200 per acre annually, and F. X. St. Louis, near Willows, has ten acres from which he receives about the same amount. If not sold fresh, the table grape, of which there is a great variety, is either canned or dried.

The home market is not supplied with its own small fruits, such as blackberries, strawberries, etc., although they grow thriftily and produce prolifically. The same can be said of vegetables. The Chinese gardens grow most of the vegetables, and the late census shows the profit from some of these gardens to be nearly a thousand dollars per acre.

LIVE STOCK.

Aside from being the foremost county in the production of wheat and a producer of as fine fruit as the State can show, Colusa's herds figure prominently in the stock interests of the State. The county early earned the title of "cow county" from this its first industry. The last assessment roll of the county shows the number of live-stock and their value as follows:—

1,050	American horses	$ 95,835
6,645	common horses	278,530
2,821	colts	70,450
5,275	mules	375,810
50	jacks and jennets	8,790
28	thoroughbred cows	2,125
3,040	American cows	60,960
2,455	calves	12,070
8,702	stock cattle	109,710
2,629	Angora goats	4,355
400	graded sheep	1,200
69,188	common sheep	103,765
1,270	lambs	1,135
17,883	hogs	44,700
31,368	chickens	7,845
	Total assessed value	$1,177,280

The above shows only twenty-eight thoroughbred cattle in the county. In addition to these there are a large number of highly-bred cattle which are counted as American cattle. Some years ago thoroughbred cattle were introduced in the county, which were the first to be awarded premiums at the State fair, and from this stock the ordinary cattle of those days were bred up, and the effect thereof was to greatly improve the grade of this stock in the county. Since then other thoroughbred cattle have been imported, and to-day what the Colusa farmer terms "common" cattle are of better breed than that word would imply. P. S. Peterson has a herd of thoroughbred Durham cattle on his ranch near Sites, which deserves special mention. For three successive seasons a portion of his herd has been on exhibition at the State fair, and each year has been awarded premiums. Judge Bridgford and J. C. Bedell have a number of thoroughbred Durham cattle on their farm near Colusa. They have three especially fine thoroughbreds, Manunga, Manunga Second and Scotch Billy, all of which have taken premiums at the State fair, Manunga Second being the only Durham that was ever awarded the sweep-stake premium, which she received September, 1890. There are many herds of cattle which are raised for beef, the herbage of the foot-hills and mountains furnishing excellent pasturage for this stock.

While the foot-hill and mountain ranges are excellent for cattle, they are no less adapted to the pasturage of sheep, and

over them range quite a hundred thousand. These are raised principally for their wool, the clip of which for the year ending March 1, 1890, amounted to over four hundred thousand pounds. In the fall after the grain on the plains and along the river is harvested, great flocks of sheep are driven on the stubble to pick up the stray heads of grain and herbage. The Angora goat has been introduced in the foot-hills of the county, and are proving profitable flocks. Julius Weyand and Thomas J. Harlan each have large numbers, which are raised for their long, fine hair, that is valuable for making fine cloth. The extensive wheat farms of the county require many good work-horses, and

P. S. Peterson's Herd of Thoroughbreds.

the grade of this kind of stock is better than the average elsewhere. Norman, Clydesdale and other fine breeds of heavy horses have been introduced, which have been the cause of the raising of a class of excellent draft horses. California is noted for fine horses, not only for draft and road animals, but running and trotting horses. Hon. John Boggs pays especial attention to his stable of trotting horses, and is raising some very excellent animals, principally Palo Alto stock. L. H. McIntosh, north of St. John, on his stock farm, has several thoroughbred, trotting and draft horses. Mrs. G. W. Murdock, west of Orland four miles, has a number of standard-bred mares, and Mr. Murdock, several draft stallions. F. C. Anderton has a farm on Stony Creek, twelve miles west of Orland, where he is devoting much attention to trotting horses and their breeding. He has some half dozen thoroughbreds and several standard-breds. William Merrill, of Willows, is raising and training trotting

horses of fine breed. Aside from the persons mentioned, a half a hundred people in various parts of the county are taking a greater or less interest in fine horses.

In the table inserted, the number of swine does not appear large, yet each year there are many shipped from the county for pork. On many of the foot-hills and in the small intervening valleys is a growth of oak trees, which produce large crops of acorns, that the hogs eat with relish and fatten upon. Aside from this, the stubble of the grain-fields is economized for hog feed as well as for sheep. During the winter and spring the luxuriant green herbage everywhere growing is fed off by swine. The prevailing prices for pork hogs make their raising profitable.

Poultry raising is a paying business, where one is so situated as to provide green feed during the summer months. A ready market is obtained for chickens and turkeys at all times of the year, by shipping to San Francisco or selling for local consumption.

MINERAL RESOURCES—BY JULIUS WEYAND.

COPPER.—About November 1, 1863, the first discovery of copper was made in township seventeen north, range six west, on south side of Little Stony Creek, by F. M. Rice and J. B. Turner, in finding a large nugget of native copper, and also rock containing considerable copper, on the grounds located by the discoverers and five of their friends as the Mary Union claim.

The news brought within a few days many of the people from Colusa and the county at large, and also people from other parts of the State, to the locality.

On November 4, 1863, the Commonwealth Mining District was formed. The Mary Union lode was traced in southern and northern course, and claims were located as follows: 1, Extension Copper Hill; 2, Blue Hill; 3, Colusa; 4, Little Giant; 5, Sacramento; all south of Mary Union. On the north were: 1, North Star; 2, Indian Valley; 3, Grand Island; this comprised thirty-seven thousand two hundred feet on that ledge or lode, or seven miles long in distance by six hundred feet wide. Separate lodes were found and claims located, as: The Eagle, the Blazing Star, the Wyandotte, the Lion, the Settlers' Claim and the Pioneer. A town was surveyed and laid out on the twenty-eighth section, township seventeen north, range six west, by Judge H. W. Dunlap and others, named Ashton, east of Little Stony, situated on lands now owned by Josh. C. Smith and Jonathan Ping, two hotels, two stores, livery stable, blacksmith shop and mining offices constituting the town.

Interior View of the Bank of Willows.

Jacob Bieler.

Further discoveries required the formation of districts as follows:—

Stony Creek District, December 24, 1863; St. John District, January 2, 1864; Snow Mountain District, January 5, 1864; Pacific Mining District, February 6, 1864; Mountain District, March 14, 1864; Lane District, also in March, 1864. In many of these locations the principals were: W. M. Rice, T. M. Rice, J. B. Turner, R. G. Burrows, James M. Berry, N. J. Greene, G. W. Keys, J. L. Howard, C. Dixon, J. Hop. Woods, Harry Peyton, J. A Rush, H. Fairchild, W. K. Estill, G. W. Ware, Amos Roberts, J. K. Weast, J. W. Lane, Gil. Roberts, Judge H. W. Dunlap, Fred Clay, Mart Gibson, H. A. Van Dorsten, A. d'Artenay, William Johnson, J. J. Lett, H. Mitchum, W. M. Gassuway, Dav. Lett, Henry McCausland, J. C. Johns, A. N. Greene, Thomas Votaw, W. W. Greene, D. A. Greene, Jackson Hart, L. H. Baker, Joseph Whitlock, J. W. Goad, Stewart Harris, W. W. Noble, Charles Denmark, G. W. Noble, Joseph Ingrim, Thomas Talbot, J. W. Brim, James Taggert, A. J. Slye, and Julius Weyand, all of Colusa County, besides many persons from adjoining counties and the State.

The agents of Flood & O'Brien, of San Francisco, had located a claim (the Ophir) running over and into the lines of the Mary Union Company, and a dispute arose between the parties, which was adjusted by a miners' meeting on February 4, 1864, deciding that Flood & O'Brien had to abandon their location. The parties did do so at once, and left for San Francisco, and, as appeared afterwards, to the injury of the further exploration of the locality. Their instructions were to spend a large sum of money before they should give up the work.

The ores found in all this territory were native copper, red and black oxides, blue carbonates or indigo copper, and gray ore, the red oxides always carrying a trace of gold, and the gray ore a small per cent of silver. Assays run as high as thirty-three per cent copper.

Strata of ore were found all over the country, claimed to be well-defined ledges, and as such were located, though hardly ever worked to prove their value.

All well-defined ledges ran from southeast to northwest.

The most work was done on the Mary Union, Copper Hill, the Colusa, the Sacramento, the Pacific, the Lion; and all of them undoubtedly will develop into mines of value if worked properly.

During the first excitement of the new discovery, there were incorporated the following claims:—

Nov. 14, 1863.	Mary Union Co., 1,200 shares, at 40	$ 48,000
Dec. 17, 1863.	Colusa Co., 345 shares, at 100	34,500
Dec. 31, 1863.	Pioneer Co., 3,300 shares, at 5	46,500
Jan. 8, 1864.	Copper Hill Co., 4,500 shares, at 5	22,500
Jan. 25, 1864.	North Star Co., 4,500 shares, at 4	18,000
Jan. 25, 1864.	Blazing Star Co., 3,900 shares, at 10	39,000
Feb. 6, 1864.	Pacific Co.	
March 7, 1864.	Sacramento Co., 5,400 shares, at 5	27,000
June 15, 1867.	Lion Co., 5,400 shares, at 20	108,000

The work in 1864 shows the Mary Union shaft about fifty feet and several cuts or short tunnels; the Copper Hill shaft, ninety-five feet; the North Star tunnel, sixty feet; the Lion shaft, forty-two feet and incline about sixty-five feet. The quantity of ore was small, the quality good. In the fall of 1864 the development of the mines was not satisfactory to the stockholders, the assessments became delinquent, and a great portion of the stock had to be taken by the company, for the assessment. Outside mining speculators and prospectors paid no more attention to our mining region, from the date of the Flood & O'Brien agents leaving the locality, and our home capitalists and stockholders only offered to sell what they had, never offered to help develop the lodes.

Work was suspended for the season, and several attempts were made in 1865 to resume work; the only company continuing work was the Lion, which took out some fine ore.

A. d'Artenay, the principal owner, had assays made on Lion ore. Appearing satisfactory, he made preparations for erection of smelting works near the mine. In 1866, when every preparation for the enterprise was arranged, he died. His brother, T. d'Artenay, and Fred Schrieber, of Marysville, proceeded in behalf of the company. Professor Isenbeck erected a fire-clay cupola furnace, steam engine for crushing ore and blast, at a great expense of money. The taking out of ore, hauling to smelt the ore and coal, and running the smelting works, were only commenced when the furnace failed to do the work. A steady flow of the molten mass could not be accomplished; several trials were attempted, but all failed, and the furnace was declared unfit to smelt this kind of ore. Coffee & Risdon, of San Francisco, offered to put up a Haskell iron, water-lined furnace, warranting the same to smelt the Lion ore profitably and satisfactory. The company agreed to their proposition, and the furnace was erected, and put under the management of their agents, Mr. Johnson and Norcross, both being experienced smelters. They could run out a few copper brick in good shape, but after one or two hours' run, the metal would chill or freeze, and the furnace had to be cleared of the substance causing the failure, which proved to be asbestos, which does not melt nor flow off,

and, when completely covering the surface of the furnace, will prevent its flow.

Mr. Norcross gave his opinion that only a reverberatory furnace of the Swansea pattern could successfully and profitably smelt this quality of ore. The Haskell furnace was shipped back to San Francisco, and other attempts to smelt this ore were not made since, the trustees continued to develop their lode, and as their ore, assayed by State Assayer Hanks, showed twenty-one per cent copper, they shipped several tons to San Francisco in 1876, but did not realize enough for cost of production. The company has a quantity of ore on the dump, but cannot figure out a profit to keep at work, and therefore have suspended.

In 1877 J. W. Brim, Jackson Hart, George Heath and W. K. Aldersley took several tons of ore from the Mary Union and Copper Hill grounds, shipped them to San Francisco, but failed to pay expenses and discontinued.

In 1880 E. A. Frenzel, H. Gehrt, G. W. Hopkins and James W. Warwick relocated claims on the Mary Union and Copper Hill grounds, working two seasons, finding new deposits, running a tunnel to main lode, and suspended work to await a better value of copper.

In 1883 J. L. Jordan, of Santa Rosa, and J. W. Cook, now of Maxwell, relocated the grounds of the Colusa Company, working some time, but suspended, and since that time nothing has been done in these mines.

COAL was discovered in the foot-hills on the road between McMichaels, in Antelope, and G. C. Ingrim's, in Bear Valley, in the spring of 1855, by Isaac Howell and son, but no developments made.

In 1865 J. B. Turner also found coal on the left bank of Little Stony Creek, near Ashton, of good quality, but never developed any of the seams.

In 1882 E. S. Ashley, in Antelope Cañon, one-half mile east of Sites, found coal of fine quality. A tunnel was started to examine the extent of the deposit, but, not appearing satisfactory, work was stopped.

In 1887 John Arnett discovered a good vein on Little Stony Creek, two miles southeast of Smithville. Not considering it profitable, no further exploration was made by him. As coal exists on many places in the western part of the county, the discovery of large deposits will depend on the prospector of a future day.

GOLD AND SILVER.—In 1864 J. W. Brim, J. K. Weast and others found quartz containing both metals on Trout Creek,

at the foot of Snow Mountain, situated a few miles west of Fouts Springs. They put up an arrastra, worked a few months, but returns not being satisfactory, they suspended.

About the same time the Manzanita mine, at Sulphur Creek, was worked by Woodruff Clark and William Cherry, for gold, paying fairly well. There were other silver claims prospected, namely, the Foolcatcher, by San Francisco parties, but only to a very small extent.

QUICKSILVER was discovered in 1865, in the western part of Bear Valley, and across the line in Lake County.

The Abbot mine for several years paid well, the Ingrim, Buckeye and Sulphur Creek were developed and beginning to pay a profit, when the price of the metal fell to fifty per cent of former values, and the production was not profitable. J. Furth, J. W. Brim, J. Hart, W. S. Green, G. C. Ingrim and others were prominent in that industry. Their works were stopped and have never been reopened.

SULPHUR exists in large deposits at Sulphur Creek, from whence Johnson, of Sulphur Creek, shipped a great quantity in 1866 and 1867. The shipment is now discontinued.

PETROLEUM was found in many places in Antelope and Bear Valley in February, 1865.

The Lane Mining District was organized at that time. Quite an excitement was created by the news, and people came rushing to the hills to locate claims, and to bore for oil. Louis Lewis bored with hand-drills, on what is known as the Glotzbach place, on Freshwater, a well about four hundred feet deep, the same now being a flowing well emitting a strong inflammable gas, burning freely if conducted through a funnel and set afire. The oil was not in sufficient quantity and the gas could not be used profitably, so the place was deserted by Lewis.

Hughes and Mrs Warner, of Sacramento, used a steam engine at boring for oil at Mr. Lane's, now McMichael's place. They never succeeded in finding oil worth mentioning.

Taylor, of Virginia City, bored at the Gilmore ranch, in Bear Valley, besides several others boring in different places in the foot-hills. Not being successful, they suspended work, and no new effort has been made since to prospect for oil.

CHROME ORE.—This ore was discovered in township nineteen north, range six west, on Big Stony Creek, by J. P. Rathbun, William Needham and others several years ago.

Several shipments of the ore were made; its quality was reported to be good, but the work was discontinued from some cause not known. A mine is now being opened southwest of Newville.

LIMESTONE was also found by Rathbun Brothers, in township sixteen north, range five west, two miles north of Leesville, on the Indian Valley road, in 1878.

They erected a limekiln, and burned lime of very good quality, but the limited demand in the vicinity was the cause for stopping further prosecution of work.

The mineral resources of the western part of Colusa County are varied and valuable, and as soon as railroads extend there, no doubt some of these discoveries will be further prospected, and with cheap freights become valuable to the county.

HEALTH RESORTS.

These might more properly be termed health resources. Colusa County is fortunate, nay, blessed, in possessing within her limits many springs whose medical properties and curative agencies are beyond parallel as restoratives to health. They are located in the foot-hills and cañons of the Coast Range, and are so inviting in their picturesque surroundings and romantic location that it would almost seem as if nature in her solicitude had selected some of her fairest and favorite spots and dowered them with her most attractive beauties in order to induce the sick and the wearied to partake of the remedies freely supplied here from her generous laboratory. These springs, when combined with an atmosphere that is in itself a bracing tonic, a scenery of mountain and glen that is an inspiration and a solace of soul, together with an unlimited range for hunting and fishing, may well be termed the most unselfish of unprofessional healers. They are untitled medicos, doctors without a diploma, healing and sustaining and vitalizing without any wrangling of schools or angry disputation in therapeutics. They have not been advertised by greedy hotel-keepers, so usual with other watering-places, where the fashionable hotel bill and not the properties of the waters lingers longest on the enfeebled spirits of the guest. Still, they are yearly growing in popularity, the marvelous effects produced by the springs proving a grateful revelation to many who had previously sought health where stilted conventionalities and vapid waters, destitute of either remedy or relief, were the costly disappointments they encountered. In one of the "confident to-morrows" not very remote, these springs in Colusa County will be approximately recognized by all at their true value, and the mountain slopes that fringe her western border with their tall forests and feed her rugged cañons with these bubbling waters of health, will be a welcome sanitarium to the afflicted and jaded from all parts of the coast. The springs, which have good hotels, hunting and fishing-grounds, and whose

waters have been proved efficacious by the testimony of thousands, will here receive a brief mention.

FOUTS SPRINGS.

These remarkable, health-imparting waters are located near the foot of Snow Mountain, Colusa County, twenty-five miles northwest of Sites. For romantic beauty of location, fascinating scenery and recreative surroundings, there are few health resorts of the many in the State to compare with Fouts Springs. For him of contemplative mind, who seeks communion with nature in her sublimest aspects, scarcely any spectacle of towering mountains, snow-crowned and tree-sceptered, of delightful vistas through long, pool-freshened cañons, or pleasant rambles among the rocky fastnesses of the high hill-sides, can bring more perfect enjoyment. Its seclusion away from the "madding world," its happy location and bracing atmosphere, render it a shrine of health and restfulness for the weary, tired, or invalid denizens of the cities or plains. But these are only secondary adjuncts of the place. It is the springs which lure so many in the summer season to this place. They possess wonderful curative properties, and their praise is on the lips of all who have tried them. While many mineral springs are to be found here, yet the chief ones are the Champagne, New Life, Red Eye, White Sulphur and the Arsenic Springs. These possess peculiar virtues for the cure of rheumatism, blood poisoning of any character, neuralgia, mercurial poison, dyspepsia, dropsy, etc. They are almost invariably successful in overcoming these diseases. A roomy, home-like hotel is situated near the springs, also a score or more of cottages, besides facilities for hot and cold baths. Game, such as deer, bear and mountain quail, abound, while, as for trout fishing, the miles of living water coming down the mountain, forming shady pools or leaping cascades, furnish the sportsman no end of delight for his rod and hook.

J. F. Fouts, the owner of these springs, discovered them in the fall of 1873. He was so occupied with the business of his lumber-mill, four miles south of these healing waters, that he paid very little attention to them. In February of the same year, however, he was attracted to them by an incident which caused him to lose no time in locating them and improving the grounds around them. At this time there was in his employ one J. T. Vaughn, who was sadly afflicted with a cancer of the face, which was fast eating its way through the cheek and nostrils. Vaughn began drinking the water and bathing in the Champagne Springs, when, after a few weeks of trial, much to his own great joy and Fouts' surprise, he became entirely cured,

no vestige of the corrosive cancer being left behind. Since then these waters are sought by multitudes every year, for a variety of physical diseases, and cures almost miraculous have resulted. A stage carrying the mails and passengers leaves the railroad at Sites for Fouts Springs every other day.

COOK'S SPRINGS.

As a summer and health resort, these springs have earned a deservedly high reputation. They are located in a delightful spot at the foot of the mountain, twenty miles from the railroad, at Sites. After taking the stage, which runs daily from Sites to Leesville, visitors to the springs can reach there by taking the stage at the latter place. Messrs. Cook and Putman came here from Missouri in 1873, and, having purchased a squatter's right to the land on which the springs are located, built a hotel and a few cabins for the accommodation of guests. The springs had no sooner been opened than they leaped into immediate popularity, so much so that during several seasons more than a thousand visitors came here for health and recreation. The springs were purchased in 1885, by Mayberry Davis, and passed into the possession of their present proprietor, Dr. E. B. Moore, in November, 1886. The hotel is nicely located on a terrace in a broad, leafy cañon, where juniper, oak, manzanita, pine and cedar present an attractive scene of tangled foliage, with the mountain honeysuckle here and there among them, relieving their verdant background with their bright blossoms. There are also thirty-five cabins scattered in restful places near the hotel for the use of guests. In front of the hotel, a broad stream or mineral creek, filled with the waters supplied by the health springs which bubble up at its sides, or modestly gurgle unseen in the creek itself, goes pouring by. The waters of this creek are heavily impregnated with mineral properties. By the side of the hotel and emptying below into the mineral creek, comes another broad stream, but of fresh water, up to whose source, nearly two miles above, the angler may cast his line and lure to his hook any number of wary trout.

This cañon seems to be stored with any number of medicinal springs, containing different varieties of healing properties. But it has not been deemed necessary to open more than a score of them. The most important of these are the Palmetto Springs, just across from the hotel, and then several chalybeate springs, differing in strength, soda springs and a white sulphur one. A half-mile walk up Mineral Creek leads one to a cascade of mineral waters, which falls a distance of thirty-six feet over a smooth apron of solid granite, which, when spanned by rainbows of its own blending, is a sight that would haunt an artist till he had

transferred it to canvas. Game abounds here in surprising plenty, such as deer, bear, rabbits, doves and quails, so much so that to drop in haphazardly as a guest of Dr. Moore is to almost invariably find a meal of trout and venison or other game.

The waters of these springs have been analyzed and found to contain, in varying degrees of strength, sulphur magnesium, sulphur soda, sulphur calcium, sulphur silica, and silicic acid with phosphorus in moderation. They are adapted to the curing of blood and skin diseases, rheumatism, dropsy, kidney and liver diseases. For maladies of the heart and lungs, these waters are a proved specific.

HOT SULPHUR SPRINGS.

These springs are located twenty-six miles southwest of the town of Williams. The springs here are nine hundred and fifty feet above sea level. Sulphur Creek, on which they are located, is, as its name indicates, impregnated, and heavily, with sulphur. The yellow water, as well as the sulphurous smell arising therefrom and which can be discerned for several miles before reaching the springs, leaves no one in doubt as to the nature of these waters, which have performed thousands of cures, many of them almost miraculous. The first springs reached by stage are the Wilbur Springs. The sulphur water here is at a boiling temperature when issuing out of the ground, though there are also iron and magnesia springs. Hot mud-baths can also be obtained here. There is no hotel worthy of the name. There is an old ramshackle building which was once an average hostelry, but its fame has departed. The cabins and the bath-houses are in the same state of dilapidation. This seems a culpable waste of God's providences, for the properties of these waters are unexcelled for certain diseases, but it is a repetition of the old, lachrymose story of absenteeism and non-resident, indifferent owner.

About a mile further up the creek is the village of Sulphur Creek proper. Here there is observed an entirely different state of affairs in the appointments of a health resort. The hotel is large, roomy and tidy; first-class meals are served, the comfort, enjoyment, or convalescence of the guest is looked after in an obliging and amiable spirit, and people, after sojourning here for a time, carry away with them not only the beneficial effects of the springs, but the kindest remembrances of the proprietress, Mrs. Lottie Reed. Across from the hotel is an extensive park, whose grounds are neatly laid out. A croquet-ground is another pleasant feature of hotel life here. The sulphur springs here are both hot and cold, and for baths of the former, excellent accommodations are provided free to guests. Besides

these springs there are others of iron and soda. These baths are a specific for the cure of kidney and liver complaints, rheumatism, catarrh, blood taints, and venereal and mercurial poisons. In the latter they have performed cures which a lengthy treatment at the Hot Springs of Arkansas failed to afford relief for the sufferer. People are often carried here on stretchers, or arrive on crutches, and in a few weeks are restored to the activity usual with healthy men. The number of quicksilver deposits here having impregnated the soil and waters with mercury, so as to render these beneficial in certain blood diseases, whose after effects are readily removed by these sulphur baths, will account in some degree for the efficacy of the springs at Sulphur Creek.

Umbrella Tree on Farm of G. H. Purkett.

THE CLIMATE.

CHAPTER X.

TEMPERATURE, RAINFALL AND CLOUD CURRENTS.

On the subject of climate, the Californian, no matter on what portion of his State he may treat, has been accused of unconscious exaggeration, though never found guilty of the charge by those who have investigated the matter for themselves. Many are the quips and jokes which in humorous sarcasm have been hurled at him. He is twitted with selling lands very cheap but charging exorbitant prices for "the climate that goes with the land," an insensible tribute, after all, to the comfort, healthfulness and resultant longevity, which are the natural gifts of his wonderful State. Climate here is not only a luxury, enjoyable in its fullest fruition by every resident, it is more, it is life, and a life that is worth living. With few or no causes for disease, none of the malaria, or intermittent fevers which break down the most robust manhood and womanhood before middle life is reached at the East, with epidemics and virulent infections exceedingly rare, with a first place in the tables of longevity in the health reports of the United States, it is not to be wondered at that Californians, as much in gratefulness as in exultation, express themselves so warmly of their genial climate.

In Colusa County it may be termed a benediction. It is an equable mean between the colder north and the heat and humidity of the lower south. The summers are long and genial, and its bright, breezy warm days are followed by cool and restful nights, bringing refreshful slumber. No matter how warm a few of the mid-summer days may be in its end of the Sacramento Valley, one hears of no sunstroke, work has never to be suspended, and there is nothing approaching the sweltering, suffocating, and often fatal heat common to the regions from the Mississippi River east to the Atlantic seaboard. Owing to the comparative dryness of the air, the higher degrees of temper-

ature are borne without inconvenience and without complaint. A climate that will admit of an open-air life the whole year round, cannot help but be a joyful theme for those who enjoy its invigorating and salutary ministrations.

The solar heat, the ocean currents, the trade winds, the Japanese current, and the configuration of the mountains operating with each other under a great variety of circumstances, are the responsible causes for this climatic condition. In accounting for this geniality of atmosphere, a writer fully conversant with his subject, asserts that the immense valley in which Colusa County is situated, is effectually cut off from the air of the sea during the latter part of the night and fore part of the day, while the atmospheric poise is undisturbed by local rarification. "But as day advances," he continues, "the sun warms and rarifies the reposing atmosphere of the valley, the equilibrium is at length temporarily destroyed, and soon after mid-day the heavy, cool sea-wind, put in motion and hurried on to restore nature's disturbed balance, comes sweeping up the valley with no obstacles to impede or deviate its course; it pursues the broad line of the great river, passing over the valley in a northwest course, fresh and cool, gratefully tempered and moderated, and it commingles in its first meeting with the soft, warm air of the interior, and spreads out over the wide expanse of the valley. In this way, by a law of nature, the whole basin is filled daily during the summer with the invigorating atmosphere of the ocean, aided somewhat in the night by the descending cool air from the crests of the mountains."

While on this topic, we cannot forbear quoting the eloquent diction and felicitous word painting of Lieutenant Maury, United States Navy, in treating of the climate of this coast. After speaking of the "Gulf Stream," that "great river in the ocean," which sweeps through the Carribean Sea and northwesterly across the Atlantic to Europe, giving to Liverpool a climate much warmer in winter than New York, a thousand miles further south, and giving the vine and the ivy to France, lying in the same latitude as the ice-bound Gulf of St. Lawrence, the same authority gracefully says:—

"There is a river in the Pacific larger and more potent than the Gulf Stream of the Atlantic. Rising at the equator to the southwest of Mexico, it moves westward through the vaster stretch of waters of the Pacific, storing up through its course of ten thousand miles the heat of beaming torrid sun; reaching the eastern coast of Asia, it sweeps to the northward, and under the name of Japan Current it swings on the great circle across the Northern Pacific, strikes fairly against the coast of Northern California, and, turning to the southward, along the entire coast

of California, re-enters the equatorial current, to begin anew its ceaseless round. This great river of the Pacific Ocean softens the climate of the western coast of the United States, just as the Gulf Stream does the climate of the western coast of Europe. From its heated waters come to California the warm, balmy breath of the tropics, and, driving winter into eternal banishment, gives the valleys and foot-hills over to the fig, the vine, the olive, the orange and the pomegranate. While east of the mountains, five to seven months of winter cover the land; while blazing fires of wood or coal are required to overcome a zero temperature; while the earth is frozen, the rivers and creeks are locked in ice, and buildings are fringed with huge icicles; while every outdoor industry is at a standstill—here no winter closes down on the earth; here are no never-dying winter fires, and no dwellings or roomy stock shelters expensively constructed to exclude blighting frosts and chilling atmosphere; here the ice is to all our streams a stranger; here the whole earth is clothed with a mantle of green, relieved by the brilliant coloring of a varied and luxuriant Flora; here the woods, groves and valleys are vocal with the notes of birds that have come to escape the winter of the other lands, and bees flit industriously in search of honey sweets; here flocks and herds graze on the new verdure, and, with plow and harrow moving from sunrise to sunset, every field presents a scene of industrial animation."

The only real inconveniences from climate which are worthy of notice, are those resulting from air currents which set in from the north, that dry north wind of the summer. These winds are far from being of daily occurrence. In fact, it would be difficult to number thirty days during the long summers in which they prevail. They cause very little inconvenience, interrupt no outdoor industry and would be held scarcely noteworthy in other and less-favored regions than Colusa County. Even they are blessings in disguise and potent agencies for good. Their desiccating qualities are such that, passing over the surface of the plains, they take up and disperse the malaria and possible exhalations of epidemics which might otherwise arise if the atmosphere was not stirred by the sometimes rude breath of the summer north wind. The greatest summer heat occurs from July to September, an average temperature of 79 degrees, yet, during this period, the chronicler of local events has never to record any cases of sunstroke, the horrors of a cyclone, or the tempestuous visitations of crop-destroying, death-dealing blizzards. Hail-storms and thunder-storms are so infrequent as to be phenomenal. During some of the summer seasons, rain has not fallen during the months of June, July, August and September, and these have been seasons of the most prodigal agricultural abundance.

The winter season in this part of the Sacramento Valley might almost be termed a misnomer. It is suggestive of nothing Arctic. Its designation implies neither snow blockades, ice-chained streams, fierce, shrill and biting blasts, nor enforced idleness for the out-of-door toiler. Here, in speaking of winter, there is no anticipating shudder, and no unconscious chill at its approach; nor is there anything noticeable among the members of a household, or on the fields without, in the stables, or among the stock to indicate in the late fall that preparations are being made to meet this bluff, intrusive and expensive guest. Here he does not devour with compulsory rapacity, during long, dreary months of enforced and impatient indolence, what has required a whole season of unremitting toil to store up. A genuine Eastern winter, the real wolf of the agriculturist at the East, is never at his door. It is, in fact, the most delightful season in this valley, being almost the counterpart of spring in the older States. If in summer and autumn the atmosphere is hot and dry, the smaller streams run down green fields sere and yellow, it is because this is a period of nature's repose. The aridity of the dry season is a blessing in disguise. What appears a barren waste is a pasture-field. The dried grass is well preserved, after going to seed, and both stalk and seed afford nutritious food to sheep and cattle.

The winter, which may be appropriately termed the rainy season, begins usually about the middle of September, and continues till May, the rest of the year, with few exceptions, being rainless. In speaking of the "rainy season" it must not be inferred that rain is perpetual or nearly so during this period. The term is only applied in contrast to the dry season, and implies the possibility rather than the occurrence of rain. In more than half the winters there does not fall more than will satisfy the necessities of agriculture, and even in the seasons of most rain, much very pleasant weather is interspersed. The rains are tropical, in one respect, being showery, and not often continuous for many hours. It is entirely unlike the monotony of the storm which the Atlantic climate furnishes. The sun breaks forth frequently in the midst of a shower, and directly the sky is almost clear. Presently, when it is least expected, the rain is heard on the roof with the suddenness of a shower bath. The night is more favorable to rain than the day. No matter how dense the clouds, how fair the wind, how resolute the barometer in its promise of falling weather, the sun rarely fails to break up the arrangement before noon and to tumble the clouds into confused masses or dissipate them altogether, while before night or during the night the clouds resume their functions.

The prevailing direction of the cloud-current is from south to

west, and the cloud supplying the rain is mostly of the cumulo-stratus or nimbus form, and quite low in the sky. What is singular, the rain begins most frequently to the northward, although the cloud comes from the south. The horizon in the south may be entirely clear under these circumstances, the cloud forming in view, and growing denser and denser in its northward travel, until it precipitates the rain.

There are many theories in regard to the greater rainfall which this northern-central part of the State has over that in the southern part of the State. The unobstructed level of the valley to the south extending down to the Golden Gate, leaving a grand open pathway for the movement of the moisture-laden southern breezes, bearing with them all that is necessary for the growth of grains and fruits, may in a great measure account for this, while the fact remains, as is evidenced by the following table, taken from the Signal Service records at Red Bluff, only sixty miles north of Colusa, and whose temperature and rainfall are practically the same as in Colusa County, and for which, as well as for other data on this subject, we must record our obligations to Dr. W. B. H. Dodson, of the Red Bluff *Sentinel:*—

	Red Bluff.	Los Angeles.	San Diego.
Average seasonal rainfall, inches	27.46	17.64	11.01
Lowest temperature	19	28	32
Highest temperature	110	112	101
Average annual temperature	62.4	60.6	60.5
Average autumn temperature	63.2	62.7	62.6
Average summer temperature	79.7	67.8	66.8
Average spring temperature	59.8	58.4	58.1
Average winter temperature	46.8	53.6	54.6
Elevation—feet	342	334	40

As will be observed, the winter mean temperature is but a few degrees lower than at Los Angeles or San Diego, the average spring temperature slightly higher and the summer temperature more than ten degrees higher, a comparison most favorable to the influence of the grape and fruit-growing qualities of this climate.

The average rainfall in Colusa County is estimated at nineteen and thirty-two-hundredths inches. There are nearly three hundred clear days in the year, and in the valleys the inclemency of the weather will not deprive the outdoor laborer of three weeks of his time.

The following table, furnished by the United States Signal Service, for a period of twelve and one-half years, beginning January, 1877, shows, among other data, the mean temperature and rainfall during that time:—

Months.	Mean temperature....	Mean rel. humidity...	Mean dew point....	Av. hourly veloc. wind	Average cloudiness...	Average No. clear days	Average No. fair days.	*Average No. cloudy..	Mean precipitation....
January	43	71	31	7	5.1	12	8	12	5.06
February	51	64	34	7	3.7	14	9	6	3.12
March	55	58	37	9	3.8	14	10	7	3.13
April	63	58	44	6	3.0	16	11	4	1.71
May	67	51	46	8	3.5	16	10	4	0.95
June	74	44	49	7	2.5	20	8	2	1.40
July	82	33	49	6	1.1	27	4	0	†
August	82	33	43	5	0.8	28	3	0	†
September	78	38	46	6	1.4	24	4	1	0.36
October	65	44	41	7	1.7	23	6	2	0.75
November	54	63	39	6	3.6	16	6	8	3.41
December	47	75	38	6	4.3	12	10	8	5.00
Mean	63	53	41	7	2.9	..	..	..	24.89

*Including days on which rain fell.

It has already been remarked that the climatic phenomena observed at Red Bluff are practically the same as at Colusa, and, confirmatory of this, is now appended another table of observations, unofficial, it is true, but kept with conscientious care and skill. It was prepared by D. Bentley, a volunteer observer, at Princeton, Colusa County, and exhibits the mean results of his observations from May 1, 1873, to May 1, 1888, a period of fifteen years:—

	TEMPERATURE.			WEATHER.			
	Mean Max.	Mean Min.	Monthly Mean.	Cloudy Days.	Fair Days.	Clear Days.	Rainy Days.
January	54	39	44	11	9	11	8
February	60	42	51	10	7	11	6
March	65	45	55	11	9	11	7
April	70	52	61	9	10	11	4
May	79	58	68	5	9	17	3
June	87	65	76	2	7	21	2
July	93	69	82	1	4	26	1/3
August	93	62	78	1	4	26	1/3
September	89	59	74	2	7	21	1
October	77	50	64	4	8	19	4
November	64	42	54	6	9	15	5
December	55	39	47	12	10	9	6
Mean	74	52	63	74	93	198	49

Mean winter temperature, 48°. Mean summer temperature, 79°.
Mean spring temperature, 61°. Mean autumn temperature, 63°.

If mention has not yet been made of snow in the winter season, it is because its appearance is phenomenal. To most of

people a winter does not seem genuine or respectable, not like the conventional winter of the other lands, unless it comes fettered by ice or weighted down with heavy snow-drifts, carried and tossed and piled up by the caprice of whistling or dirgeful borean whirlwinds. When the Yankee, with a touch of humorous bitterness, described the climate in his State of Maine as consisting of nine months winter, with the summer coming late in the fall, he spoke of a season antipodal to the central portion of the Sacramento Valley all the year around. Snow is a rare sight here in the valleys, and melts away with the first touch of the sun, in an average winter temperature of sixty degrees. Only two or three times has snow fallen to the depth of one foot in forty years, and it only remained long enough to gratify the curiosity of those of mature age, who had never seen it save on the mountain peaks or high ridges which girt in the valley. The mountains, which are covered with it through the winter, present a high temperature in the middle of the day in certain localities, and the presence of snow on some of their summits in June is owing to the great mass which has accumulated on them rather than to cold weather. Frosts are not frequent and seldom come with blighting effect. The almost utter absence of thunder and lighting may be deemed a remarkable phenomenon in this region. Three or four times during the rainy season an occasional flash of lighting or peal of thunder may accompany the rains, but persons within doors may pass the whole year, or even several years, without noticing either. A regular thunder gust, such as marks the Atlantic climate and breaks the monotony of solar rule, is almost unheard of. Observing the almost complete absence of lightning, it is a common remark that this atmosphere is deficient in electricity, which means simply that the electric equilibrium is not easily disturbed. Those little exhibitions of what might be termed *domestic* electricity, which are common in the States to the east of us, such as the crackling of clothing and furs, are seldom witnessed here. They are rare even in winter, though the air be thoroughly dried by a north wind. It is well known that sudden changes of temperature and rapid formation of cloud are favorable to electric disturbances, yet none occur here. Even the aurora borealis has never been observed.

RELATION OF CLIMATE TO AGRICULTURE.

A stranger observing the long dry season of this part of the Sacramento Valley, would naturally, though rather hastily, conclude that this county is no place for agriculture. The pliancy and ingenuity of its people, however, soon adapted them to the novel circumstances which surrounded them at an early day,

and the results were something wonderful. That the hills everywhere produced spontaneously from year to year a luxuriant crop of oats, and that the valleys, burnt up as they were in summer and autumn, were sure to be transformed into flower-gardens in the spring, convinced them that farming could be made more profitable as well as mining. While the masses were delving in the mountains in pursuit of gold, a few turned their attention to the growing of potatoes and other vegetables, whereby many of them realized fortunes in a few years.

In the driest season there is rain enough to produce abundant crops if it be properly distributed. No one who has not reflected on this subject would think it possible that six inches of rain during the season would suffice. One-half this quantity is enough to wet the ground for plowing, and the other half to perfect the crop.

In Colusa County the art of farming, as governed by the climate, consists in having the soil in good condition and planting the seed while there is moisture enough to start it. After this, rain is not so essential. The old Californians, in their rude system, avoided planting till the rains were over. This was to escape the necessity of cultivating the crop. They have been known to plow up their potatoes, when rain came after planting, and to replant, because this was cheaper than to keep down the weeds which the rain would start into growth. This is not precisely the present American method, and yet it is truly surprising how crops of all kinds will mature without rain or irrigation, while at the same time there is no compensation here for the absence of rain by dews. The atmosphere is too dry to form much dew. In the Atlantic States the storms of approaching winter put a stop to the labor of the farm, and force both man and beast into winter quarters. Here it is just the reverse. The husbandman watches the skies with impatient hope, and as soon as the rain of November or December has softened the soil, every plow is put in requisition. Nothing short of excess or deficiency of rain interferes with winter farming. The planting season continues late, extending from November to April, giving an average of nearly six months for plowing and sowing, during which the weather is not likely to interfere with outdoor work, more than in the six spring and summer months of the Eastern States. Owing to the absence of rain, harvesting is conducted on a plan which would confuse the ideas of an Atlantic farmer. There are no showers or thunder gusts to throw down the grain, or wet the hay, or impede the reaper. The hay dries in swaths without turning, and the grain remains standing in the field, awaiting the reaping machine or harvester, it may be, for a month after it is ripe. And so it remains when

cut, awaiting the thresher. When threshed and sacked, the sacks are sometimes piled up in the field a long while before removal. In July up to October the great growing plains and valleys of Colusa County may often be seen dotted over with cords of grain in sacks, as secure from damage by weather as if closely housed.

The early and prolific bearing of fruit-trees is a peculiar effect of the climate. One might naturally suppose that the dryness and heat of the summer would hasten the ripening of fruits and cause the flowering and fruiting season to be short. But the fact is precisely opposite. The blossoms, instead of coming forth all at once, continue expanding for weeks, and the fruit ripens slowly and by installments. It follows that the market season for any kind of fruit, instead of lasting for a few weeks, as in the Atlantic States, may continue into the months.

For the drying of fruit, which promises to be an extensive industry in Colusa County, the climate is admirably adapted. There can be no failure in the process. All that is required is to expose the fruit in a suitable place, after proper preparation, and leave it there. It needs no covering or care at night, as there is not sufficient dew to harm it.

Another noteworthy point in considering the peculiarities of climate and its contrasts with the East, is in observing that the dry and dreary landscape of the summer and early autumn is nature's seed store, where seeds of a hundred species are preserved for next year's use. There they repose for months as if packed in the drawers of a seed store. In the winter they will germinate by myriads. How well these seeds are preserved, is shown by the multitudes which fructify in a given space. By a curious arrangement, the seeds which are scattered on the ground are often secured most effectually. A large portion of the valley surface is composed of adobe soil, and as soon as the dry weather comes, this soil begins to crack in all directions, and when the seed ripens and falls, it is preserved in these natural receptacles from the depredations of birds, squirrels and other animals.

And now, what wonder that the foot-hills and portions of the plains are clothed every year with a wild luxuriant growth of wild oats, and that volunteer crops of barley and wheat, yielding twenty bushels to the acre, spring up in the valleys from seed scattered in harvesting? It is not unusual to have two volunteer crops in succession, while garden vegetables seed themselves in the same way.

IRRIGATION AND RECLAMATION.

CHAPTER XI.

IRRIGATION AND IRRIGATION DISTRICTS.

In the preceding pages have been noted in chronological order the various irrigation enterprises in the county. Numerous private water-rights have been located, both on the Sacramento River and Stony Creek. Messrs. Boggs, Packer and others have a ditch out of the river near Princeton, from which they irrigate their lands during high water in the river, as also have Messrs. De Jarnatt, Bridgford & Mulligan, Porter & Willis, Pope, Beville, and others, near Colusa. John L. Smith some years ago took out a ditch from Stony Creek to use the water to run his flouring-mill. From this ditch he also irrigated his fields and raised alfalfa. The Stony Creek Improvement Company, the purchasers of his land, have taken out a ditch higher up the creek, which carries more water and takes it over the higher lands of the place. Another ditch is taken out below and on the opposite side of the creek from the Smith ditch, by the land-owners in that locality, who use it in growing alfalfa and watering orchards. A short distance below the last-mentioned ditch, a smaller one is taken out to irrigate a Chinese orchard and garden. These several ditches spreading out over that portion of Stony Creek Valley, clothes it in a perennial verdure, and makes a productive locality. The Fruto Land and Improvement Company has dug a six-mile ditch to the lands of the company, which carries water for irrigating alfalfa. Several ditches are taken out about the town of Elk Creek, and some small ditches lower down the creek than that place.

The Stony Creek Irrigation Company, incorporated in 1888, are working on a ditch thirty feet wide, which takes water from Stony Creek nine miles northwest of Orland, and extends to the southeast. About eight miles of the works are completed and will carry water to the lands adjacent for irrigation next season. The stockholders of the company are: C. B. Asherst, Red Bluff, G. W. Murdock, F. C. Graves and T. J. Kirkpatrick, Orland.

The Orland Irrigation District was organized September 10, 1887, under the "Wright law," being the first district to be

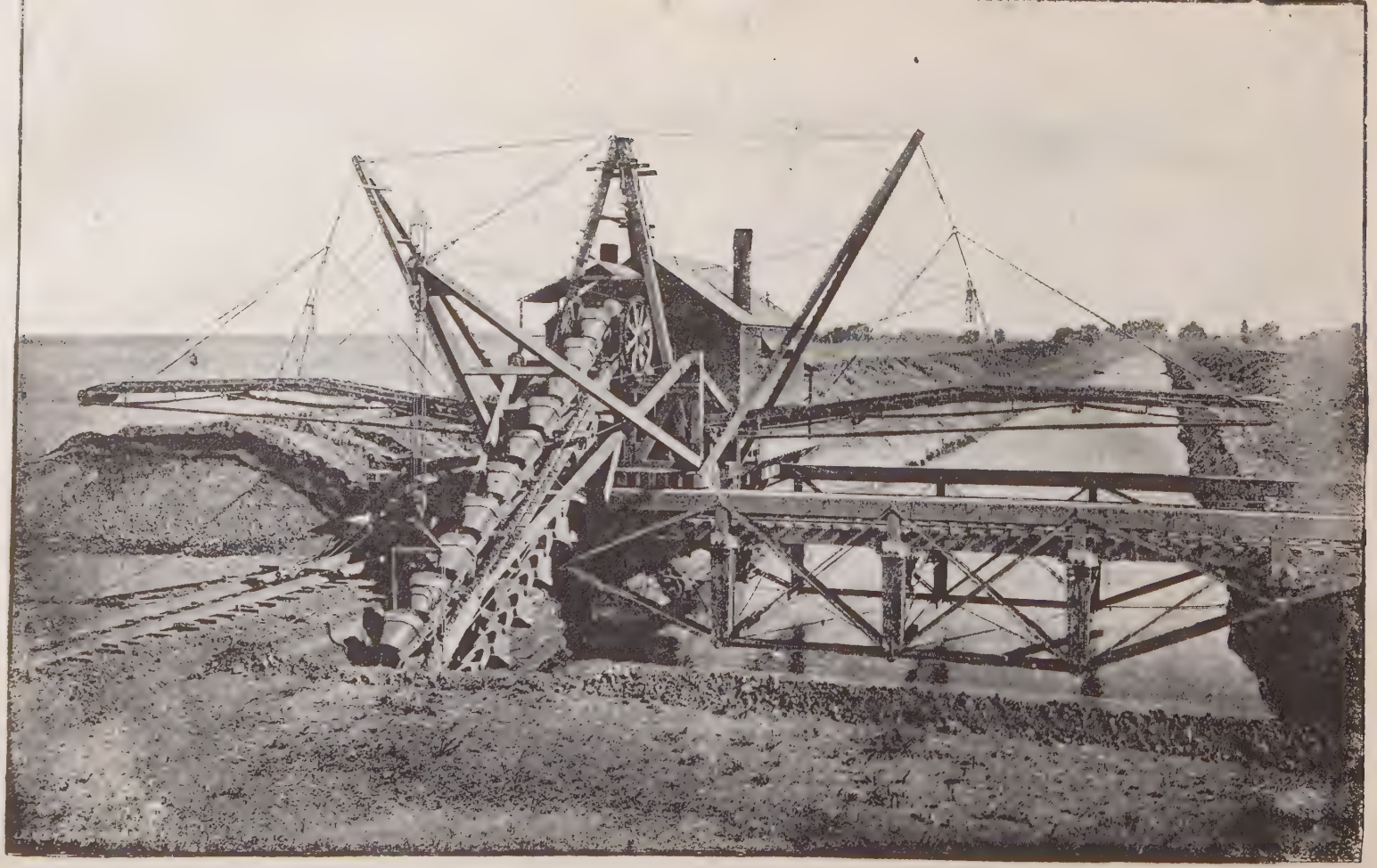
organized in the county. The district embraced about fourteen thousand acres of land, lying in Colusa and Tehama Counties, on the north side of Stony Creek. This district was later abandoned, owing to opponents of the measure, and, August 20, 1888, the Kraft Irrigation District organized, leaving out those in opposition to the measure and including two thousand acres of land which the owners desired in the district.

The Central Irrigation District was organized November 22, 1887, by a vote of the electors of the district. The district embraces one hundred and fifty-six thousand five hundred and fifty acres of land lying on the plains and in the central part of the county. On the second day of the following April, the question of bonding the district to raise money for the construction of irrigation works was voted upon by the electors of the district, resulting in favor of issuing bonds by a vote of one hundred and ninety for and thirty-five against. The amount of bonds issued was $750,000, which amount was estimated sufficient to construct the necessary works. These bonds are issued for twenty years, dated July 1, 1888, and bear interest at the rate of six per cent, payable semi-annually. They are redeemable in installments at the end of the eleventh and each succeeding year until final maturity. Contracts to the extent of $290,000 for excavating canals, were let in October, 1889, and considerable of this work is already completed.

The source of water supply is the Sacramento River, the head of the canal being near the northeast corner of the county, from which its course for six miles is southerly, when it bears to the southwest, crossing the railroad track just south of Willows. About six miles to the southwest of Willows, the course of the canal is nearly due south, following the foot-hills to a point about midway between Williams and Arbuckle, where its outlet is in a small creek. The main canal for about thirty miles is seventy feet from bank to bank and sixty-five feet on the bottom. Lateral or sub-canals supply the lands away from the main canal with water.

The first six miles of the canal is a deep cut, ranging from ten to sixteen feet. The contract for excavating this distance was let to the San Francisco Bridge Company at seventeen and three-fourths cents per cubic yard. For doing this work the company designed and built a large ditching machine, of which the accompanying engraving is a true representation. This is the largest machine of the nature ever constructed on the Pacific Coast. The earth-handling portion of the machine consists of twenty-three large bucket-shaped scoops, linked together, forming an endless chain which revolves on two reels, one elevated and the other down, at a varying angle of from

Hon A. H. Rose.



Steam Canal Excavator Working on Central Canal — Designed, Built and Operated by the San Francisco [illegible] Co.

forty to fifty degrees. This chain of buckets revolves on the reels, filling with earth as they turn in coming up, which is emptied on long drapers that carry it to either bank of the canal. The machinery is propelled by an engine of two hundred horse-power. All this machinery rests on a truss or bridge one hundred and eight feet long, and across which it moves by steam-power upon massive car wheels. The truss is moved also by steam along the course of the canal upon railroad tracks placed on each side of the ditch. The entire machine weighs two hundred and seventy-five tons, and has cost over $50,000. It is run day and night. An electric light plant attached to the machine furnishes light for operating at night, eight arc and eight incandescent lights being used. Thirty men are employed during the day and twelve during the night. In a day of twenty-two hours' work, the machine excavates about four thousand yards of earth, which is equal to the labor of four hundred men. This work is under the superintendence of N. L. Kirk, an engineer of much experience and practical judgment. The canal is left clean and in a finished condition. The machine is said to be more powerful and efficient in excavating than any of the many machines used on the Panama Canal.

The following persons are officers of the Central Irrigation District: Board of Directors, F. X. St. Louis, H. B. St. Louis, P. Hagan, J. F. Durham and H. P. Eakle; Secretary, R. De Lappe; Assessor, S. West; Collector, P. H. Graham; Treasurer, G. B. Hardin; Chief Engineer, C. E. Grunsky; Assistant Engineer, W. S. Green.

The Orland Southside Irrigation District, embracing twenty six thousand acres of land on the south side of Stony Creek, including the town of Orland, was organized January 14, 1888, and later $100,000 of bonds of the district issued, but not sold.

The Colusa Irrigation District was organized July 9, 1888, embracing about one hundred thousand acres of land bordering upon, and back from, the Sacramento River, on the west side thereof. Several attempts have also been made to organize a district embracing lands about College City, but have never met with success.

RECLAMATION DISTRICTS.

Of reclamation districts there are three in the county. The first to be formed was district No. 108, organized under the laws of the State, on the twenty-eighth day of September, 1870, for the purpose of reclaiming a body of land situated on the west bank of the Sacramento River, in Yolo and Colusa Counties, beginning at Knights Landing, extending northerly along the river twenty-five miles to Wilkins Slough, and westerly to the

high, or plains, land, containing, in Yolo County, forty thousand eight hundred and five acres, and in Colusa County, thirty-three thousand two hundred and eighty acres, aggregating seventy-four thousand and eighty-five acres. A small portion of this territory, on the extreme northwestern end of the district, was detached by the formation of Reclamation District No. 124, in October, 1871. Other portions of the territory of the district, on the southern and western border, have from time to time been excepted from assessment by the assessment commissioners appointed by the Board of Supervisors of Yolo County, to levy assessments on the lands of the district.

For the purpose of protecting the lands of the district from overflow by the flood-waters of the Sacramento, a levee has been constructed and maintained, under the direction of the trustees, on and along the west bank of the river from Knights Landing, in Yolo County, to Shepard Slough, in Colusa County, the head of overflow, a distance of seventy-five miles. In connection with this levee, two bulk-heads have been constructed, one at Lower Sycamore Slough, near Knights Landing, the other at the mouth of Upper Sycamore Slough, six miles southerly from Colusa. A large pumping plant has also been established at the mouth of Lower Sycamore Slough, having a capacity of forty thousand gallons' discharge per minute, for the purpose of freeing the lands of the district from accumulations of water from seepage and other sources. When this enterprise was undertaken, the assessed value of the lands was less than $100,000; now the assessed value of the lands is $1,064,702.

District No. 124 lies to the northwest of the former, and the lands therein have also been protected from overflow by an extensive system of levees. On the east side of the river is a reclamation, or protection, district recently formed. This embraces the lands of L. F. Moulton and others from overflow, and much work has been done during the past season in this last district. Aside from those of the districts named are many levees built by the land-owners adjacent to the river.

It is also proposed to build an outlet canal to carry off the flood-waters of the river and the water-shed from the foot-hills. It is proposed to build this outlet canal from Hamilton Bend, above Colusa, to some point below Knights Landing. It is thought that such a canal would relieve the river from any possibility of overflow of its banks, and at the same time protect the lands from being flooded by the water-shed of the foot-hills.

The national government is beginning to give the preservation of the Sacramento River more attention, as a navigable stream, and in this connection a commission, composed of prominent men of the State who have the preservation of our rivers at heart, has been formed to aid in the work.

Biographical Sketches.

CHAPTER XII.

William B. Ide.

The name of William Brown Ide has become historic in the early annals of American immigration, as path-finder, explorer and adventurer to California, as well as inseparably connected with the first settlement and organization of Colusa County. He was born in Rutland, Worcester County, Massachusetts, March 28, 1796. Tradition has reliably traced his ancestry, on his father's side, back to the landing of the *May-flower* at Plymouth. William B. Ide worked at the carpenter's trade with his father till he came of age. His "schooling" privileges were limited to the common schools of the district, which were seldom kept open more than two months of the year. He married, April 17, 1820, Miss Susan G. Haskell, in Northborough, Massachusetts. He removed, in 1833, accompanied by his wife and six children, to Canton, Kentucky. Dissatisfied with the prospects there, he next tried Montgomery County, Ohio, settling at last, in 1839, in Jacksonville, Illinois. While residing in Ohio and Illinois, when his health permitted, he worked at his trade or at farming or taught in the district schools of his neighborhood a portion of the winter months. But his active spirit did not brook the meager rewards of a pedagogue and the slow process of farming then resorted to in the new middle West. He heard of a still more promising field of enterprise in the far-off extreme West, "where rolls the Oregon," or where flows the Sacramento. And thither he concluded to direct his steps. In the winter of 1844–45, Mr. Ide made ample preparation for his march to the Pacific solitudes by the purchase of a large herd of cattle, and a supply of provisions for a six months' journey with his wife and children and hired men, Oregon being then his objective point.

The party left their Illinois home on April 1, 1845, and proceeded to Independence, Missouri, and there organized a large company of immigrants, with one hundred wagons and the

necessary teams and cattle. An experienced mountaineer, named Meek, was chosen pilot of the party. Arriving at Fort Hall, they met a company of trappers, *en route* for California, who spoke in glowing terms of that country, and of an easy route, with plenty of good grass on the way. By a vote of the company, it was decided to push on to California and relinquish their original purpose of reaching Oregon. After many vicissitudes, Ide and his party finally camped near Sutter's Fort. Here Ide met Peter Lassen, the pioneer for whom Lassen County has since been named, who owned a large tract of land a great distance up the Sacramento River, and who employed Ide to build a saw-mill. Ide had scarcely reached his new place of employment when Lassen came and very unceremoniously told Ide that he had since found a countryman of his (a Dane) to do the work, that he had no further use for Ide, and ended by ordering him to leave the house where he and his family were sheltered. This was in November, 1845. Ide then moved to Chard's cattle ranch, on the Sacramento, and built a log cabin, where he passed the winter. He made his journey next down the river to Josiah Belden's place, afterwards known as the Ide ranch, Belden giving Ide one-half of it for living on it and taking charge of Belden's cattle. Ide had here built the first cabin erected in Tehama County. He had not been here long when L. H. Ford came to Ide and informed him that the Mexican, General Castro, was on his way from Monterey to drive all the Americans from the country. Ide's patriotic spirit was aroused, and on May 1, 1846, he set out, with a few other American settlers, for Fremont's camp. Fremont informed his countrymen that he would not assist in attacking the Mexicans, except in self-defense. The settlers then organized and chose Captain Merritt the commander. Ide was an enthusiastic member of this party, afterwards known and honored as the Bear Flag party, which proceeded to Sonoma, captured the garrison at day-break and made prisoners of General Vallejo and his brother officers, sending them under escort to Fremont, at Sutter's Fort, to be held as hostages until released in parole. Ide was of the little band of patriots that was left in possession of the barracks at Sonoma, and here they proceeded to organize an independent government by electing him governor and commander of the "Independent forces." A flag was deemed necessary, and one was quickly prepared. It was simply a piece of unbleached cotton cloth about a yard and a half long by one yard wide. The rude figure of a bear, standing on his hind legs, was sketched and painted by two volunteers, Todd and Storm, in the presence of a number of the Bear party. After the commencement of hostilities between the United States and Mexico and the arrival

of Commodore Stockton on the Pacific Coast, Ide, joined by a few of the "Bear men," accompanied Colonel Fremont in his campaign down the coast to Southern California, in which Castro was defeated and the Mexican troops dispersed. He went through this campaign most of the time on foot, while his comrades were mounted. His reason for submitting to this indignity was that he consented to sacrifice his personal comfort through patriotic motives, feeling that if he could be of use as a private soldier, it was his duty to serve in that capacity. Ide always claimed that Fremont, bent on garnering all the glory of having secured California to the Union, was jealous of the claims and distinction Ide had acquired in raising the Bear flag and overcoming the fortress of Sonoma, and was bent on humiliating him for so doing. When Ide was mustered out of service, he was over four hundred miles from home, without money, without credit and without decent clothing, while his family at home were suffering keen privations.

Ide returned from the war late in November, 1846, and immediately returned to his ranch. He resided in Monroeville, then the county seat of Colusa County, and held many offices at the same time, particulars of which are given in this work in the chapter devoted to the "Organization of Colusa County." During the middle of December, 1852, he was taken ill of the smallpox while attending to his official duties at Monroeville. His family resided some fifteen miles away, and they were not present at his bed-side during his brief illness, which terminated fatally, December 20. While he was on his bed of death, the key of the county safe, of which he was the lawful custodian, was taken from under his pillow by the man who nursed him and the contents of the safe abstracted. It was known at the time how much money there was in the safe belonging to the county. The thief was pursued and caught and the county money recovered, but no more. None of Ide's private funds, which were in the safe at the same time, and of which he had a large amount, was accounted for, the thief escaping the second time and never retaken, aided, doubtless, by some confederate in plunder. Ide was the father of nine children: James Madison, William Haskell, Mary Eliza, Sarah Elizabeth, Ellen Julia, Susan Catharine, Daniel Webster, Lemuel Henry Clay and John Truman Ide.

AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF HON. W. S. GREEN.

"Robert Green, whose father was an officer in the body-guard of William Prince of Orange, came to this country from England in the year 1712, and settled with his uncle, Sir William Duff, in King George County, Virginia. He married a Miss

Dunn, and had seven sons. His third son, Duff, married a Miss Willis, who was an own cousin to George Washington. William Green, my grandfather, was the third son of Duff Green, and moved to Kentucky, while that State was yet a wilderness. He married a daughter of Markham Marshall and a cousin to Chief Justice Marshall. They had ten children, and my father, Henry Lewis Green, married Miss Lucy Bird Semple, and I, their eldest child, was born December 26, 1832.

"John Semple was a lawyer and rightful heir to the title and estates of the Lords Semple of Scotland. These estates had been confiscated during some of the revolutions in that country. He came to America, at what precise date I am unable to tell, and married a Miss Walker. His eldest son, John Walker Semple, my grandfather, married Miss Lucy Robertson, the daughter of Isaac Robertson, the Scotch school-master, who educated James Madison (see Adam's "Life of Madison"). My mother's eldest brother, General James Semple, was offered the titles and estates of his ancestors if he would enjoy them as a British subject, but he refused. He was afterwards a Judge of the Court of Appeals of Illinois, a United States Senator from that State, and Minister to the Republic of Colombia, South America, under Martin Van Buren. Dr. Robert Semple, another brother, was president of the first Constitutional Convention of California, and Colonel Charles D. Semple laid out the town of Colusa. So much for my ancestors.

"I was born at the Horse Shoe Bottom, on the Cumberland River, which was then in Wayne, but now in Russell County, Kentucky. My father inherited something of a fortune, but as he went into unfortunate speculations, I had to 'hoe my own row' from the time I was twelve years of age to the present. The old field school in the backwoods of Kentucky afforded me about all the educational advantages I ever possessed, and my time at that was limited. Joshua Wright, my principal teacher, wrote upon the blank leaves of my speller, 'Will Green, his book.' I went to school about three months to Rev. William Neal, a Cumberland Presbyterian preacher and a man of superior attainments, who had married my father's sister. I worked on a farm as soon as I could reach a plow handle, and after I was fifteen years of age I got a man's wages, which in that country at that time was $7 a month. When I was a little fellow, I used to look over my school atlas to find a place for my future home, for I had very early made up my mind to 'go West.' California, and especially the Sacramento River, always seemed to have a peculiar charm for me. When the gold fever reached us, in 1849, I concluded to try my fortune there, if I could manage the 'ways and means' part of it. I bor-

rowed the money and agreed to pay, and did pay, *four hundred per cent interest on it.*

"In company with Colonel C. D. Semple, John W. Semple and a son of Dr. Semple about my own age, and James Yates, who resided about four miles above Colusa, I left my old home at Seventy Six, Clinton County, Kentucky, on the first of August, 1849. We went to Louisville, and thence down the river to New Orleans. We found no means of conveyance from that place to the Isthmus. A notice appeared in a day or two calling a meeting of the California-bound passengers to discuss means for further progress. The result of this meeting was that one hundred and three of us chartered the old condemned steamer *Portland*, and in that crossed the gulf to Chagres. The trip across the Isthmus at that time was, of course, romantic in the extreme, but I have not space to give any incident not entirely personal to myself, and but few of those. When we got to Panama we were fortunate enough to secure passage on the steamer *California*, and had to wait there only a week, although there was a large number whom we found there that we had to leave behind us. We arrived at San Francisco on the tenth day of October, 1849, and chartered a launch to take us to Benicia, where Dr. Semple was then residing.

"The day after I got to Benicia, a man came into the hotel and said he wanted someone to dig on the foundation for a house. I took the contract for $100, and completed the job in two days. James Yates and I then procured an ox-team and hauled wood to Benicia, but hearing that shingles were worth $40 a thousand and that there were redwood forests some sixteen miles back of Martinez, we went into that trade. I, with some others, made the shingles, and Yates hauled them to Martinez. We could always produce enough shingles in the woods to make over a load, at $20 a thousand, so we got $20 for hauling shingles sixteen miles. But the roads soon got so bad that we could not haul them at that price, so we all went to Benicia. I then took a contract to carry the mail from Benicia to the old town of Sonoma. There was but one house on the road between Benicia and Napa, and but one between Napa and Sonoma. I carried the mail in my pocket. I made a few trips and then sold the contract. I then took charge of the *Lucy Long*, a steam ferry-boat, across the Straits of Carquinez. In July, 1850, I came to Colusa, and camped alone for several weeks, seven miles above the present town, where the city was first laid out. In company with Colonel Semple, I had a small stock of goods. We had a story-and-a-half house built on Levee Street, between Fifth and Sixth, which we used for a time as a store and then James Yates and myself occupied it as a hotel. It was after-

wards, in 1851, when the town began to grow, the City Hotel, and was burned in the fire of 1856. In the fall of 1851, Yates and I started a bakery on Main Street, near the corner of Fifth. In 1853, in company with Dr. Semple, I located a farm near Freshwater Creek, on the plains. In 1855, I purchased a vegetable garden just above Colusa, and sold cabbage and sweet-potatoes at a bit a pound, and in the fall of the year went to the Joe Hamilton farm.

"After my arrival in California, I spent all my leisure hours reading and studying. Although mathematics is a particularly hard study for me, I tackled the higher branches, with a teacher, and in 1855, being then twenty-three years of age, ran for county surveyor, and was defeated by Colonel William M. Ord, a brother of General Ord, United States Army, now deceased, but in 1857 I was elected and held that office for ten years. In 1855, I began writing stories, essays, etc., for the *Golden Era*, the *California Farmer* and other papers. In 1862 I married Miss Josephine Davis, and that fall went on a farm on Grand Island. Two successive crop failures upset me financially.

"The Colusa *Sun* had been started in 1862, by C. R. Street, and in September, 1863, it was offered for sale, and John C. Addington and I purchased it. I began my editorial career amid the exciting scenes of the Civil War, and maintained ultra state rights doctrines. I wrote as I felt and believed, without regard to consequences, and hence the *Sun* became a conspicuous mark for opposing journals. I tried all the time to treat the opinions of others with that degree of candor and consideration which I demanded for my own, and hence, while the *Sun* has been regarded as one of the most positive of journals on the coast in the expression of opinions, it has received more flattering notices than any other newspaper in the State.

"In 1867, I was elected to represent Colusa and Tehama Counties in the Assembly. My principal work was systematizing the land laws of the State. I prepared a long bill and passed it *unanimously* through both houses, and against the opposition of the lobby. Much has been said against and much in favor of the land system then inaugurated, and I am free to confess that the light of succeeding years has revealed some weak points in it, but there was no man in either house or in the lobby who could point them out at that time. It legislated a number of locating agents out of office and they opposed it. It sent the swamp-land money from the State treasury back to the counties, and hence it was opposed by a number of capitalists who held certain scrip which they expected that money to pay, hence they opposed it. I sat down by most of the members or went to their rooms and explained it to them so thoroughly

that I was enabled to kill any amendment to which I did not consent, and hence I am responsible for the whole law, the bad with the good. But I am not responsible for the amendments made since, many of which have been very bad.

"In 1868, I found that the Secretary of the Interior had withdrawn from sale the even-numbered sections in the ten-mile indemnity limits of the California and Oregon Railroad. After examining the point, I concluded that the withdrawal was contrary to law, and filed an application to enter some twenty-eight thousand acres of land on the plains in Colusa County. The land operators of the day laughed at the idea of making the secretary take back his order, but after I filed my brief a flood of applications followed mine. A rich banking firm at Marysville took my list of lands and followed it through word for word, and made the technical objection that I had not made the tender of the money. Of course I was appealing from the action of the *register*, who never receives any money, and had nothing to do with the *receiver*. But to make a long story short, the point was good enough in the hands of rich men against a poor one to cause a couple of divisions, and I came out with a little over one-fourth of the land applied for. In the meantime, settlement was going on in the valley, and I told settlers that if I got it, each one could have his land at a named price. In the settlement I had to protect these, and I then sold what I had left and paid my debts. If I had gotten the whole of it, of course I would have been a very rich man, but I have no regrets and no word of reproach for those who came between me and fortune. The question as to whether their accumulation will retard their progress through the eye of the needle, is one for a higher court to determine.

"At this time, I was reading everything that came in my way. A number of infidel books fell into my hands, but they failed to convince me. They undertook to overthrow revelation by pure reason, and hence I required that they should maintain a consistent and logical argument throughout, but I found none in which I could not detect the most flagrant sophism. I acknowledged, however, my utter inability to establish a creed of my own, or determine which sect was right. The claims of the Catholic Church I did not consider worth examining; that was simply a relic of a past dark age, whose superstitions would soon melt under the scorching sun of advancing civilization. When I married a Catholic girl, and she wanted the ceremony performed in her church, I fancied that I was acting very liberally when I consented. Influenced, however, by the quiet and practical life of a pure Christian woman, who never attempted any argument with me, I began to examine into the doctrines

of the church. The dogma that the church established by Christ must be an infallible teaching body, struck my mind with overwhelming force. If we were commanded to hear the church, must not God make the voice of the church infallible, that is, right? But no matter about the process of reasoning—suffice it that it was entirely satisfactory to myself—the party in interest—and on the eleventh day of April, 1869, I was baptized in St. Joseph's Cathedral, Marysville, by the Rev. J. J. Callan, Jacob Myers being sponsor.

"I visited my old home in Kentucky in 1870. In 1871, I conceived the idea of a central agency in San Francisco for the sale of farming lands and went there to establish it. The bottom about that time dropped out of real estate. Stocks were all the rage. I struggled along for a year, seeing all the time that my plan was right and must succeed as soon as there was any movement in land. I started *Green's Land Paper* as an auxiliary, but the expense was so heavy that I had to give up the business after sinking some $15,000 and selling lands I owned at a sacrifice. Altogether, it was a disastrous venture, but as I could see that under more favorable circumstances I could have built up a business worth tens of thousands of dollars annually, I could not blame myself. I played for a big stake and lost. While at San Francisco, I edited for some nine months the *Catholic Guardian*, and was assured by the clergy and the press of that church that I had at once placed that paper in the front ranks of journals of that class.

"All this while I held on to my property in Colusa and to the *Sun*. After my return here in 1873, I determined to devote my whole energy to the building up of a great paper in the Sacramento Valley. The *Sun* has grown with Colusa County, and while I might have made more money in active speculation, my employment has been more congenial to my taste. I determined years ago that office-seeking was entirely incompatible with independent journalism, and hence that I would run for no office, but I did accept the position of town trustee, with no pay attached, for three years.

"Someone else in writing this sketch would doubtless allude to what 'Mr. Green' had done in the way of advocting and promoting enterprises for the benefit of the town and county, but it would hardly be consistent with modesty for me to dilate upon this subject. I might recall with that pleasurable pride which the consciousness of having always endeavored to benefit those among whom I have lived and labored forty years, that nearly a quarter of a century back I was an earnest and studious advocate of irrigation. As a surveyor, I was thoroughly familiar with the topography of the county, and studied in season and

out of season, and have walked and ridden all over it in order to ascertain how best to supply its rich lands with water. At the same time, in the columns of the *Sun,* it has been my aim to instruct its readers in what irrigation has so profitably accomplished in other sections of the State. It seems to be now like the realization of a bright dream to record here that the Central Irrigation Canal, which will water and fructify one hundred and sixty thousand acres, and thus place these lands beyond the possibility of a crop failure, at the same time stimulating the cultivation of fruits and vines, for which they are peculiarly adapted, and expanding their area, will soon be an accomplished fact. I rejoice in this even as the land will shortly rejoice with unfailing abundance, when its fecundity, now almost sterilized by the neglect to apply that element which alone can render it fruitful, shall be quickened into vigor, receiving and imparting life to the grain-field, the orchard and the vineyard, thus multiplying homes, diversifying products, establishing a market and placing Colusa County in the van of production, of usefulness and of domestic comfort. To have been of some service to its citizens in my day and generation is to feel that the end and attainment of a busy life have not been reached in vain.

"Finally, it might be proper in closing a sketch already too long, and I fear tiresome to those who have had the patience to read it, that few men in this age have been blessed with a greater degree of domestic happiness. When I married, I found a wife in the higher and nobler sense of the word, but she passed to her reward May 29, 1881."

AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF MAJOR STEPHEN COOPER.

WRITTEN IN 1888.

"I was born March 10, 1797. My parents emigrated from Virginia to Kentucky at a very early day, when Kentucky was full of hostile Indians. My maternal descent was from John Hancock, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. My mother grew up in Boonsborough, and my father in Bryant Station. There were eleven children of us, all of whom are dead except myself. In 1807 my father moved to Missouri and settled on the frontier. I was then ten years old. We had no educational advantages there, as there were no schools; Missouri was then inhabited by Indians. In the winter of 1810 we moved to Boons Lick, Missouri, then one hundred miles from settlements. We lived there over two years, with peace and plenty, until the War of 1812 broke out. By this time we had considerable settlements, but found it necessary to build forts for our

protection. We had three, viz., Cooper's, Kincaid and Fort Hempstead, the two latter being ten miles from the former. My father, Captain Sarshel Cooper, was looked upon as leader of all the forts.

"We had great abundance of horses, cattle, hogs and sheep. Had no stores; lived very plain; we raised hemp, flax, and cotton, and with the wool of our sheep our women manufactured such clothing as we wore, both men and women. The men wore buckskin pantaloons and buckskin moccasins. No man owning a dollar, no taxes to pay, we lived happy and prosperous until 1812, when the Indians commenced their depredations, the first of which occurred in Montgomery County, Missouri.

"In 1814 the county was alive with hostile Indians. My father went to St. Louis for assistance, and in his absence the Indians, five in number, killed a negro man who was hauling wood at the salt works, near Fort Hempstead. The news reached Cooper's Fort at midnight. In one hour we were off, reached Fort Hempstead at daylight; a little after sunrise our party was thirty men strong. We had with us a hound that would run and cry an Indian trail; at nine o'clock we arrived where the trail was left the evening before. The hound cried the trail, and off we went at half speed, and just before sundown came in sight of the Indians we were following. They took to the brush, and we could hear guns in every direction. We concluded to go in thick brush and remain until morning, no man being allowed to speak above his breath. When morning came, we mounted our horses, but did not go far before we struck a fresh Indian trail. They had been looking for us all night. We followed their trail to their camp, where we found some three hundred in number. We made a charge and attempted to surround them, but they surrounded us. I dismounted and took a tree ahead of the other men. The Indians were flying in every direction, whooping, yelling, and advancing. I recollected the advise of General Dodge, 'When you shoot know what you shoot at.' I found it impossible to get sight; finally an Indian halted, raised his gun to his face, but I fired and beat him down. I looked around and found myself alone, except one man, Joseph Stills. I flew to my horse, but by this time the Indians had surrounded Stills and myself. As we charged through them, they shot Stills from his horse. The horse ran on; I soon ran out of gunshot, and discovered John Snethen running afoot. I called to the stampeded crowd to stop and catch the horse; they obeyed, and Snethen mounted Stills' horse. We had one killed and two wounded. I again ordered a halt till I loaded my gun; the order was again obeyed. I soon loaded, as I always, in going into action, carried my bullets

in my mouth. We afterwards learned that we killed seven Indians.

"Some five days after this occurred, some three hundred Indians surrounded our fort and killed the first man, John Busby, that went out in the morning. We were too weak to attack them, as my father had taken a guard with him to St. Louis, where he was applying for assistance. He returned soon afterward. He had been at home only a few days when, on a stormy night, while thundering and lightning, the Indians picked a hole through the wall of the house and shot my father sitting by the fire-place. He was shot and never spoke. I had just gone to bed and dropped to sleep. I jumped up with gun in hand, sprang to the upper story of the house, and as it lightened I saw an Indian, but in an instant it was dark. I fired at random, but think to no effect; at this time the country was alive with hostile Indians. A few days after this, relief came to our assistance. The Indians must have known that we were reinforced, for they immediately left. We had very little trouble after this.

"The summer following, Missouri commenced settling, but the people were easily frightened. The Indians coming into the settlements caused the people to become alarmed, express would be sent to Cooper's Fort, brother Joseph and myself would start with three or four men, and ride all night to their relief. This was a common occurrence; in fact, Cooper's Fort was considered headquarters; after my father's death, Joseph was considered the war-horse. I was always with him, although but a youth, yet I was a stranger to fear. After this my occupation was plowing and raising corn until the fall of 1819, when I engaged as a hand in driving beef cattle to our soldiers at Council Bluffs.

"In 1822, myself with fourteen others fitted out the first company that opened what was called the Santa Fe trade. I left the party sixty miles from Santa Fe, and went alone; however, a party of Spaniards had met us, and two went with me to Santa Fe, where the streets were crowded with men and women. I espied a man who looked as though he could speak English; I rode up and accosted him. You cannot imagine how I felt to hear the English language again. After a minute's conversation, he inquired if I had seen any men after me. I answered, 'No, what are they after me for.' 'The governor is going to take you; you had better go with me and give yourself up.' I replied, 'I am alone and will do so, but if I had three men with me, I would not.' He said, 'What would you do with three men?' My reply was, 'I would wade out from amongst you.' I said to him, 'Go ahead.' He told me to go to his house and

leave my arms, but I said, 'No; if they go to rough means I will need to defend myself.' We met the governor in the yard. He was just about to get on a mule to take a ride. We had a friendly chat through this interpreter. The governor requested me to call on him at two o'clock; I did so; we had a long and interesting talk. I informed him our object was to get up a trade with them; and I also informed him that we had brought a few goods with us. He replied, 'Do the best you can, and encourage a trade with us.' He said, 'Go back to your men and tell them we are glad to see them.' I went and reported. We peddled our goods and returned that fall.

"Myself and my brother Joseph were employed by General Smith and Major Berry to go to Texas in search of seven negroes that had been mortgaged to them and had been run off to Texas. After two years' search, they were found to be in Texas; we found the negroes and soon had them on American soil. We struck through a wilderness, saw no settlements except Fort Smith, Arkansas, and the Harmony Mission on the American. At this point I left my brother, as I had promised some Santa Fe traders to be back by the 5th of May. On reaching the Missouri settlement, in Lafayette County, I met the Santa Fe traders, thirty in number. I informed them that I would be with them in eight days; I was then within a day's ride of my home, in Howard County. The party waited at the Blue Springs, in Jackson County; when I came back to them, I unceremoniously took charge of the party. We reached Little Arkansas the 31st of May. Here we came to an immense cloud of buffaloes; the plains, as far as the eye could reach, were black with them. The men were in great glee, gazing and singing till eleven o'clock at night. Not thinking of danger, I lay down with my gun in my arms and my shoes on, but took my pistol off my person. At daybreak a band of Indians, some twenty in number, charged through our camp on horseback, firing their guns and yelling, frightened and stampeded our horses, and swept everything before them. I sprang from my sleep, ran some thirty yards, fired at the crowd, and knocked an Indian from his horse. They caught him and bore him off; it was on one of our own horses, which turned and ran into camp. An Indian tried to head him off, and came within ten steps of me, but my gun was empty, and I had left my pistol in my bed. I continued running with my empty gun until I found it was of no use. I then ran back to camp, where I found four horses; I ordered them saddled while I was loading my gun. Four of us mounted and pursued, and we soon came in sight of them. They stopped to make battle, but when we came near them, they fled from us. We pursued them ten

miles, ran our horses down, but found we were gaining nothing, so gave the chase up, and returned to camp. When a horse would give out, he would be killed. Ten horses were killed while we were in the chase; altogether we lost forty-seven horses. We were then four hundred miles from home, in a savage country, all afoot and all our effects in a few dry goods. I told them that it was bad, but I was glad that it was no worse, as there was no one killed. I remarked, 'We have six horses left, and I want five men to go with me to Missouri to get more horses.' They were not hard to raise. I told every man who had a friend to write and have him send a horse to him, and those who had no friends, that I would bring him one. Off we went, traveling day and night. We soon raised all the horses we wanted; then back we went, only stopping four hours of the night. When we came in sight of our boys, we discovered the camp was full of Indians. This looked a little squally; one man faltered; he said we could yet escape. I remarked that I would go up if no man went with me. We went till we came within three hundred yards. When I saw one of our men step from the crowd, I hallooed back, 'Is Bob Morris alive?' I elevated my gun on my shoulder and fired. All hands were overcome with joy; they did not shout, for all were speechless. This was a band of friendly Indians who had gone out on a buffalo hunt.

"From here we proceeded on our way up the Arkansas some two hundred miles, when the company got it into their heads to leave the river and cross a desert so as to shorten the route. I opposed it, but we made the attempt, however, and here we had trouble; eight men gave out on the desert, all hands became frightened, cut their packs from their best horses, and off they went like crazy men. Here I was left with eight helpless men. One man plead with me to go and save my own life, that these men were bound to die. I replied, 'No; I will not leave a man while he has life in him, but if you find water, come back.' When dark came, I loaded guns and fired in the air, and raised a fire of buffalo chips for a signal. At midnight four of the men came back with water. At daylight we packed up everything and started to join those at the water. We were four days in search of each other and finally succeeded.

"In the meantime we fell in with a company of twenty men who had started for St. Louis the fall before, but were caught in a snow-storm and lost all their mules. They cached their goods, and went on foot to Taos. They had returned for their goods, with a Comanche Indian for pilot. Our two companies then joined and we were fifty men strong. I differed with the Indian as to the route, but consented to go as he wished. We

started with our canteens empty, and found no water on our first day's travel. We started again at daylight next morning, and traveled till nine o'clock in a westerly direction. I then unceremoniously broke off alone, and went north without saying a word to anyone. The others followed. We came to sand-hills, where seven men gave out. One man had been left some six miles back. I commenced encouraging the men to hold up, saying that we were only ten miles from the Arkansas River; we kept on and reached the river at sundown.

"Next morning I asked for volunteers to go with me to bring in the men left on the desert; four men responded, and we set out loaded, with our canteens filled with water. In the first ten miles we came to seven men, all alive, but they had given up. We gave them water and started them to the river. Now there was one man six miles beyond, lying in the desert. I asked, 'Is there a man who will go with me?' One man replied, 'I will go.' We found him lying down and stupefied. I gave him water, lifted him on his mule, and at sundown we reached the river, all hands together again. Once more I had a good night's rest. In the morning I told the men that we had made two attempts to cross the desert against my will; 'now,' I said, 'I will be my own pilot if three men will go with me. I will travel two days and a half up the river, which I will leave just before sundown, travel all night, and at nine o'clock next morning will get to the lower Simarone Spring; we will then be safe.' I told them I was worn out, and must rest one day, to which all consented. I lay down under the shade of a cotton-wood tree all day and rested. The men would roast choice bits of buffalo meat and bring to me. Next morning we started up the river. The second day we met our Indian guide; he said he had found water and a large band of Comanche Indians. I told him my route. He said the Comanche Indians would be at the Simarone Spring when we got there. We reached the spring next morning after leaving the river, and found fifteen hundred Indians. They were glad to see us; we remained there a few days, then proceeded on our way into New Mexico, deposited our goods, and returned home in the fall.

"In the spring of 1824 I took a trip to Kentucky with a few Spanish mules and jacks. Soon after my return to my home in Missouri, I was married, in September, to Malinda Tate, daughter of Stephen and Elizabeth Tate. We traveled through life almost fifty years. We raised six children, two boys and four girls, of whom I feel proud, and whom we brought to California in 1846. They are all living except one son, making five children living. I also have twenty-three grandchildren and eight great grandchildren, making in all thirty-one of my family. Who has done more for California than I?

"Congress appropriated $30,000, in 1825, for the purpose of laying out a road from Missouri to Santa Fe. President J. Q. Adams appointed three commissioners for that purpose: Colonel Reaves, Major Sibley, of Missouri, and Colonel Mather, of Kaskaskia; Joseph C. Brown, Surveyor; Archibald Gamble, Secretary; and myself, pilot. But I had to take charge of the whole concern. We held a council with the Osage Indians at Council Grove, in Kansas. From here we proceeded on our journey up the Arkansas to a point where the boundary between the United States and Mexican territory met on the Arkansas River. Here we waited for instructions, so as to proceed through the Mexican territory. The Mexican authorities objected to our proceeding through their territory, so that ended the matter. We returned in 1828.

"I moved from Howard County and settled in Lewis County, near Lagrange. When the Black Hawk War broke out, in 1832, I raised thirty men and guarded the northern settlers until the Missouri troops were ordered out. I then joined Captain Matison's company as pilot, and as a scouting party we were stationed in the northern part of Missouri.

"I being on the tramp all the time with six men, we fell in with General Hughs, Indian Agent, as he claimed to be, with some six Indians. I inquired who he was and what he was doing. He replied, 'I am showing the situation of the frontier.' I replied, 'If that is the case, consider you and your party my prisoners.' 'Why,' he said, 'I am a government officer.' I replied, 'I don't know you as such, nor I do not intend to know you.' I marched General Hughs to Captain Matison's camp. They had a warm time of it. Captain Matison praised me for the way I had acted. General Hughs returned to his Indians, and was not able to bring them to our camp. Captain Matison was soon ordered in, and two companies sent out from Boon and Calaway Counties. I then joined them, and acted in the same capacity until Black Hawk was captured by General Dodge.

"After this I returned home and lived a quiet life. However, I indicted a neighbor for stealing my hogs; he, by hard work, got clear and sued me for damage of character, and finally won. This broke me up. My farm and everything gone, I put out thirty miles from any inhabitant, built a little cabin, where I took my family, and went to raising pigs. In two years I had plenty of everything and a host of neighbors.

"In 1836 I was appointed one of the commissioners, with Colonel Boon and Major Bancroft, to locate and mark out the northern boundary of Missouri. Of our proceedings we came near having war between Missouri and Iowa. The matter was finally submitted to the Supreme Court of the United States.

The contention was about a strip eight miles wide. The court decided in favor of Iowa. It was a singular decision, as there was but one prominent landmark to govern the whole matter —that was the rapids of the river Des Moines. There are many rapids in that river, and we took the lower rapids and run the line to the letter of the compact of Missouri; but it was not worth getting up a war over.

"Under Buchanan's administration I was appointed Indian Agent at Council Bluffs for the Pottawatomies, without my knowledge, as I had not asked for anything. I served in that capacity until removed by President Tyler on political grounds. I then moved back to Holt County, Missouri. In 1844 I was vain enough to run for the Legislature. There were four candidates—three Democrats and one Whig. I came out ahead, and the Whig third. The first proposition I made in the Legislature, I was out of order. The speaker informed the gentleman he was 'out of order.' I sat down, but sprang to my feet and made the same motion again. The speaker informed the gentleman that he was 'out of order.' I sat down, but sprang up the third time, and varied the motion but little. I was then heard, and carried my point. The next thing that came up was the location of a branch Bank of Missouri. I proposed St. Joseph, and, contending for that point, I remarked that it was the head of steamboat navigation, and I expected to see the day when a railroad would cross the Rocky Mountains, and the Chinese trade coming to St. Joseph and carried over the United States. For these remarks they threatened sending me to the insane asylum. I have lived to see the day, and have ridden on the iron horse four times and heard him snort.

"At that time Captain J. C. Fremont was making arrangements under authority of the government to go to California in case we should have war with Mexico, and Colonel Benton was writing to me, urging me to come with Fremont.

"I received a letter, May 25, 1845, from Fremont urging me to join his company, and left home May 28, 1845. When we arrived at Bent's Fort, near the mountains, the company was divided and I was sent south through Texas, and reached home in October.

"In the spring of 1846 I started with my family for California; was at the head of seven wagons, three of these my own. We soon fell in with a large train of thirty-five wagons, bound for Oregon. We camped together two nights; the second morning at daylight there was a flag flying on one of our wagons with large, conspicuous letters, 'Bound for California.' This got up great excitement, and the Oregonians threatened to shoot the flag down. I said to them, 'Bring out your brave

men and shoot down some old woman's flag if you want to.' This made them ashamed of themselves.

"We soon rolled out and twenty-one of the Oregon wagons fell in with us, making twenty-eight wagons in my train, which I brought to California. The first news I received of the American domination of California was while I was riding down through Humboldt County, then an almost unexplored wilderness. The day was hot and dusty, my oxen were tired and thirsty, and we were a demoralized lot, slowly creeping down the valley. Suddenly I saw a man galloping up the valley, shouting, swearing and praying, all in one breath. He would lash his horse and give a shout. He would hurrah for Fremont, then for California, and then for America. When he got opposite me, I stopped and got off my wagon and asked him what the matter was. He acted like a madman, shouting until I threatened to thrash him unless he spoke sense. Then he told me that Fremont had captured California. I tell you I suddenly ceased to feel tired, and the creaking of the ox-yoke was music in my ears; even the oxen felt revived and walked brisker for that news. California looked twice as handsome under American rule as it did under the Mexicans.

"We reached Sacramento Valley the 5th of November, 1846. In three days fifty wagons arrived. We met recruiting officers from Fremont's camp. I went into the recruiting business, and through my influence some twenty-six joined me. I told them I wanted every man who could leave, to join Fremont; that we had to hold the country or leave it at short notice. I could not go, as I had two very sick children, but if it were not for that, I couldn't be tied back. From that time forward, at every American camp we found a dressed bullock awaiting us. I first went to Napa Valley, where I remained till September, 1847. At that place, Mr. Yount and myself gave the first Fourth of July dinner ever given in California. Our flag was the stripes and a lone star, over which was written, 'California is ours as long as the stars remain.' Dr. Bail, an Englishman, undertook to cut it down. I told him this was our national birthday, and I hoped he would respect it enough not to cut the flag down. That flag is now in the Pioneers' office in San Francisco. It was a small thing, but there was a great deal of meaning to it. On the twenty-second of February, 1847, I presided at the first political meeting ever held in California. It was in the little town of Yerba Buena, now San Francisco. In the fall of 1847, I settled in Solano County, and was the first settler of Benicia; was appointed Second Alcade by Governor Mason, and afterwards elected First Alcade and Judge of the First Instance of Sonoma District, which included the territory

north of the bay and west of the Sacramento River. My Alcade's record was the first to be recognized by the United States Government.

"On the 4th of May, 1848, Sam Brannan, a Mormon, came to Benicia in a little sail-vessel. He came to my house, with his saddle on his back, and dunned me for a horse, saying that he had some horses at Sutter's Fort and wanted to collect them. I furnished him a good horse. When he was about to mount the horse, he told me he was not going after horses. He remarked, I know the biggest speculation in the world, and if there is anything in it, on my return I will let you into the secret; he was gone some four or five days. On his return my horse brought him to Knights Landing, on the Sacramento River. He had run him down; procured a fresh horse, which brought him to Vacaville; having also run that one down, another fresh one brought him on to Benicia. He told me he had stood over a man five minutes, and in that time had seen him wash out $8.00, and remarked that there was more gold than all the people in California could take out in fifty years. That was the first gold excitement that ever amounted to anything.

"I started out and reached Mormon Island on Sunday morning. Some few days after, I received information that ten Mormons on the island were washing gold, and claimed thirty per cent of all the gold for two miles up and two miles down the American River. I took a stroll up the river until I supposed I was out of the range they were claiming. Monday morning I went down to the river with a tin pan and saw how the Mormons washed gold. I suppose that in the first pan I took out about fifty cents. Went back to the same place again and washed and got about one dollar and a half. I then went to work with my two little boys and took out about $80 that day. The second day took out $400, and the third day $500. I then went back to the settlement and tried to get tin pans. It was from a letter of mine that President James K. Polk gave to the world, in a message, the discovery of gold in California that so startled the world and caused the immense rush here in 1849. My letter was shown Polk after passing through several hands, and he subdivided its contents in the message. I went from the American River on to the Yuba, and struck rich diggings there. I left when I was taking out $50 an hour and never went back, thinking it would become a drug on the market.

"In 1849 I gave the second Fourth of July dinner in Benicia. From Benicia I moved to Green Valley, and from there went, in 1855, to Colusa, where I have made my voting-place ever since. In 1880 I was appointed messenger to convey the electoral vote of California to Washington.

RESIDENCE OF L. F. MOULTON.

V. C. CLEEK

"Some five years ago I went to Modoc County on a visit to my son. I had sold to a rich bachelor there an eighty-acre land warrant, but the register at Susanville land office refused to let him locate it. The warrant was returned to me, and I took up a homestead and located a warrant on it. While there I also took up a timber-culture claim, which I still hold."

Major Cooper's autobiography closes here. To complete the life record of this vigorous, patriotic and universally-esteemed nonagenarian, whose fame is historic in the nation as well as in the State, and whose unsefish usefulness made the paths of the pioneer smoother and aided powerfully in throwing around their early efforts of civilization the forms of law, but little more need be added.

In the fall of 1855, he removed to Colusa, where he made his home on a farm two miles west of Colusa, and was, shortly after his arrival there, elected a Justice of the Peace, holding that office for twelve successive years. Major Cooper died in the ninety-first year of his age, on May 16, 1890, at the home of his daughter, Mrs. J. R. Woofskill, at Winters, Yolo County. Five of his six children survive him. They are: Mrs. F. A. Van Winkle, Mrs. Amos Roberts, Mrs. J. R. Woofskill, Mrs. Waller Calmes and Thomas B. Cooper.

MARTIN A. REAGER.

This gentleman is the oldest settler now living in Colusa County with the exception of W. S. Green. He was born at Flint Hill, Virginia, in the year 1829 and removed with his parents ten years later to Marion County, Missouri, where he passed another decade in the labors of the farm. In 1849, then only twenty years of age, young Reager was smitten with the gold fever and set out across the plains for the goal of his expectations. Driving an ox-team, it required one hundred and fifty days to complete his journey from Missouri to Shasta County, California, where he arrived in the fall of 1849. In the fall of 1850, he settled on the Montgomery grant, about ten miles northeast of Orland. He lived there twelve years, when he moved to Stony Creek, four miles east of Orland, having pre-empted part of his farm and having purchased the other part from the railroad and of the State Agricultural College lands. On first locating here, he was occupied in teaming and stock-raising. His land is now all under improvement, no unimportant part of which is the cultivation of a fine orchard of cherries, apples, plums, nectarines, and apricots. He was among the first in the county to engage in fruit-raising.

Mr. Reager was married, September 2, 1860, to Mrs. Amanda

Hemphill, a native of Pennsylvania, and they have four children. His home is a pleasant, attractive, and hospitable one, and his farm embraces over six hundred acres.

JOSEPH S. GIBSON.

This gentleman, a pioneer farmer of the county, resides on his extensive ranch, twelve miles southwest of Colusa. Mr. Gibson was born in Lincoln County, Missouri, May 29, 1826, and received the advantages of a common-school education in his early youth. He was brought up to farming and has followed that pursuit during an active and industrious life. He crossed the plains *en route* to California in 1850, coming to the State by way of the Carson and Humboldt route. After mining a short time in El Dorado County, he came to Colusa County in April, 1851, and located a ranch midway between Moon's Ferry and Meridian. This proving, however, to be on a Spanish grant, he left it and came to his present place of abode, where he has ever since continued to reside. He owns eighteen hundred acres of splendid land, on which he raises large crops of grain, besides being largely devoted to stock-raising. His residence and surroundings are among the finest in the county and betoken thrift, taste and the enjoyment of domestic contentment. In 1874 Mr. Gibson was married to Miss Sarah Frances Larch, of Calloway County, Missouri, by whom he had two children. Mr. Gibson has served several terms as trustee of the Freshwater school district. His reputation for integrity and the esteem in which he is held by his neighbors and the rapidly-disappearing band of pioneers, show him to be worthy of the prosperity which his industry has secured for the enjoyment of his riper years.

L. F. MOULTON.

The generation of the early days of Colusa County, which, by its perseverance, vigor and tireless energy has done so much to advance this county to the front among California's banner counties of development, is rapidly passing away. From among those who still survive there are few more noteworthy or who have filled a larger space in public esteem than Levi Foss Moulton. His life has been peculiarly typical of the early home-builders of this State, and that, too, in its period of industrial and social transition, when self-reliance developed so remarkably that originality of plan and resource which is now so distinctly carved in the great monument of our Statehood.

Mr. Moulton was born in Leeds, Kennebeck County, Maine, February 6, 1829. His father having been a tiller of the soil,

the son was brought up in the same laborious and honorable vocation. At fifteen years of age, the subject of this sketch went to New Bedford, Massachusetts, where he found employment in his uncle's store for a twelve-month. Determined to acquire a trade, he now entered a carriage shop as apprentice, and before the time had expired for which he was indentured, he purchased his time from his employer and began business for himself in the same line. With a trade acquired and in business for himself before yet reaching his majority; with his ambition now full-fledged and on wing, Mr. Moulton did not confine himself to mere money-making alone. The education he had received on the farm was scant enough, and feeling this, he set himself to remedy it under that best of tutors—self-help. For this purpose, while engaged in his uncle's store or in the carriage shop, though a mere boy, he found time to conduct a course of reading, studying diligently before the day's work began and utilizing with miserly economy every spare moment he could snatch at the noon hour or at night. The result is that to this course of self-imposed mental discipline he owes his present proficiency in the principles of hygiene, ancient and modern history, and political economy, besides being thoroughly versed in agricultural and horticultural matters and completely equipped as a civil engineer.

His studious turn of mind led him away from the pardonable frivolities of youth. He encouraged the young associates around him to seek knowledge likewise, and his efforts in this direction resulted in the organization of a debating club in New Bedford. The formation of a small library followed. It grew apace and was then presented to the city, thus forming the nucleus of what is now one of the largest free libraries in the East. Surely the chore-boy of the country store and the carriage maker's apprentice builded better than he knew.

It was in the winter of 1851 that young Moulton, now in his twenty-second year, sought a broader and newer field for his enterprise, and for this purpose, in company with nine companions, of whom he had been chosen leader, he set out for California *via* Nicaragua. He arrived in San Francisco on March 22 following, and at once set out for the mines, going to Nevada City, where, among others, he worked in the mines with Colonel Dibble and Senator George Hearst. His capital on arriving in this new El Dorado was $1,500, and this was almost entirely expended in "prospects," which proving to be far from remunerative, he concluded that as a gold-hunter, Fortune "had not marked him for her own," and so, with a willingness to be occupied with anything honorable, he turned himself undismayed to other employments, the chief of which was carpentering, at which he worked for several months on the Yuba River.

In the winter of 1852–53, Mr. Moulton determined to devote himself to some more permanent vocation, and for this purpose he came to Colusa County, and, having purchased land near his present abode, nine miles north of Colusa, he settled down to farming. The wisdom of this resolution he has certainly had no reason to regret, since his industry and intelligence therein have so combined to prosper him that, making new purchases of land as fast as his means would permit him, he is now the owner of eighteen thousand acres, unequaled for productiveness.

On this vast estate, an American principality in itself, Mr. Moulton has erected a stately home of peculiar architecture, an illustration of which will be found elsewhere. The Moulton homestead is a model one, in its fields of grain, in its extensive vineyards and orchards, where, side by side, in many instances, deciduous fruits grow and ripen in wondrous abundance with semi-tropical productions.

But the care and supervision of so large a ranch have not absorbed all of its proprietor's time. He has found or made leisure to render him one of the most active men in the State on matters of public policy. His counsel has been heeded from the rostrum and through the press. A man of a well-stored, practical mind, using vigorous English in reflecting it, keenly observant and intrepid in his independence of party dictation, he could not well be silent on great local or economic questions.

In politics Colonel Moulton (as he is termed by his friends) can be classed as an independent Republican, though his connection with the early Republican party is now historic, since he, in connection with Hon. John Kasson, a former Congressman from Iowa and Minister to Austria, first organized the Free Soil party, which was to all intents and purposes the Republican organization in its formative period, though under another name.

On October 11, 1882, the Republican joint convention of Colusa and Tehama Counties placed Colonel Moulton on its ticket for State Senator. This honor was unsought by him, he being away at the time attending a meeting of the farmers at Stockton and of the anti-monopolists at San Francisco, endeavoring to make these parties understand the overshadowing importance of preserving their homes and lands from destruction by hydraulic mining *débris*. No time being left him to stump his district, he issued a circular letter to the voters thereof, which fairly bristled with Mr. Moulton's individuality. He showed how he had previously served his county in an unofficial capacity; how in 1862 Colusa County was deeply in debt and her script selling for thirty-five cents on the dollar, when he, with others, matured a funding bill and worked it through the Legislature against great opposition, the result being that the county

was soon out of debt, her rate of taxation as low as any other county, while her scrip has been at par ever since. Colonel Moulton closes this letter to the voters in the following straight-from-the-shoulder remarks, which are characteristic of the man: "The Legislature is the place where this fight against hydraulic mining devastation has to be made. I will be in that fight whether elected to the Senate or not, but if the voters of the district shall honor me with a seat in the Senate, I shall not be far behind the foremost in the contest. I shall work hard for the future prosperity and glory of the State, for, old-line Republican as I am, and accepting as I do the party nomination, I place the prosperity of my district far above party considerations and shall not work in leading-strings when its interests are in question." Colonel Moulton was defeated, though running ahead of his ticket by a very flattering vote.

Mr. Moulton has never been his party's servile henchman. He has kicked over the party traces when his conscience suggested that course. He went off with the so-called Dolly Varden party, whose brief but earnest career gave evidences of a promising vitality in the election of Newton Booth as Governor of the State. The activity with which he has thrown himself into public affairs is quite remarkable. In the anti-*débris* controversy no man in the State was more pronounced or more indefatigable in his hostility to the encroachment of slickens. He spent freely of his time and money and was at all times the unselfish champion of the agricultural interests, and he will be borne in happy memory in time to come for his services therein, even as his efforts are now deeply appreciated by his contemporaries. As an instance of the earnestness with which he takes hold of matters in hand, he, at his own expense, sent thousands of illustrated documents and printed data through the mails, setting forth the manner in which the agricultural interests of Northern California were menaced by hydraulic mining, even going so far at one time as to furnish a large folio paper replete with engravings and fervent in argument and presentation of facts as a supplement to sixty-seven journals in the State.

At the Legislature he has been well recognized, and he was always sure to be present at some period of its proceedings as an irrepressible worker for county and State. To his credit be it said he had no logs of his own to roll, no private ax to grind and no selfish motive to advance in using his private means and time, which could be spent in elegant leisure at his home, in thus counseling with the representatives of the people. He opposed with an iron will and with some vehemence the passage of the Parks brush dam bill for nearly six weeks with next to no backing from the county, and, bad as the bill was consid-

ered by many, it was first shorn of its worst features by Colonel Moulton, and out of his stubborn resistance thereto came a thorough arousing of the people of the State. The final outcome of his opposition was a decision by the lower courts and afterwards by the Supreme Court, strictly in accordance with the views of the Colonel.

During all this period of pronounced activity, Mr. Moulton was developing the resources of his immense ranch, superintending all its operations, introducing new varieties of fruit trees, vines and shrubs, building bridges, laying out roads, reclaiming overflowed lands or protecting them from overflow. Assuredly, few individuals in the serene evening of their days can stir the pulses of memory with so many solacing recollections of a busy life, the events of which are nearly all inseparable from the gratification which their success and affirmed wisdom must necessarily impart.

As a patriotic American and warm champion of the Monroe doctrine, as well as an implacable foe of railroad monopoly, Mr. Moulton was most assiduous in presenting the merits of the Eads ship railway. He looked upon it as a great international necessity, particularly for the people of this coast, concluding that it would operate as a political regulator of transcontinental rail rates, thereby making it impossible for them to be in a position of dictatorial control. For this purpose he wrote and caused to be introduced into the State Senate a concurrent resolution urging Congress to assist the Eads ship railroad project. So persistent was he in his support of the measure that he labored for three years to bring to this coast Captain Eads, the greatest engineer of his time, who, at the same time, examined the water-ways of California. Nor did he stop here; at his own expense he sent illustrated documents and data to thousands of people throughout the State explanatory of the ship railway scheme. His purpose was to educate the people hereon, and so deeply were they becoming interested that, in response to an invitation of the Geographical Society of the Pacific, Colonel Moulton, March 12, 1886, delivered a lengthy address on the Eads ship railway plan before that organization, which met with a hearty resolution of indorsement from the society.

Mr. Moulton at his hospitable home, when aloof from the excitement engendered by the earnestness of discussion on local or economic questions, is peculiarly happy in his domestic relations. He married in 1861, and three children are the pride of his household. They are: Oralee, a daughter, aged eighteen, now attending Mills Seminary; Levi Everett, sixteen years of age, and Herbert, aged four years.

C. GRIMES.

Cleaton Grimes, for whom Grimes Landing was called, was born in Maysville, Kentucky, May 24, 1815. After receiving a common-school education, he learned the trade of tanner. In 1840 he moved to Brown County, Ohio. At Georgetown, in this county, he worked at his trade for several months, for Jesse R. Grant, the father of General Grant. After various investments in Ohio and Kentucky, in the tanning business, he started for California in 1849, crossing the plains from St. Joseph, Mo., following the Fremont trail to Weaverville. His first essay at acquiring a fortune was in the mines, and for this purpose he first went to Dry Creek, south of Sacramento, and afterwards to Oregon cañon, near Georgetown, working in both camps about three years. Tiring of the mines, he came to Sacramento and bought an interest in a boat carrying freight between Marysville and Sacramento. Afterwards he bought extensively of provisions and miners' supplies, and, loading them in a wagon, he brought them to Shasta and disposed of them at a satisfactory profit.

He came to Grimes, his present abode, in the spring of 1852. He remembers when he first passed through the town of Colusa that there was only one house there and that was occupied by Will S. Green. Grimes was short of powder, so he asked Green to let him have a small quantity. He says that Green cheerfully consented to do so and that he hunted around and brought out some powder which was caked and proceeded to cut it apart and pound it with a cold-chisel, greatly to the terror of Grimes and his companion. On first arriving at Grimes, he purchased one thousand two hundred acres of land from Dr. James Morrison and then began erecting a log house. Shortly after this, Goodhue & Case built and conducted the first store at Grimes.

Mr. Grimes, besides farming, has devoted much of his time in raising stock. Raising hogs was very profitable at an early day, but he complained that the grizzlies could eat them up before he could dispose of them.

In 1876 Mr. Grimes was married to Mrs. Annie E. Rollins, of Sacramento, and with her resides on his large ranch where he first located in the county twenty-eight years ago.

E. McDANIEL.

This hardy pioneer and successful farmer was born in Roane County, Tennessee, July 4, 1820. In 1834 he moved, with his family, to Illinois. He remained there, working on his father's farm, for eight years, when he married Miss Sarah Ann Goree

and settled in Wayne County, Illinois. He removed in 1848 to Schuyler County, where he rented land until 1852, when he was seized with a longing to come to California. On March 25, 1853, he, with his family, consisting at this time of his wife and five children, put all their effects in an ox wagon and set out for the Golden State. The party met with many adventures and endured some privations on their toilsome march across the wilderness. One incident is worth preserving. One night, while in the Goose Creek Mountains, they came across a fine dog, which, having become foot-sore, had been abondoned by a preceding train. Mr. McDaniel bound up his foot, placed him in the wagon and permitted him to ride till he had fully recovered. He afterward proved an invaluable help, as he was better than a man on guard. Arriving at Lassen Meadows, they came to the Pine Trading Post and found themselves without provisions and money. The trader at this post took a fancy to the dog and bought him for seventeen dollars, so that the poor dog they had befriended was the means of supplying them with provisions for continuing their journey. In this circumstance Mr. McDaniel thought he saw the hand of Providence.

On the 8th of August they entered American Valley and here fell in with Mayberry Davis, Alexander Cooley, and a man named Painter. The latter owned the land where McDaniel's warehouse now stands, then known as Painter's Landing, and offered McDaniel inducements to come to his place. The party arrived there on September 1, and McDaniel went to work on a threshing-machine but was soon laid up with the chills. He built a log house above the landing, and there, on October 1, 1853, a daughter was born to them, being the first white child born on the east side of the river. After renting land and farming it with varying success, McDaniel took up a farm of his own just above Butte City, which was afterwards owned by John Parker. The land on which he had been living was claimed as a Spanish grant and so he purchased a place south of Painter's Landing and now known as McDaniel's old place.

Mr. McDaniel was elected justice of the peace in September, 1856, which office he held for six consecutive years. In 1863 he was elected county assessor and served two years.

On July 4, 1890, Mr. McDaniel celebrated his seventieth birthday, surrounded by his children and grandchildren, which latter numbered twenty-two.

JAMES BALSDON.

This gentleman is one of the most prosperous farmers of Grand Island. He is a native of Indiana and born in 1824.

He came to California in 1852 by way of New Orleans and the Isthmus. He stopped over on the voyage in Central America and then renewed his journey in the *North America* but was wrecked ninety miles from Acapulco. He reached San Francisco May 3, 1852, tried mining and met with little success and then concluded to try farming. Hearing of Grand Island and meeting with Samuel Morris, who owned ten thousand acres of land at the head of the island, he proposed leasing to Balsdon all the land he wanted at one-fifth of its product, but afterward proposed to sell any part at four dollars and a half an acre. Balsdon then bought three hundred and sixty acres and began cultivating it in the fall of 1853. He remained there eight years and then sold out to E. Fisher. He purchased, in 1861, a squatter's title to three hundred and twenty acres and took up four hundred acres. He purchased in addition several other large tracts and now his home farm embraces in all nineteen hundred and twenty acres. This place is five miles from the railroad and four from the river, thus affording two outlets for the shipping of his products. He has raised in one season as high as eighteen thousand bags of wheat and barley. He has a large and handsome residence, built in 1871, surrounded by a natural grove, which is a home of contentment and prosperity. He is also very much interested in the cultivation of fruits.

Mr. Balsdon was married, in San Francisco, November 20, 1866, to Mrs. Lauretta Tripp, of Townsend, Vermont, by whom he has had two children, though Mrs. Balsdon was the mother of two children by her previous marriage.

VINCENT C. CLEEK.

Vincent Corder Cleek, son of Andrew S. C. and Mary V. Cleek, was born in Marion County, Missouri, October 27, 1844. When five years of age, young Cleek accompanied his parents across the plains in an ox-train, arriving at Sacramento August 1, 1850. From Sacramento the family made their way to what is now known as the Montgomery ranch, in the northeast corner of this county. Here the elder Cleek opened a store and hotel, to accommodate the travel up and down the river. Shortly after this, his grandfather, Vincent Corder, was taken sick with a disease which resembled the cholera, and died. Other members of the family were also taken sick. This caused the senior Cleek to think the place very unhealthy, and he sent his wife and two children, including Vincent, back to their old home in Missouri, *via* Panama. Following the departure of his family, the senior Cleek formed a partnership with M. A. Reager, and continued the store and hotel, besides raising stock and doing some farming. In 1852 he joined his family in Mis-

souri, and ten years later the family again crossed the plains for California, going to the Montgomery ranch, where the elder Cleek carried on farming. Andrew S. C. Cleek served the county efficiently as supervisor, from 1869 to 1876. July 2, 1880, he died.

Young Cleek worked on his father's farm until a grown man, when, November 20, 1871, he was married to Miss Julia Richelieu. He began farming for himself on land southeast of Orland three miles, where he has a comfortable home and a farm of about five hundred acres of rich, productive land. He takes an active interest in public affairs, and is a leading Democrat. April 26 last he was nominated by his party for Supervisor, and was elected to that office by a large majority. He is the father of six children, one daughter and five sons.

JONAS SPECT.

The subject of this brief biography is a native of Berks County, Pennsylvania, born March 21, 1817. His grandfather on the father's side was a soldier of the Revolution and participated in the battles of Trenton, Brandywine, Princeton, and in the siege of Yorktown. When young Jonas was but ten years old, his family removed to Pickaway County, Ohio, then a wilderness. After maturity, he carried on farming till 1846, when he concluded to visit Missouri, which was then the extreme frontier of settlement. On arriving in the State, he heard much of the advantages of distant Oregon and some meager accounts of California, and, resolving to see these new countries for himself, he left the Missouri line in a company of forty persons, men, women, and children, driving an ox-team for Isaac Bailey.

Travel was necessarily slow, too slow for the impetuous Jonas, and on arriving at the foot of the Cascade Mountains, a halt being called for a long delay, owing to the depth of the snow, Spect left the train, alone and on foot, after the first crossing of Snake River, and traveled safely to the Willamette, a distance of over six hundred miles, a feat never before performed by white man. He only remained in Oregon a couple of months, when he found his way to San Francisco. During his stay here, gold was discovered at Sutter's Mills, but it then created no excitement. Spect was so delighted with the country that he had actually set out to return to the States and bring back his family, but, on account of the mining excitement, he could find no companions for the journey, and was thus forced to fall in with the others and go prospecting.

On June 2, 1848, he discovered gold in paying quantities on the Yuba, it being the first discovery of gold north of the American River. Shortly afterwards he established a trading-

post on this river and dealt largely with the Indians, who paid for their purchases in gold-dust.

He left the mines in November, 1848, and opened a store in Sacramento City. Five months later he settled opposite the mouth of Feather River. Here he opened a general-store business, laid out the town of Fremont, and established the first public ferry in California. At the same time he was conducting a store business on Rose Bar. In visiting this place in April, 1849, he found the miners disputing about claims. A meeting was called and a committee selected to draft rules for this government. Spect was one of the committee, and drafted the first mining laws, as far as then known, in California. These laws were afterwards legalized by statute.

In the summer of 1849 Spect was elected a delegate to the first Constitutional Convention, but did not attend, owing to a pressure of business. He was elected to the State Senate of the first Legislature from Sonoma County and took his seat in 1850. Shortly after the session opened, returns came from the Trinity mines which gave the seat to General Vallejo. It was afterward discovered that no election had been held on the Trinity River, the returns having been manufactured at Benicia.

In the summer of 1850 Spect traveled in what is now Colusa County, and was so well pleased with the county that he determined some day in the future to make his home there. It was not, however, till 1868 that circumstances so shaped his movements as to permit him to locate there. He located in Colusa and began erecting tenement houses. Previously he had been harassed by conflicting titles and lost much by the confirmation of Spanish grants. He determined to stear clear of trouble. He accordingly bought three lots from Colonel Hagan. Everybody was buying them and his title seemed perfect. But he was destined to disappointment, and the result was that Spect was embroiled for many years in the meshes of lawsuits over the title to property as well as of other investments.

He died July 3, 1883, leaving a wife and four children. Mr. Spect was a man of firm intrepidity of character. He was of the earnest, rugged type of our best pioneers. He took a lively interest in public affairs, in which his pen displayed a facility and grace of expression which must have been a natural gift to one who had had little or no opportunities for education in his youth.

HON. JOHN BOGGS.

There are few men in this State who seem to have been so specially fitted into their surroundings and to have so justified their position therein as the Hon. John Boggs. Whether as

pioneer or miner; as a stock-raiser, introducing new and blooded varieties of horses, cattle, and sheep; or as a farmer, on an extensive scale pursuing this branch of industry, with a system all his own; or in his public service to his county and State, his example, skill, prescience, and devotion to public duty, might well be termed special providences for Colusa County, for, apart from what they have already accomplished in the development of this region, they have served not a little to assist, stimulate and encourage his fellow-citizens, and will linger years hence both as incentives and an inspiration. The sympathetic and forceful impact of his career is a part of the history of this county's first steps in progress.

John Boggs is the son of Robert W. and Abbie Carr, and was born in July, 1829, at Potosi, Missouri. His father was one of the owners and incorporators of the Iron Mountain, near his native place, so justly celebrated for its extensive deposits of iron ore. At the age of ten years, young Boggs moved with his parents to Howard County, Missouri, where he attended the public school for several years. Later on he followed a course of studies in Fayette College, in the town of Fayette. Here he might have continued till thoroughly equipped for graduation, had not the alluring news of the wonderful discoveries of gold in California aroused within him an insatiable desire to participate in the stirring adventures of the gold hunters and at the same time amass wealth. So, dropping his books and closing his desk, he bade farewell to collegiate honors not very remote, if he had seen fit to wait for them.

On April 9, 1849, in company with some young men of his own age and of the same college, young Boggs set out for California. Among his companions were General John B. Clark, afterwards a member of Congress from Missouri, and Hon. John Morrison, subsequently a prominent man in the public affairs of the same State. This party crossed the Missouri River at Fort Kearny, and while camped at this point united with another company hailing from Clay County, Missouri, and bound for the same destination. Among their new-found companions were men who, in after years, made their mark in the new State towards which their steps were tending. Some of these were: Hon. Laban Scearce, of Orland; Hon. J. Woodson James, of Paso Robles Springs; and James A. Douglas, formerly sheriff of Yolo County.

The route across the plains of these adventurers was the old Carson road by Sublett's cut-off. After several months of exposure and fatigue, which only served to impart added enjoyment to the daring young spirits, they arrived, on August 18, 1849, at Weber Creek, in Placer County, near old Hangtown,

which name, as everybody is aware, has long since been transformed into something less somber, with less of picturesque depravity in it, by calling the place Placerville.

Boggs and Clark being very warm friends, they concluded, now that their journey was practically at an end, to stick together and go on ahead of the rest of the company. The world was now all before them. A wilderness of mountain range and broad, inhospitable plains stretched between them and home. Here was the first parley before the first battle of life. What to do in this strange country, so new that it was almost unblemished with civilization? What to do with only about five dollars as the joint capital stock of these two sturdy, raw young men? Why, do the first thing that turns up, and this is precisely what these sensible pilgrims immediately proceeded to do.

They started for Sacramento and arrived there with just "six bits" in their wallet. Tired and weary on the night of their coming, they lay down and rested under the dense foliage of trees where Fifth and K Streets are now designated. The next day they found employment in assisting in the surveying and laying out of the principal part of the city, in streets, blocks and lots. It was hard work measuring the land and driving corner stakes on what was to be great thoroughfares in the future capital city of this new El Dorado. The heat was intense. The land was a thick jungle and Mr. Boggs will always vividly recall August 25, when he was engaged in cutting brush between J and K Streets so as to take observations. The brush and vines grew so thickly that a breath of air could scarcely penetrate. The task became almost suffocating, but the pay was sixteen dollars per day, and young men, full of lusty vigor, and with a purpose in life, could afford to sweat for this.

The two friends worked here a month, and, having now earned a stake, they turned longingly to the mines. They worked in these at Coloma and on Weber Creek, with fair success, for a short time. Winter coming on, they built a cabin at Hangtown and mined in that vicinity till March, 1850, and then went to Sacramento again. Here the two companions parted, Clark going to the Redding diggings, now in Shasta County, while Boggs joined a party, consisting of J. L. Morrison, J. Criglar, and others, bent on mining. They procured a camping and mining outfit and provisions, and with two pack-mules to carry their stores, they set out for Deer Creek, where Nevada City now stands. Boggs was one of a party who gave the name to this prosperous mining town. Here he mined betimes but was chiefly occupied in packing provisions and supplies between Nevada City and a little camp on the South Fork of the Yuba.

The distance between those places was twenty miles, and one dollar per pound was the tribute paid to mule-power in those days. He continued in this lucrative employment till July 1, 1850.

It was now, at this point in Mr. Boggs' career, that, with some capital to operate with, he first displayed that business foresight and judgment which have proved since to be among his most prominent characteristics. He had learned from experience how jaded and broken down are the animals that have made the long march from the Missouri River, though most of this stock was usually selected for both blood and endurance. He had heard that an army of immigrants was hastening pell-mell from the Atlantic States, and that consequently their stock would arrive in a sorry plight and almost exhausted condition. They would, of course, be sold for a trifle; nay, their owners would look upon any offer as a bargain, since they would abandon them altogether on arriving, rather than be encumbered with them on their hurried, tumultuous, and sometimes disorderly rush for the mines. These animals could be turned out and pastured on the rich wild grasses, rested and recruited and in a few months be restored to their wonted strength and usefulness. Herein Mr. Boggs saw the opportunity of his life, one which became the basis of his present comfortable fortune. What he sought now was a place on which to herd and feed these animals after they were purchased.

For this purpose he went, in July, 1850, to Cache Creek, just above where the town of Yolo has since sprung up. It was then a wilderness, uninhabited, save by two men, Wm. Gordon and Mat. Harbin, the latter then living near where is now located the town of Woodland. Here Boggs settled down, erected a cabin, and, after seeing to other preliminaries, he returned to Hangtown to intercept the immigrants now swarming in. He bought their poor, tired, distressed stock at very low figures. He drove them very slowly, pasturing them as they moved along, to his place in Yolo County. He herded them all winter, saw them recover and even grow fat, and when spring came he had four hundred head of horses and mules, which he disposed of at Sacramento, at one thousand per cent profit. Mr. Boggs continued in the stock business till the summer of 1854, when he came to Colusa County and purchased six thousand acres of the Larkin's Children's Grant, his present home, than which there is no finer in the county.

From this period up to 1871 Mr. Boggs was largely engaged in the buying and selling and raising of stock, and as a breeder of Jersey cattle and trotting horses he has been foremost. He is regarded as one of the best judges of thoroughbred stock in

the United States. In 1868 he began wool-growing on an extensive scale, importing the finest breeds at great expense to mix with his vast flocks. His attention, however, has been, since 1871, almost entirely devoted to grain-farming and the securing of large tracts of land to plant thereon. Believing, as he does, that horticulture is the coming industry or source of wealth in this county, he is preparing to occupy himself therewith, at the same time still continuing to conduct grain-farming and stock-raising. Mr. Boggs' home place, on the Sacramento River, ten miles north of Colusa, consists of one thousand acres of land, as fair and fertile as sun ever ripened.

It could hardly be expected that one who had achieved success so early in an active life, who had manifested so much good sense and sagacity in the conduct of his private affairs, and against whose good name no finger had ever reflected a shadow, should be permitted to hide his talents in the seclusion of a great wheat or stock ranch. Peculiarly necessary and profitable to the community would be the services of such a gentleman to Colusa County in her early immature and formative period. John Boggs has never been termed a selfish man; far from it; he is generous and obliging to a fault, and so whenever he has felt that he could spare time from his own manifold affairs, his friends and neighbors and fellow-citizens generally have been found waiting and only too willing to employ his services in public positions.

Mr. Boggs' public career began in 1859, when he was elected Supervisor of Colusa County, being a member of the first Board of which there is any official record. He served in this capacity continuously till 1866. It was during these years that form and shape were given to this county's affairs, that its machinery was adjusted and put in motion, and in which the counsels, tact and patient intelligence of Mr. Boggs are matters of public appreciation as well as of record. It was during his term of service that the present court-house was built. Mr. Boggs retired from this position at his own instance only to be called higher a brief period later to serve his county and State in the State Senate. He was twice chosen to this office, first in 1870 and afterward in 1866. He has, besides, held other offices of great responsibility at the hands of various Chief Executives of the State. Governor Irwin appointed him one of the trustees of the Napa Insane Asylum, Governor Stoneman made him a member of the Board of State Prison Directors, of which commission he was president, and it is a matter of congratulation for the entire State that during Mr. Boggs' incumbency of this position there were no scandals attached to the proceedings of this Board. Mr. Boggs has been, for a number of years, an

active member of the State Board of Agriculture, and is also a member of the State Board of Trade, representing Colusa County, and is a trustee of the Leland Stanford, Jr., University.

While he is a staunch friend of irrigation, and favors the progress and completion of the works of the Central Irrigation District he opposed being included in the Colusa District, because he possessed a system of irrigation of his own, and his neighbors similarly situated likewise made opposition, and for the same reason. In speaking of the irrigation system which at present obtains, Mr. Boggs said: "I deem the present Wright law very defective and the system an expensive one. To be successful the law must be amended, to be almost anew."

In everything pertaining to the welfare of his locality, county and State, Mr. Boggs knows neither flinching nor fatigue. To each subject he brings his active sympathies, a strong will-power, courtesy and diplomatic tact, a combination almost invincible. At his home he was among the first and ablest advocates in hastening the extension of railroad facilities into his own county, and was also one of the incorporators, and a member of the first Board of Directors of the Colusa County Bank, a position which he yet occupies. He is likewise a large stockholder in the Bank of Willows. In politics he is a pronounced Democrat, fighting vigorously for his friends, giving and taking blows in that courteous, amicable, yet firm way which distingishes the gentleman seeking the public good from the blatant political mercenary seeking self. After a political campaign there is nothing of rancor left over for John Boggs to brood over or satisfy. He is as forgiving to his personal opponents as he was earnest in antagonizing them.

In private life Mr. Boggs is generous and hospitable. He has a warm spot in his heart especially for the "old-timers," which does not preclude, however, the later arrivals from sharing in its genial warmth, much less from receiving that judicious counsel and ever neighborly and material assistance he is willing at all times to extend the deserving.

Mr. Boggs was married, in Sacramento, in November, 1870, to Miss Louisa E. Shackleford, of Georgia, by whom he had three children: Frank S., aged eighteen, who was graduated from Trinity College, San Francisco, and who will complete a course at the State University; Alice J., aged sixteen, now in attendance at Mills Seminary; and Fred H., aged fourteen years.

MICHAEL BILLIOU.

Michael Billiou is a native of St. Louis County, Missouri, born September 7, 1832. His father had settled in this region previous to the cession of the country west of the Mississippi to

the United States. Michael lived on his father's farm till he was twenty years of age and then set out for California. He arrived in Colusa County in the fall of 1852, without a dollar in his pocket, offering to work for his board, yet for a time failed to find employment. He was finally hired by Richard J. Walsh, to work on the Capay grant, where he was steadily occupied for ten years. With the sum of money accumulated in these years of diligent toil, Mr. Billiou purchased the property on which he now resides, consisting of seven hundred and fifty acres of land on Stony Creek. Here he farms, raises stock and grows fruits. He is much interested in fruit culture. Twenty-five orange trees which were at first planted as ornaments in his garden have grown thrifty and produce abundantly, while in his orchard is a variety of all kinds of fruits. His vineyard, likewise, shows what care and judgment can accomplish. His residence, which was built in 1878, is a large and handsome structure, and, standing on a chosen spot, surrounded by orange and other fruit-trees, it is as welcome to the eye of the traveler as the heart and habits of its owner are hospitable.

Mr. Billiou never married, but his domestic affairs are superintended by his mother and his sister Mary. His aged mother was, before marriage, Mary O'Connell, born February 12, 1813, in St. Louis County, Missouri, within twelve miles of the old court-house, an historic spot for thousands who pushed the line of settlement northward into the prairie States of the middle West. Mr. Billiou's early residence on his place was not without its adventures. He recalls the devastations among stock committed by bears over thirty years ago. In 1854 he caught a grizzly in a trap a few hundred yards from the Walsh residence. He shot it and it weighed nine hundred pounds. He caught the monster in a trap that weighed seventy-five pounds. Though the trap was fastened to a heavy oak log, his bear-ship dragged the log, trap and all some distance till they got tangled in the brush.

Since making his home here, Mr. Billiou made one trip East, in 1876, to his former home, in St. Louis, and also visited the Centennial Exhibition at Philadelphia.

RICHARD J. WALSH—BY W. S. GREEN.

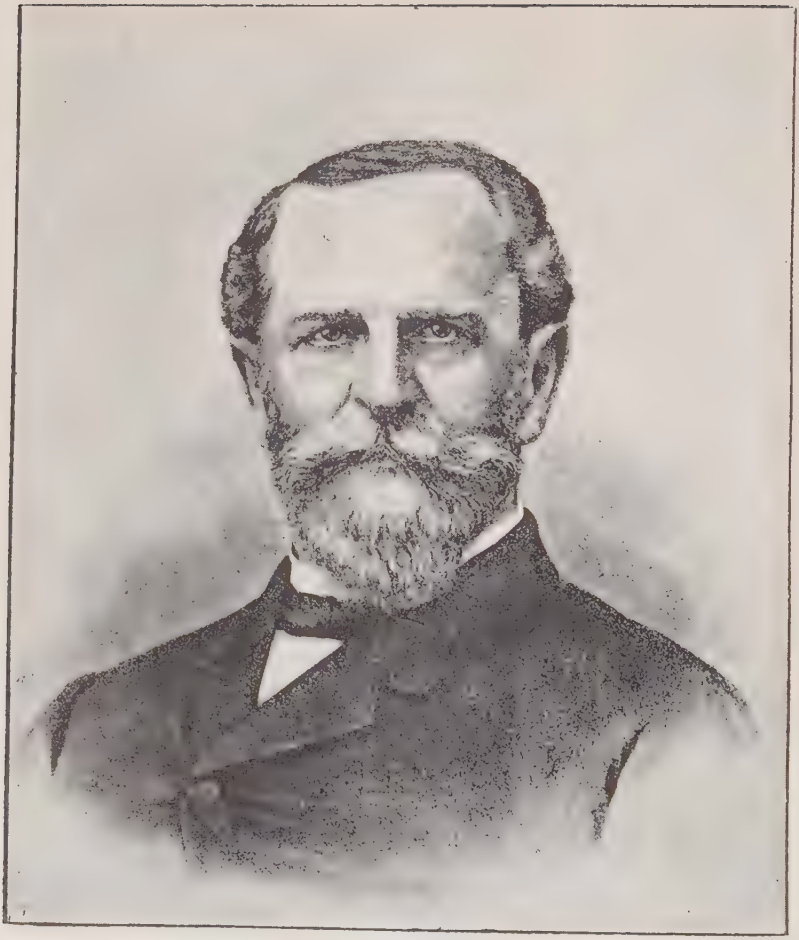
My information of Richard Walsh before he came to Colusa County is meager. He was born in County Kildare, Ireland, May 10, 1820. He came to the United Sates in 1842, and visited first at New Orleans, and from thence to St. Louis. On the breaking out of the gold fever in 1849, he started across the plains among the first. When he got to Green River, he saw a splendid opportunity for the establishment of a ferry. He ran

this ferry until most of the emigrants of that year had passed and then brought up the rear for California. I knew Richard Walsh first as a Shasta merchant and a shipper of goods by teams through Colusa, and he was among the first to load a boat, the *Benicia*, in 1851 for Colusa. While engaged in teaming, he found it convenient to establish a "ranch" on the route, on which to keep his stock in winter, and rest up such as might be tired out, and he built a house on the river just above St. John. This was as early, I think, as the spring of 1851. Very shortly after this he bought cattle, and commenced to raise stock for the market. He was also among the first in the valley to grow barley and wheat for a business. Soon he concentrated all his interests at this point, and went to Kentucky and brought out some fine short-horn cattle, being the pioneer in that business in the State. As a consequence, he took the premium on cattle at all the earlier State fairs. He did as much as any other man to build up the State fair. The land around him was purchased as it was offered for sale, until at his death he was the owner of some twenty thousand acres of the best land in the State. This was left to his wife during her life-time, and then to his sister, Mrs. Chambers, of St. Louis County, Missouri, and her two sons, Joseph L. and Charles D. They own it yet. As a merchant, as a farmer, and in every relation in life, Richard Walsh built up a reputation for honesty, and all the high moral virtues second to no man who has stepped on the soil of California. At the time of his death, his word would have been taken for any amount of money he would name by any resident of the Sacramento Valley. In physique he was the model man. Being physically and mentally strong, his energy knew no bounds. He never took hold of any business with an idea of the probability of failure. In his likes and dislikes he was positive. He was half-way nothing, and as a consequence he believed in and practiced the teachings of the church to which he belonged, with his whole heart. He died April 30, 1866.

HON. C. J. DIEFENDORFF.

Mr. Diefendorff is originally of German ancestry. His father was a native of the State of New York. He did service in the Revolutionary War, was over eighty years old at the time of his death and in receipt of a pension. The grandfather of the subject of this biography was Captain Hendrick Diefendorff, who fell on the battle-field of Oreskany, the day that General Herkimer was wounded, when his saddle was placed under a tree, and, reposing his head on that, he commanded his regiment. The battle was lost for the patriots. General Herkimer died of his wounds at its close, and it was altogether a day of sorrow

A. Montgomery.



W. F. [illegible]

for the beautiful Mohawk Valley. The mother of Mr. Diefendorff was Elizabeth Baum, a niece of Colonel Baum and a native of Virginia.

C. J. Diefendorff was born on the 19th of April, 1814, in the State of New York. He remained with his father until the enlargement of the Erie Canal, when he became bookkeeper and foreman with a contractor.

In 1840 he taught school in his native district. Two years later he was married to Miss Sarah E. Thayer, daughter of General Bezeleel Thayer, of Oswego County, New York. In 1848 he returned to Fort Plains, New York, and opened a store on the Erie Canal. On January 5, 1853, Mr. Diefendorff, accompanied by his wife's brother, Henry S. Thayer, took passage to San Francisco *via* Panama. After leaving the latter place the vessel sprung a leak, and, what was worse, the yellow fever broke out on board and full fifty of the passengers were buried at sea. At Acapulco the passengers went ashore and among the sick were Mr. Diefendorff's wife and Mr. Thayer, her brother. The latter died of the epidemic and was buried in the cemetery set apart for foreigners in that place. After many other vicissitudes, Mr. Diefendorff finally arrived at San Francisco on March 8.

Mr. Diefendorff engaged in mining on his arrival, beginning at Prairie City, a camp near Folsom. He also mined on Alder Creek. In the fall of 1855 he purchased a ranch on Grand Island, Colusa County. In 1856 he was Justice of the Peace of Granite Township, Sacramento County, and while serving on the board of elections in that township, he was elected Justice of the Peace of Grand Island. At a meeting of the Justices of Colusa County, he was elected a Justice of the Sessions and at the close of his term he was appointed County Judge by Governor Downey. He afterwards served two terms as Supervisor of Colusa County. At the beginning of the war, Mr. Diefendorff was appointed Deputy United States Marshal and Deputy Indian Agent. At its close he was made Deputy Revenue Collector of Colusa and Tehama Counties. Under appointment of the Union League of San Francisco, he was authorized to establish Union Leagues in Colusa County.

While acting as Deputy Indian Agent, he was appointed by Chief "Him Boo" to give instructions to his son Capitan Bill. The old chief called his people around him just before his death and gave Diefendorff in charge of them. To this day the older Indians on Grand Island salute Mr. Diefendorff as "Him Boo."

During the years 1881–1883 Mr. Diefendorff was engaged in closing his business on Grand Island, preparatory to removing to San Francisco, where he now makes his home. Although not a resident of Colusa County, Mr. Diefendorff is in feeling, association of spirit and sympathy a Colusan.

JESSE C. STOVALL.

This enterprising gentleman was born in Rutherford County, Tennessee, January 19, 1822. He spent his early life on his father's farm working laboriously and picking up such an education as the schools of the time or locality could afford, supplemented by the reading of books which a keen desire for self-instruction could lay hold of. At the age of thirteen years, young Stovall removed, with his father's family, to Missouri. Here he remained nearly fifteen years, pursuing the labors of the farm. On April 16, 1850, he bade adieu to his old home and set out for California, crossing the plains by way of Sublett's Cut-off, driving an ox-team. He arrived at Sacramento on August 29 of the same year. For the first seven years of his life he worked at various jobs, sometimes at mining, at other times on a ranch or herding stock in the ranges of the Sacramento Valley. In the fall of 1858 he came to Colusa County, and located one hundred and sixty acres where his present home now stands, six miles west of Williams. Here he engaged in grain-farming and stock-raising, and whenever his means would allow and the opportunity proved favorable, he kept adding to and enlarging the territory of the home ranch.

Mr. Stovall had now become quite prosperous, a felicity which his industry and sagacity well merited, and over which his neighbors and friends were never slow in congratulating him. It was now determined to consolidate his large holdings with those of the Messrs. Wilcoxson for the purposes of incorporation, and out of this was formed the Stovall-Wilcoxson Company, incorporated January 15, 1890. This company owns thirty-two thousand acres of land in the county, which is cultivated to grain or utilized for stock-raising. Besides they own warehouses for the storage of grain, at Williams, buy and sell grain and live-stock and conduct banking business in the same town. J. C. Stovall is president, and George H. Wilcoxson vice-president, of this company.

Mr. Stovall was married, March 3, 1869, to Miss Mary L. Moore, in Sonoma County, by whom he was the father of five sons and three daughters, of whom one daughter and four sons are living. Though frequently solicited to permit his name to be used as a candidate for a representative office, in a county where his party (Democratic) is always strongly dominant, and where his popularity would cause him to lead his ticket, Mr. Stovall has invariably declined. He prefers the quiet and contentment of the home circle, or the administration of his vast business, to the allurements of office, while his careful business habits and wise counsels are not entirely devoted to his

own private affairs, seeing that in every matter of moment to the community they are freely given and highly appreciated. No single individual in his section is more progressive or more fully alive to its interests.

E. W. JONES.

Among the residents of Colusa County prominent for their energy, business endowments, as also for the esteem in which they are justly held, Edward Winslow Jones is found in the front rank. He was born in Waukesha, Wisconsin, July 23, 1848. His father, James W. Jones, was one of the early pioneers of California, arriving in El Dorado County in the spring of 1850, where he engaged in mining first and afterwards in the hotel and express business, till the year 1853. In that year he located a farm eight miles north of Colusa, and in 1857 was a candidate for the Assembly from Colusa and Tehama Counties, against Ned Lewis, in which the latter, after a stirring contest, was elected by only three votes. In the early days of the settlement of Colusa County, the elder Jones was selected, by the settlers, one of a committee of three to proceed to Washington City and represent their interests against the confirmation of the Cambuston grant. He fulfilled his mission there to the satisfaction of his clients, in proving to the Interior Department the fraudulency of the grant. It will be observed that the father of the subject of this sketch was an active citizen of Colusa County in his day.

In 1859 the elder Jones sent for his family at the East to rejoin him at his new home on the farm in this county, where young Edward passed the following seven years. Having previously received a good common-school education in Wisconsin, he was sent to the State Normal School in San Francisco, where he graduated in 1868. He supplemented the knowledge there acquired with a course in book-keeping and commercial methods.

Returning now to Colusa, he entered the office of his father, who was largely engaged in the grain trade. His father dying shortly afterward, it devolved upon him to settle the parental estate.

In 1870 he organized at Colusa the firm of E. W. Jones & Co., to carry on the buying and selling of grain, which business he still conducts successfully. This firm is the owner of the following warehouses: Grangers, of Colusa, Colusa Warehouse, at Colusa, the warehouse at Sites and another at Lurline, having a combined capacity of twenty-five thousand tons. The business conducted in these warehouses is of most extensive proportions, seeing that this firm purchased and stored, in the year 1889,

forty thousand tons of wheat, and for the year ending March 1, 1889, four hundred thousand pounds of wool.

During the long period of diverse activities in which Mr. Jones has conducted business, he has not neglected his duty to his townsmen in local matters of a public nature, nor have they failed to appreciate his services, given gratuitously. He was the first town treasurer of Colusa, under its new and present charter, and has occupied the position of city trustee for twelve consecutive years, a portion of this time serving as president of the Board. He has likewise served as school trustee for eight years.

Though Mr. Jones is a Republican and resides in a Democratic town, its citizens have retained him in office for the past twenty years. Though these offices were purely positions of honor and without salary or fees attached, their incumbency by Mr. Jones is as much a tribute to his unselfish usefulness as it is an evidence of the regard in which he is held personally by his political opponents. He went before the people, having been nominated, August 2, 1890, by the Republican convention for the office of County Treasurer, and was elected by a majority of twenty-seven votes. He is held in high esteem by his party, of whose County Central Committee he has been chairman during the past eight years.

Mr. Jones was the first president of the Colusa and Lake Railway, and after its consolidation with the Colusa Road, he was chosen its vice-president, which position he has ever since held.

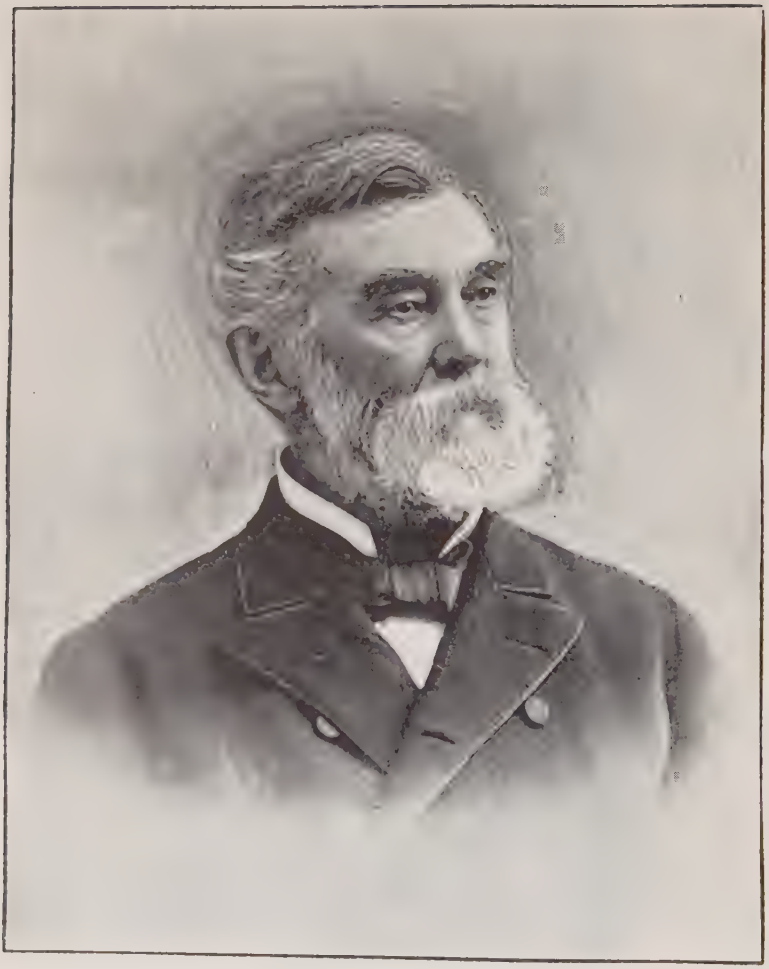
Even amid the multiplicity of diverse business matters, Mr. Jones finds time to take a practical interest in the promotion of fruit culture, and cultivates a handsome orchard of ten acres planted to prunes and pears.

Mr. Jones was married, June 14, 1870, to Miss Nellie A. Morris, of Colusa County, a native daughter of California, by whom he is the father of four children, three of whom are living, one son and two daughters.

COLONEL GEORGE HAGAR.

The subject of this biographical notice was born in Lincoln, Massachusetts, on January 17, 1820, and is the son of Elisha Hagar, a sturdy tiller of an exhausting soil. Young George in early life had the advantage of receiving a common-school education and a course of study at Woburn Academy, which laid for him the foundation of a life of usefulness. Upon leaving the academy, the alternative was offered to him by his father of choosing one of two vocations. He could either pursue his studies further by taking a full collegiate course in some of the

Residence of Colonel George Hagar, Colusa.



Colonel George Hagar.

many eminent institutions of learning in his native State, and thus prepare himself for one of the professions, or he might devote himself immediately to mercantile pursuits. In consonance with his own tastes and ambitions, young Hagar chose the latter course, and so at the age of sixteen years he entered a general merchandise store at Keene, New Hampshire. Here he remained seven years, justifying, by his aptitude for business, the wisdom of his selection of a career, which was destined to make him years afterwards one of the most successful business men in Colusa County.

With one of his pronounced talents for commercial pursuits, it was but natural that he should engage in business for himself. Hence we find him seven years later in business for himself, conducting a general store most successfully in the same town of Keene. The announcement that gold had been discovered in California had scarcely more than reached the quiet little New Hampshire town in which Mr. Hagar was engaged in business, when he became seized with an ardent desire to cast his lot in the new gold-fields. Disposing of his business, he left the land of small profits and social comfort, and, on March 1, 1849, embarked in a sailing vessel for California *via* Cape Horn, and after nearly a six months' voyage he arrived in San Francisco, and immediately thereafter he set out for the mines. Everybody went first to the mines in these brave old Argonaut days.

Colonel Hagar first located at Big Bar, on the Mokelumne River, studying the rude mechanism of sluice-box, rocker and "long tom" and endeavoring to wash a fortune out of them. Two months' trial here convinced him that the precious yellow flakes, or grains, which were coaxed from the grass roots and river beds were not inclined to come his way. Then he started for Stockton, which at this period had become quite a supply-point for the mines. No sooner had he arrived there than he returned to his old love, the mercantile business, and continued to conduct a general store for a period of four years.

In 1852, Colonel Hagar first came to Colusa, and in company with others purchased the Jimeno grant. Having now become fairly well off in this world's goods, he decided to locate in San Francisco and there branch out in pursuits large enough to be commensurate with his ambition. But after frequent visits to Colusa, he abandoned this design and concluded to locate permanently in this place, in the year 1860.

In conjunction with several prominent business men of Colusa, he was one of the charter members in the organization, in 1870, of the Colusa County Bank (a sketch of which prosperous institution will be found elsewhere), and of which Colonel Hagar has been president for the last eight years. As a con-

servative and reliable factor in a large and rapidly-increasing agricultural community, the influence of this bank has been beneficially felt in a co-operative way, in full touch and sympathy with the county's needs and growing condition.

Colonel Hagar's home is located on the outskirts of the town of Colusa. His residence is one of the most roomy and sightful in the county, surrounded by beautiful and well-kept gardens. In 1867, he was married to Miss Sarah A. Winship, of Colusa, by whom he has an only child, Miss Alice W., born in 1871, and who was graduated from Snell Seminary, Oakland, last year with high honors.

Besides being the owner of several extensive ranches in the county, Colonel Hagar is largely interested in property in the town of Colusa. For the Indian he has especial sympathy, and for those of the old Colus tribe, or their children, he will always provide work, help or a home on his ranches.

In his young manhood he enlisted in the New Hampshire militia and was elected colonel of the Twentieth Regiment. Always a consistent member of the Republican party, he can view a Democratic majority snow his ticket under in the county at every election with undisturbed composure and then "fix his flint" and cast another Republican ballot at the succeeding election with the same good-humor as if his party had been triumphant. During the war he was enrolled in the Union Army, but was never mustered into service.

A quiet, far-seeing, mentally well-poised gentleman in business is Colonel Hagar, and when not found at his own hospitable home or at the bank in Colusa, he is generally either attending to his extensive farming interests or is enjoying a period of rest in San Francisco, where he is a member of the Pacific Union Club and of the Association of Pioneers.

THOMAS BEDFORD.

Thomas Bedford, who resides three miles from Newville, is a California pioneer of 1850. He was born in Bourbon County, Kentucky, January, 1817, his parents removing with him to Greene County, Missouri, in 1844. He was married to Miss Rebecca F., daughter of Colonel Samuel Clay, of Bedford County, Tennessee. They have four children. On the 15th of May, 1849, accompanied by his family, he set out from Greene County, Missouri, on the long journey across the plains, arriving in the Sacramento Valley, in the October following. Between 1850 and 1854 he resided first in Nevada City and afterwards in Kentucky Flat, and in the fall of the latter year moved to Colusa County, on the east side of the Sacramento, two miles below Grizzly Bend. Here he remained for twelve

years, when he removed to the Coast Range, near where he now lives. It was in 1861 that he located permanently on his present home place, where he farms and raises stock on his ranch of five hundred and twenty acres. As a judge of stock and a successful promoter of stock-breeding of the best grades, he ranks high. He has a hundred head of the best Durham cattle, either thoroughbreds or of a high grade, and has carried away several premiums for his stock exhibited at various fairs.

R. G. BURROWS.

Rufus G. Burrows, an early pioneer of the State and county, was born in La Porte, Indiana, April 8, 1834. In his infancy his parents immigrated to Atchison County, Missouri, where he remained till the spring of 1848, when he set out with his parents to cross the plains to California. They came by the Truckee route and it was while resting in camp between Truckee and the sink of the Humboldt that they first heard from some Mormons returning to Salt Lake of the discovery of gold in California. This news was received with intense excitement by the emigrants. Mr. Burrows relates an incident that conveys some idea of the eagerness of the emigrants to stumble on a fortune. Three or four days after the news of the finding of gold had been imparted to the train, they came to a very steep hill where it became necessary for several men to pilot each wagon to its base. At the foot of this hill was a clear running brook in which some women, who had gone ahead of the train, were busy picking up from its bed bright, shining particles which they pronounced to be gold. Word was soon carried the entire length of the train that gold had been found, in fact, was only a few yards ahead of them, when everyone went wild with excitement and a general stampede was made to get down the hill, resulting in the upsetting of several wagons and a fight among the teamsters. Arriving at the creek, breathless, panting and in an ecstasy of expectation, they soon filled several of their tin camp plates with sand, which glittered temptingly with anything but the precious metal, for it was soon pronounced to be mica, the "fool gold" of the placers, as pyrites of iron is the "fool gold" to the tyro in quartz mining. The train again wended on and in a few days came to the camp of the ill-fated Donner party, and here they had the mournful satisfaction of interring the remaining skeletons of those who had perished there.

The party next arrived at Sutter's Fort, on September 10, where Mr. Hitchcock, the step-father of Mr. Burrows, rented the old adobe building (which the society of California Pioneers is now seeking to preserve) and kept a hotel there till the spring of

1849, when they moved to Green Springs, El Dorado County. The step-father and mother of Mr. Burrows died at this place, in 1853. Mr. Burrows went to Oregon, and on May 24, 1854, was married to Miss Charlotte T. Hull, who was a native of Illinois. One son, Orlando A., was born during his parents' residence in Oregon. Mr. Burrows returned to California and settled down on his present place, known as Burrows Hollow, five miles southeast of Newville, in July, 1857. He owns here over two thousand acres of land and is engaged in mixed farming and stock-raising. He possesses a fine orchard of choice fruits. In this is a fig-tree, one of the largest in the State, being forty-five inches through at the butt.

Mr. Burrows is the father of nine children, of whom seven are living. They are: Orlando A.; Mary C., wife of Wm. Millsaps; Elo E., wife of J. W. Millsaps; Annie, wife of Wm. H. Markham; Ida, wife of James F. Ellis; and Ira A. and Aura C. Burrows.

JUBAL WESTON.

This gentleman was born November 13, 1824, at East Adams, Connecticut. He comes of a family of manufacturers and inventors. His father built the first cotton mill at Taunton, Massachusetts, ever erected in the United States. His uncle, Herman Weston, invented the first machine for making pins, rolls for pressing shoe leather and devised about a dozen other useful inventions. Young Weston passed the early years of his life at Hopkinton, Massachusetts, but on leaving home he first found employment in a shoe-maker's shop. Then he was engaged in a clock factory, drifting soon into the jewelry business. He was very proficient as a workman in all these branches. He was determined to visit California, then a land where fortunes could be so quickly acquired by the industrious and saving. For this purpose he left New Orleans on January 16, 1849, and, coming by way of the Isthmus, he was seized with an attack of cholera, which almost proved fatal; in fact, bets were made by his fellow-passengers that they would never see him again, as he could not survive the journey. But Mr. Weston pushed on, with great nerve and pluck, and arrived in San Francisco April 30 following.

Here he took hold of the first employment presented, which was driving a mule team, in the winter of 1849–50. In the fall of the latter year he purchased the schooner *Julius Springle* and with it sailed for the Sandwich Islands. Here he laid in a cargo of oranges, and, returning with them to San Francisco, disposed of them at prices so gratifying to the seller in those days. After making another trip to the Sandwich Islands, he disposed of cargo and vessel and bought the bark *Harmony*,

JUBAL WESTON.

RUFUS G. BURROWS.

loaded with whalebone and oil. This he took to New London, Connecticut, arriving there in the spring of 1852. Remaining in the East for one year, he again set out for California. Most of his leisure time he now passed in San Francisco, and was married here, February 5, 1854, to Miss Sarah Frances Richardson, who had come from New England to be united in matrimony. The bride was the daughter of Captain Wm. B. Richardson, of the U. S. Navy. Three months afterward, with his young wife, he arrived in Monroeville, Colusa County. Monroeville at that period consisted of a hotel and the inseparable bar-room attachment.

Pleased with the prospects in his new abode, he concluded to make this locality his home. At first Mr. Weston conducted the hotel of Charles Horner. In 1868 he purchased a strip of land one-quarter of a mile wide running east and west on the south of the Walsh rancho, or Capay grant, containing seven hundred and ten acres. This land, which at that period was considered almost worthless, but which has since grown so highly in agricultural esteem, was purchased by Mr. Weston merely as a drive-way for stock crossing from the plains to the river. Mr. Weston has lived on this land for a long time and sows it to wheat, and it is most productive and valuable now.

Mr. Weston is the father of five boys and three girls, four of whom are living; their names are: Mrs. Althea Cook, now living in New York City; Joshua Frank, civil engineer at Coos Bay, Oregon; Essie M. Weston and Hugh E. Weston, both of whom reside in Boston with their aunt. Mr. Weston lost his wife in the spring of 1876. Arthur Weston, deceased, was a civil engineer of much promise, but who, unfortunately for the fond hopes of his family, was drowned, September 25, 1887, in the Sacramento River, near his father's home.

Mr. Weston goes East frequently to visit his two children and relatives residing there. He is an esteemed member of the Pioneers, and a Republican in politics. He is a gentleman of means and both generous and hospitable.

DR. H. J. GLENN.

Dr. Hugh James Glenn was born near Staunton, Augusta County, Virginia, in 1824. When he was a boy, his family removed to Paris, Monroe County, Missouri, and being an only child, he was indulgently treated and given, at private schools, every opportunity to acquire such education as the locality and the times permitted. In 1844 he attended a course of lectures in McDowell's Medical College of St. Louis. In 1845, seized with a spirit of patriotism, he enlisted in a division of the army commanded by General Price, and participated in the

battles of Taos and Moro. Receiving an honorable discharge in 1847, he returned to St. Louis, resumed his medical studies, and afterwards graduated with the highest honors in a class of two hundred. He remained in St. Louis for two years, and on March 15, 1849, he was united in marriage to Miss V. H. Abernathy, who still survives him. On the 12th of April following, he left his young bride and started across the plains in quest of fortune and a new home. After an adventurous journey, his party arrived in Sacramento in the following August. With no capital whatever, Dr. Glenn sought the tempting mines and staked out a claim on Murderers' Bar, on the American River. He remained there a couple of months, and, having gathered together a few dollars, he bought an ox-team and carried freight for a few months from Sacramento to Coloma, and various points in the mountains. He then opened a livery stable in Sacramento, conducted this successfully for a short time, and then disposed of it for $5,000. With this amount he returned to Missouri, and, after remaining there two years, he set out again to cross the plains. He made another trip back to Missouri in 1853 and returned to California with his family, locating on Stony Creek, just at the north end of the present Glenn ranch, in Colusa County.

From 1852 to 1855 Dr. Glenn had associated himself in the cattle trade with S E Wilson, Major Briggs, of Yolo, subsequently coming into the firm. Selling out his interest, in 1856 he returned to Missouri, accompanied by his family, expecting to pass the remainder of his days in that State. But the yearning to return to the scene of his early labors and adventures was too strong within him to be repressed, and so we find him, after a couple of years of restless residence in Missouri, returning again to the Sacramento Valley. For several years after 1859 Dr. Glenn traveled back and forth over the plains with droves of cattle, horses, and mules, varying the trip occasionally by going to New Orleans. He now attempted farming, and in 1865 he was joined by Major Briggs as a partner in his agricultural operations, and the "big ranch" in Yolo became noted throughout the county. In the spring of 1867, Dr. Glenn determined to make California his permanent home, and with that object in view he purchased land in Colusa County, and in the spring of 1868 moved, with his family, to Jacinto.

It was here he began the cultivation of grain, which made him the largest farmer in the world, managing the cultivation of nearly sixty thousand acres of land in Colusa County, besides owning large stretches of grazing and grain land in Nevada and Oregon. The fencing of his Colusa County farm measured one hundred and fifty miles, and divided it into seven main

fields, the largest containing twelve thousand acres. In 1880 Dr. Glenn shipped to England on his account twenty-seven thousand tons of wheat and received not less than $800,000 for it. He usually raised a half million bushels of wheat per year. Besides managing a wheat farm, he set out a vineyard of several hundred acres of wine and raisin grapes.

Though strict in his business relations, Dr. Glenn was noted for his kindness of heart, and the unostentatious manner in which he exerted it. When one of his partners was at one time embarrassed by heavy losses, with a large family and without a dollar, Dr. Glenn furnished him the capital to go on with, telling him that as long as he had a dollar half of it belonged to his distressed associate. Dr. Glenn was always a busy man, and seldom took any recreation. His first and only experience as a public man was as a member of the State Board of Agriculture. In 1879, with reluctance, he accepted the nomination for Governor by the New Constitution and Democratic parties, being defeated by George C. Perkins. After his defeat the Doctor returned to his ranch at Jacinto, superintending in person the five or six hundred men, who, during the summer season, were in his employ.

Dr. Glenn was shot and killed by Hurum Miller on the Jacinto ranch, on February 17, 1883. (The circumstances attending the killing are given in this book under that date.) Surviving Dr. Glenn are his wife and three children.

L. H. M'INTOSH.

L. H. McIntosh resides in the extreme northeast part of the county, five miles from St. John. He was born in Bath County, Kentucky, in the year 1837, and was there engaged in farming till 1852, when he came to Colusa County and worked for his brother seven years. He afterwards leased land from him for several years, and from this small beginning has grown to be one of the most substantial farmers in the county. In 1872 he married Miss Julia E. Smith, a native of Lisle Township, near Chicago, Illinois, by whom he has an interesting family. His farm consists of three thousand acres of land, two-thirds of which are usually sown to wheat. His residence is large and built with a view to comfort. From this place a most enjoyable view of Mount Shasta can be had, though distant one hundred and fifty miles.

J. T. MARR.

James T. Marr was born in Fayette County, Missouri, March 9, 1830. Before coming to California he resided in Johnson County, Missouri, from which point he set out for the

Golden State May 10, 1850, arriving at Placerville on September 4 following. He mined here a few months and afterwards in Trinity County nearly one year.

Mr. Marr came to Colusa County October 15, 1851, and engaged in stock-raising and farming. He was the first farmer north of Sacramento City, west of the Sacramento River. At that time he was obliged to use plows made of old boiler iron, the iron for each plow costing $60, while he made the woodwork for the plows. He first located on the river three miles below the town of Colusa, but finding himself on the "grant," he moved, in 1862, to his present place, where he secured a large tract of government land and purchased a part of the "grant" and has now a large farm, most of which is cultivated in wheat. He has made a great deal of money in raising hogs. His home is one of comfort and its surroundings most inviting.

He was married, June 27, 1860, to Miss Melissa Williams, a native of McDonough County, Missouri, who is the mother of eight children.

HON. F. L. HATCH.

This distinguished soldier and jurist was born in Alabama, in 1822. He was brought up in the State of Mississippi. At an early age he was sent to New Haven, Connecticut, where he received his education. In 1841 he joined his father, who had now removed to Texas. Judge Hatch bore an honorable part in the early struggles of Texan independence. He was in the memorable Somerville campaign of 1843, which resulted in the terrible disaster at Mier, where Colonel Fisher's command, some four hundred in number, was captured by the Mexican General Ampudia. One out of every ten of these prisoners was afterwards shot, and the remainder of them taken to the city of Puebla, Mexico. Judge Hatch's company and three other companies (one of them being under the command of Colonel Jack Hayes, afterwards a resident of California) refused to join Fisher in his fool-hardy enterprise, and made their way back to Texas, after innumerable hardships. On his return home, Judge Hatch was elected Colonel of his district by a unanimous vote of his people. When Texas became a State in the Union, he was elected Major-General of the Middle Division, the State being then divided into three military departments. This office he resigned after holding it several years, and emigrated to California. In 1850 Judge Hatch was elected a member of the Texas Legislature. At that time the secession or disunion feeling ran very high in that State. General Sam Houston's term in the National Senate was about to expire and this legislation was to choose his successor. Judge Hatch was the Houston or Union candidate and was elected. Judge Hatch soon

J. W. BROWNELL.

S. R. MURDOCK

afterwards resigned his seat in the Texas Legislature, and, accompanied by his wife and family, set out for California, making the journey through Mexico. He located first in Tuolumne County and engaged in mining. He was not successful as a miner, and early in the spring of 1853, he settled in the city of Marysville, and resumed the practice of the law. He at once took a high position at the bar, then justly considered one of the ablest in the State, and this position he maintained till he removed to Colusa, in 1870. In 1857 he was elected District Attorney of Yuba County, and re-elected in 1859. In 1863 he was the Democratic nominee for District Judge, but was defeated, the district being largely Republican. He removed with his family to Colusa, in 1870, and shortly afterwards a vacancy occurring in the office of County Judge, he was appointed to fill it, by Governor Haight. At the first judicial election afterwards he was elected to the office for a full term. At the expiration of his term of office, he declined to seek a re-election. Upon the death of Judge Robinson, however, who succeeded him, he was appointed County Judge a second time by the governor of the State, and was afterwards again elected by the people for a full term of four years. The Judge was an ardent supporter of the new constitution, and at the general election in 1879 he was elected Superior Judge of Colusa County by a large majority, but he was not destined to complete his term of office. He died at Colusa, October 5, 1881.

I. W. BROWNELL.

Irving Woodbridge Brownell was born at New Bedford, Massachusetts, October 10, 1826. In November, 1848, he went to Peoria, Illinois, where he wintered, making preparations to leave for California. In the following April he began his trip over the plains, driving an ox-team. On crossing the Missouri River from St. Jo, he fell in with a company whose outfit numbered twenty-two wagons, and with them he made the long journey. He arrived at Weaverville, California, on August 27, 1849. He spent a year endeavoring to woo fortune to his pan and shovel along Weaver Creek and the Yuba and American Rivers, but the uncertainties of this pursuit were not to Mr. Brownell's taste. He next went to Yolo County and located on some land between Knights Landing and Cacheville. Here he farmed and raised stock till August, 1859, when he purchased a bunch of sheep and eighty acres of land from M. Sparks, on Stony Creek, and made a location on an adjoining tract.

Mr. Brownell returned to Massachusetts by the overland stage in 1861, and in September of that year he was united in marriage to Miss Lois R. Smith. Shortly after this event he

returned, accompanied by his wife, to the coast and settled at Knights Landing till the autumn of 1862, when he moved to his ranch on Stony Creek, which he has ever since made his permanent abode. Three sons, with his amiable wife, compose Mr. Brownell's household. He has been prosperous and successful in his affairs. He is one of the solid men of the county and highly esteemed for his probity.

HON. LABAN SCEARCE.

Laban Scearce, who has the same name as his father had, was born on February 24, 1826, in Woodford County, Kentucky. His father was a farmer, and he spent his early life on his father's farm. He received as good an education as the common schools in that locality at that time afforded. In his twenty-second year he left his old home for the West, going to Missouri. At that date Missouri was thinly populated back from the river and was on the frontier. He remained in Missouri a few months only, when he started with a wagon train of ox-teams across the plains to California, in company with Hon. John Boggs. In 1849 he arrived in Placerville, which was then called Hangtown, owing to the way two criminals summarily met justice at the hands of a mob, and for two years sought fortune in the mines. At that day food was worth more than gold almost, and beef was a rarity. Mr. Scearce abandoned the mines in '51 to buy cattle in the southern part of the State and drive them to Placerville and other mining camps, where they met with a ready sale at high prices. In 1853 he went to Missouri and returned, driving a large herd of cattle. He experienced the usual ups and downs of those pioneer days, and met with the many hardships in crossing the plains. In the spring of 1856 he prospected the Sacramento Valley for a place to pitch his tent, and he located on Stony Creek, his present home, six miles northwest of Orland. It was on government land he settled, where he raised cattle, sheep, horses and farm crops. From time to time he purchased land near his of those who saw civilization approaching and desired to flee from it. In this way he has secured some four thousand six hundred acres of excellent land at the base of the foot-hills and extending to the creek. In 1868 he was united in marriage to Miss Mary Josephine Thompson, and four children have blessed their union. Their names are: William Edgar, Ollie, Alice and Mabel. Mr. Scearce is an inveterate reader and is well posted on the topics of the day, and in 1868 the people called on him to represent Colusa and Tehama Counties in the Assembly of the State Legislature, which he did during the years 1869–70,

serving his constituency faithfully. In 1887 he was a prime mover in the incorporation of the Bank of Orland, of which he is a director and president. Mr. Scearce calls himself a plain farmer, but he is an enterprising citizen, whom the people hold in high esteem.

HON. W. P. HARRINGTON.

William Pierce Harrington is a pioneer of 1849, having come to California *via* Panama, arriving at San Francisco August 1 of that year. He was named for his father, a merchant and ship-builder, and was born April 17, 1826, at Damarescatta, Lincoln County, Maine. His boyhood was spent at his father's home, in school and about the store and ship yard, and he finished his education by taking a course at Lincoln Academy, New Castle, Maine. In 1844 Mr. Harrington moved to Rocklin, Maine, and engaged in merchandising, where he remained until 1849, when, on March 4, with a party of fourteen, he started for New York City to take steamer for California. At that time it was nearly impossible to get transportation from Panama to San Francisco and fully four thousand people were on the Isthmus waiting for an opportunity to sail for California. The original party with which he started became separated and Mr. Harrington organized another, which was successful in getting to San Francisco. Like almost all pioneers of '49, he at once set out for the mines, going to Big Bar, on Cosumnes River, to engage in placer mining, for three months. In November, he engaged in the mercantile business at Placerville, having the management of the business.

In the fall of 1850 he opened a store for himself at Placerville, but as almost no rains fell it was necessary to abandon the place, as mines could not be worked without water. The next spring he formed a partnership at Marysville, under the firm name of Crockett & Co., which was afterwards changed to Harrington & Hazelton, carrying on general merchandising until 1857. In 1859 a party, consisting of Mr. Harrington, J. C. Fall, J. A. Paxton, Judge Mott and James Wilson, chartered a stage and visited Carson City, Virginia City, Gold Hill and other new mining camps and were impressed with the magnitude of the mineral resources of these camps. The result was that a partnership was formed, first under the firm name of J. C. Fall & Co., then Kincaid & Harrington, and finally Kincaid, Harington & Co., who conducted a general merchandise business at Carson City until the fall of 1864. During this time Mr. Harrington was a member of the first Legislature of the Territory of Nevada, which met in 1861.

On the first day of May, 1862, Mr. Harrington was married

to Miss Sallie H. Tennent, a daughter of John H. Tennent, of Marysville, and a native of Lancaster, Ohio.

Retiring from business in Carson City, he went to San Francisco and engaged in business as stock-broker. At this time the public lands in Colusa County were being taken up by capitalists, and in 1869, in behalf of Decker & Jewett, Mr. Harrington came to Colusa to view and grade lands and purchase, remaining six weeks. Having been impressed, during his trip to Colusa, with the natural resources of the county, Mr. Harrington returned the following spring to make his permanent home at Colusa. He engaged in the real-estate business with W. F. Goad, and during the summer the firm sold about one hundred thousand acres of land.

On the fifteenth day of September, 1870, the Colusa County Bank was organized, and without solicitation the Board of Directors of the bank tendered Mr. Harrington the position of cashier, which position he has held ever since and under whose business management the institution has become one of the leading banks of the State.

Mr. Harrington has been prominent in advancing industries and enterprises for the building up and development of the resources of the county. He was foremost in assisting the building of the Colusa and Lake Railroad, of which company he is president. His business ability is recognized, and is attested by the fact that he is a director in almost every organization in which he is interested. He is a director of the Colusa Canning and Packing Company, and the Colusa Gas Company; he is director and president of the Colusa Milling Company, the bank of Willows, and the Colusa Agricultural Association.

Mr. Harrington is the father of five children: Tennent H., born July 11, 1864, who is engaged in the Colusa County Bank; William M., born November 18, 1866, who is engaged in the banking business in Seattle; Mary Augusta, born April 7, 1869; Louisa Tennent, born February 15, 1876, and one child that died in infancy.

B. N. SCRIBNER.

Butler Noles Scribner was born on September 8, 1825, in Murry County, Tennessee, and was a son of John Scribner, a farmer of that locality. His early life was spent on his father's farm, and his education received at the public school was very limited, but in later years has been largely added to in the practical walks of life. At the age of twenty-three years he left the farm, going to St. Louis, Missouri, where he secured employment on a river steamboat. This life did not suit Mr. Scribner, and a year later he went to Quincy, Illinois, where he worked three

Residence of M. Billiou, near Orland,

Farm, Orchard and Vineyard of G. H. Purkitt.

years on a farm. In 1852, having heard the many tales of the fabulous wealth to be had in the mines of California, he followed the rush to this State, and engaged in mining in El Dorado and Placer Counties. He found that fortune did not smile on all who followed mining, and in 1854 laid aside the pick and shovel to haul freight out of Sacramento and Marysville. In 1856 he was married to Miss Mary D. Scott and lived in Sacramento the first year of their married life, at the end of which he sold his freighting outfit and moved to Tehama County, where he located near Newville. He engaged in farming and stock-raising, and in 1866–67 served the people of Tehama County as County Assessor. In 1874 he engaged in merchandising at Newville, still retaining his farm, which he owns yet. As a merchant and farmer he has been very successful, now being interested in three stores, at Newville, Paskenta and Orland, and owning two farms, one near Newville and the other northwest of Orland. He is the father of ten children, seven of whom are married. Their names are: Mrs. Nancy Sebring, of Orland, a widow; Tennessee Josephine, wife of Thomas Morgan, of Newville; Susie Williams, wife of John Williams, near Newville; John A. T. Scribner, near Newville; Henry Alvin Scribner, of Newville; Charles C. Scribner, near Orland; Elizabeth, wife of Harvey McClain, of Newville; and Emma, James and Nettie, who live at home and are not married. In 1887 Mr. Scribner purchased the merchandise business of O. Raphael & Co., of Orland, and in the spring of 1888 he purchased the business of A. Beerman, uniting the two stores, when he moved his family from Newville to Orland, where he expects to spend the remainder of his days. Mr. Scribner is a good citizen, well posted on the questions of the day, and is a thorough business man.

EUGENE A. BRIDGFORD.

Hon. Eugene A. Bridgford was born in Monroe County, Missouri, on January 26, 1849. He was the son of Jeff. Bridgford, a sturdy farmer of that county. Here Eugene received a common-school education, applying himself assiduously to his books. Aspiring for higher branches of study than the county school afforded, he was sent to Van Renassaler Academy, and completed its course. To properly round off and give a more practical equipment to his stock of learning, he received a thorough business education at Bryant & Stratton's College, at Quincy, Illinois. Thus prepared for the active duties of life, he, at the age of twenty years, went to Buffalo, New York, and engaged in the commission and live-stock business.

But he looked westward now for a heart, if not for a home,

and, in the fall of 1870, came to California, where he was to meet and wed Miss Laura V. Withers, for whom he had formed an attachment in Missouri, and who had preceded him to California, accompanying her parents some two years previous. The union looked forward to by the young couple was consummated in Colusa County October 18, 1870. It had been Mr. Bridgford's original design to return to Buffalo with his bride, and continue in business there, but he soon found himself so unconsciously charmed by the climate and so attracted by the productiveness and rapid development of this part of California that he relinquished all desire to return East, and located permanently in Colusa County.

Having rented a place a short distance west of Willows, he engaged in farming. At the end of one year and a half his place changed owners, and, disposing of his lease to its new proprietor, he came to Colusa, where he engaged in the stock business. He also opened a market, bought and sold stock, and conducted the outside business, for two years and a half, when, disposing of it, the current of his life underwent a marked change.

His tastes and inclinations had always manifested a decided yearning for the study and practice of the law, but the opportunities to engage therein had kept aloof, and now the way opened to realize his ambition. For this purpose, in 1875, he took up the study of the law in the office of Ex-Attorney General A. L. Hart, who was then practicing at the bar in Colusa. Aided by a logical mind and by dint of laborious study, he had so mastered the fundamental principles of his chosen profession as to pass a highly creditable examination, and was admitted to practice in the spring of 1877. His application to study, his almost intuitive grasping of intricate points, his patience and zeal, clearly evinced that his adaptability eminently fitted his new vocation. These qualities had early attracted the attention of his preceptor, General Hart, and the public were not slow to recognize both his ability as a lawyer and his integrity as a man, and five years later, in 1882, he was promoted, by a flattering call of his friends and neighbors, to the post of Judge of the Superior Court of Colusa County, for the unexpired term caused by the death of Judge Hatch. In 1884 Judge Bridgford was re-elected to the same position by a popular indorsement that was most gratifying. This term, now rapidly approaching completion, will make him again his own successor, for he was again nominated by the Democratic party in April, 1890, and was in August indorsed by the Republican convention, and was re-elected without an opposing vote in the entire county.

During his terms of office, Judge Bridgford has decided many important cases. In a number of these cases he has been called

upon to adjudicate vital questions of law, some of them so novel in their procedure or in their legal aspects that no State precedent could be found for their application or elucidation, and which, consequently, left him no other light or reliance than his own reasoning powers, always accompanying a stern desire to do equal and exact justice as he saw it, yet out of the multitude of cases carried up from his court on appeal, the almost exceptional honor has been his to have had but three decisions in civil case, and one in a criminal case, reversed.

Besides his labors on the bench, Judge Bridgford takes the deepest interest in the improvement of live-stock and the promotion of the fruit industry. On the outskirts of the town of Colusa, he owns a farm of one hundred and thirty-one acres, twenty acres of which are in fruit in a careful state of cultivation. Besides this homestead, he is joint owner with J. C. Bedell in a large grain farm of two thousand acres. An enterprising, public-spirited citizen, he finds time and gives of his means to aid any meritorious enterprise for the advancement of his county, and for this reason he has been selected President of the Colusa County Horticultural Society and of the Colusa Canning, Drying and Packing Company.

At his home, Judge Bridgford is most hospitable and entertaining. Here, surrounded by his good wife and children, of whom he hath a "quiver full," his hours of domestic comfort pass most pleasantly. His children are: Miss Neva, aged seventeen, and who will graduate from Mills Seminary this present year, Harry V., Leone, Zelia, Chester A. and Horace W.

S. R. MURDOCK.

Samuel Robinson Murdock was born in Knox County, Ohio, November 22, 1832, where he resided for five years, his father dying in the interim. On his mother removing to Marion County, young Murdock lived with her till he had reached his eleventh year, when he was sent to live with his uncle on a farm. After spending three years here, attending the public schools during the winter, he returned to Marion County and was apprenticed to the trade of a printer. Having acquired a fair knowledge of the "art preservative," he, completing his apprenticeship, worked for a year at the case in Columbus, of the same State. The year 1853 was an almost unprecedented one for emigration to California from the Eastern States. Young Murdock catching the infection of travel and fortune-seeking, he started for this State in February of that year, accompanied by his mother. Arriving at Council Bluffs, the latter's mind rapidly underwent a change of purpose. Missing the company they intended going with, she abandoned her trip to California and

returned to her former home, while young Murdock continued the journey, driving cattle across the plains. On September 5 following, he arrived at Park's Bar, Yuba County, and, finding ready work in the mines, he continued there during the winter. In the spring he went to Forest City and engaged in selling goods at that place for one year and a half. In the summer of 1856, his mother, concluding to rejoin him, met him at Marysville, and, accompanied by her, he engaged in farming on the Sacramento River on the opposite side of Eddy's Landing. Bent on a more active and business-like pursuit, Mr. Murdock, after four years of a farmer's life, came to Colusa County, near Sulphur Springs, raised cattle and drove them into the mining camps and towns of Nevada. He at one time took up his residence in that State, remaining there from 1864 till 1867, following various pursuits, such as mining, farming and teaming. He longed, however, for a home in Colusa County, whose soil and climate and possibilities he had seen nowhere approached, and hence he returned and purchased the old Lane place, in Antelope Valley, where he conducted a hotel for some time. He arrived here just as the oil excitement was subsiding, and the copper discoveries were beginning to attract swarms of prospectors. In 1869 Mr. Murdock was engaged as a store clerk in Colusa, at the same time paying much attention to a sheep ranch he had purchased on Stony Creek. In 1871, seeing an opportunity for a bargain, he disposed of his sheep ranch and started with his sheep for Nevada, where he sold them. Since this time Mr. Murdock has resided continuously in Colusa County, with the exception of a pleasure-trip back to his old Buckeye home, made in 1888. He resides at the county seat and is largely engaged in the stock-purchasing business. In 1870 he took the census of Colusa County, doing all the work of enumeration by himself, and for this purpose visiting personally every house in the county. He has likewise served as city trustee of Colusa two terms.

Mr. Murdock was married, in 1872, to Miss Carrie Sedgwick, of Ohio, and is the father of two children, one of whom is dead, the surviving one, Bessie, being thirteen years of age.

H. B. JULIAN.

This public-spirited gentleman and model farmer, who resides about six miles northeast of Elk Creek, was born in Tennessee in the year 1830. He was raised on the farm and received the benefits of a common-school education. He came to California in 1853, making the journey by the Isthmus of Panama. He first occupied himself in this State in working in nearly all the mining camps in Tuolumne County. He came

to Colusa County in 1858, but settled permanently on his present home place, where he owns nine thousand acres of excellent land. This land is devoted to grain and stock raising. Besides, he takes just pride in his extensive orchard, where flourish in abundance the best varieties of peaches, apricots, nectarines, almonds, apples, plums, and grapes. So productive is his land in grain that it is no uncommon thing for him to raise more than fifty bushels of wheat to the acre. But Mr. Julian believes that the future industry in this region will be fruit culture, and that, by degrees, it is now steadily supplanting the cultivation of wheat. He thinks that in a few years the large ranches of this valley will be divided up into twenty and forty-acre fruit farms, on which colonists will acquire comfortable homes and lay up large annual savings.

Mr. Julian was married, in 1866, to Miss Susan A. Small, of Colusa County, and five children bless their union.

MARK BAILEY.

This gentleman is a native of Moreland, Schuyler County, New York, born in the year 1833. He followed farming when a lad in his native State, and afterwards learned the trade of machinist, in Elmira, New York. After completing his apprenticeship, he lived for a short time in Iowa, and then in Faribault, Minnesota. He started for California in April, 1860, and arrived at Sacramento five months later. He first located at You Bet, Nevada County, conducting a butchering business for three years, and in the summer of 1863 he returned to his native State. While on this trip he was married, in 1864, to Miss Lucy W. Stevens, of his own native county of Schuyler. He returned to California in 1867 and settled at the headquarters of the Nome Lackee Indian Reservation, but afterwards moved to Paskenta, and finally located permanently in this county in 1873, settling on the Brown ranch, at Newville, containing twelve hundred and sixty acres of land, mostly grazing, with some bottom land, which produces large crops of grain. His chief occupation is in raising horses, cattle, hogs and sheep.

J. W. BRIM.

J. W. Brim was born in Tennessee, in the year 1835. He left Missouri for California on April 21, 1856, arriving at Oroville August 24. He engaged in mining at White Rock and Oroville, on the Feather River, and was very successful in this work. He came to Colusa County in 1856 and has since been occupied in stock-raising and farming. His farm embraces four thousand acres, a part of which is on the plains at the foot

of the hills, and the remainder in Bear Valley, three miles from Leesville. It is on the latter portion of land that Mr. Brim resides. His home is a large and elegant one. In 1868 he married Miss Emily A. Smith, a native of Utah, and four children are the result of this union. Mr. Brim is highly respected and his energy is of the perpetual-motion order.

G. H. PURKITT.

George H. Purkitt, of Willows, who is well known all over Colusa County, came to California from Illinois in 1862, locating first for a time in Sacramento, and then engaged in hydraulic mining in Nevada. As an accomplished civil engineer, his services have been secured in various parts of the State. He was appointed County Surveyor in 1872, serving one term most acceptably in that office. He first came to Colusa County in 1868 and spent a portion of his time on his arrival in hunting in the mountains. Mr. Purkitt is a keen sportsman and tells with gusto how in June, 1870, he lassooed antelope one mile and a half east of where now stands the aspiring town of Willows. He first settled in the town of Colusa, remaining there till 1874, when he removed to Willows and engaged in farming. Ten miles west of Willows is his ranch of twelve thousand acres, chiefly devoted to the production of grain and stock. This ranch is a model one in its methods of cultivation, its beauty of location and home surroundings. Particularly favorable has it proved in the raising of fruit. The peaches, cherries, apricots, pears, apples, plums, and nectarines which ripen here are not only an object lesson in early endeavors in horticulture in this section, but likewise an accepted prophecy, following hard upon fulfillment, of what the future wealth of the land shall consist.

Mr. Purkitt was married, in Sacramento, on April 27, 1873, to Miss Theodora Tiffe, and has a family of six children. His ranch, of which mention has just been made, has been surveyed and platted into subdivisions of ten, twenty or more acres, to meet the requirements of colonists or home seekers.

J. B. STANTON.

Joseph Byron Stanton is a native of the Buckeye State, born there March 21, 1836. When he was two years of age, his parents moved to Hancock County, Illinois, where he lived till he was nineteen years of age, leading the laborious and industrious life of a farmer's boy. He now concluded to seek a new field for such labor as his hands could find, and for this purpose he set out for California, driving an ox-team across the plains. After months of toil, which served to inure him to danger and exposure in after life, he arrived at Oroville in October, 1855.

C. C. Felts.

Hon. E. A. Bridgford.

In these days the men who had come so far to find homes or mend their fortunes were nowise dainty in accepting any kind of employment. They took hold with a will of the first job that presented itself, as did young Stanton, who first worked as a laborer, then in the mines, or driving team for a few months. In January, 1856, he took up his home at Grand Island, in this county, and began farming for himself, which pursuit he followed for a number of years, and with success. He was married, in 1858, to Miss Margaret N. Tull, but her health failing after a short period of their married life, Mr. Stanton sold his farm, and, taking with him a wagon and team, he journeyed with his wife to the Mendocino County coast, where Mrs. Stanton's parents resided. Her illness becoming aggravated, her husband sought medical skill in San Francisco, where he was advised to return with her to the Sacramento Valley, its climate being regarded as most conducive to her restoration to health He now returned to Colusa County, but the desired object of his journey was not realized, Mrs. Stanton dying of consumption a few weeks after her return, leaving him three children.

In the fall of 1866 Mr. Stanton was appointed Deputy Sheriff of Colusa County under I. N. Cain, which position he held until 1870, when he was elected Sheriff. He was re-elected in 1872 by a large and increased majority, evincing by his popular support how acceptable his conduct of the office had been to his fellow-citizens.

After his retirement from office, he became connected with an enterprise to establish telegraphic communication between this place and Calistoga, Napa County, and to other towns in Colusa County. While attending to business in this enterprise, he had occasion to cross Lake County, and became very much attracted by a magnificent strip of country known as Indian Valley. The telegraph line soon got into other hands, and he, in company with a partner, bought a relinquishment from the claimant then settled in Indian Valley, of two thousand four hundred acres. This, after the government survey, they acquired title to, and divided, and Mr. Stanton, having married his second wife, Miss Mary Green, previous to his first election to the shrievalty, moved with his family on the land, and engaged in sheep-raising at a profit for nearly four years.

At the end of that time Mr. Stanton was again appointed Under-sheriff by D. H. Arnold, and remained with him until the expiration of his term. After that he secured the contract to provision the county hospital, at which occupation he spent seven years. He was then re-appointed to the office of Under-sheriff by his former subordinate, W. T. Beville, and in this

office he is engaged at present writing. On account of his extended experience in the sheriff's office, J. B Stanton is an almost invaluable man, and hence it was but natural that he should be regarded as a suitable incumbent for that office. He was again nominated, in the spring of 1890, for the position of Sheriff, and elected.

Besides owning a residence in Colusa, Mr. Stanton is the owner of other property in the county. As the fruits of his two marriages, Mr. Stanton is the father of fourteen children, nine of whom are living.

JOHN L. WILSON.

John Lindley Wilson was born in Milan, Sullivan County, Missouri, May 25, 1853. Most of his boyhood days were spent in the town of his birth, and at an early age he entered the State Normal School at Kirksville, Missouri, where he received the education that so well fitted him as an instructor and trainer of the young. He held the position of principal of the public schools both at Plato and Linneus, in his native State. He came to Colusa County in 1877, and was a most successful instructor in its public schools, teaching at Jacinto, Germantown, Orland and Willows. In 1884 he was elected Superintendent of Public Schools in the county, and succeeded himself to a second term in 1885, which would have expired in the January following his death. During his incumbency of this office he placed the schools of this county on a higher plane than those of any other county. By the noble qualities of his nature he endeared himself to the whole people.

During all the years of hard school work, backed by an untiring energy, he devoted himself to the study of law, and in December, 1888, entered into a law partnership at Colusa with M. De Hurst. He was admitted to practice before the Supreme Court of the State on May 14, 1889. On May 25, 1881, he was united in marriage to Miss Harriet Louisa Pool, by whom he had one child.

Mr. Wilson's death occurred on March 16, 1890, and was caused by consumption. The teachers of the county came to his funeral to pay their last tribute of respect and esteem to one so worthy, zealous and devoted to the cause of education, while the members of the bar gathered at the interment of one of their profession who gave such exceptional promise of reflecting honor upon it. A few days after the funeral, the Bar Association convened, at which the highest eulogies were passed upon his character. The State Association of Teachers did likewise. Few men in the county have been so sincerely and so universally mourned as John L. Wilson.

ROBERT COSNER.

Robert Cosner was born in Lancaster County, March 22, 1831. He passed his early life on the paternal farm. In 1839 his family removed to Ohio. Here young Cosner received instruction in the common schools, and afterward attended the Vermilion Institute, at Hayesville, Ohio, during three sessions. For several years he worked at the carpenter's bench, and so, fortified with a fair education and a useful trade, he was equipped for his life-work. He came to California in 1852, and at first engaged in mining for a few months. Then he worked at his trade, and was employed as a mine superintendent.

In 1860 he was elected Sheriff of Amador County, which office he filled for three terms. While in this county he became warmly attached to Hon. James T. Farley, and did much toward electing him to the United States Senate. Mr. Cosner removed to San Francisco in 1870, and he became interested in lands in Yolo and Colusa Counties. He was appointed secretary of Reclamation District No. 108, and held that office sixteen years. In 1873 he was appointed superintending engineer of that district. Mr. Cosner removed from the southern part of the county in June, 1886, severing his official connection with the Reclamation District, and came to the county seat to reside. He was urged in 1888 by many of his friends to permit his name to be used as a candidate for the office of County Treasurer. There were a number of candidates, the vote was divided, and Mr. Cosner received a handsome support, though not quite sufficient for success.

G. W. MILLSAPS.

George W. Millsaps, who resides on his farm on the stage road between Willows and Newville, was born in Main County, Kentucky, June 15, 1822. At a tender age he was carried by his family to Howard County, Missouri, and shortly afterward to the frontier portion of Randolph (now known as Macon County), Missouri. Mr. Millsaps remembers some of the dangers of that locality and early period. He recalls that in July, 1832, the year of the celebrated Black Hawk War, he being then ten years of age, how his father, learning one morning that the Indians were approaching, ordered the whole family to hurry up and hide in the corn-field till he had ascertained the danger.

He was married, June 14, 1844, to Miss Elizabeth Dunn, a native of Cumberland County, Kentucky, who bore him eleven children. Mr. Millsaps started overland for California, April 18, 1854, arriving in Placer County the following August. He

settled where Roseville now stands, but only remained there one year, moving to Sacramento and residing there three years. He came to his present home in July, 1858. Here, on a splendid ranch of two thousand six hundred and forty acres of rolling land, he raises wheat, barley, and rye, and keeps a large herd of cattle, horses, and mules, besides hogs and sheep.

HON. W. F. GOAD.

Among the residents of Colusa County who have gained a State reputation is W. F. Goad, now living in San Francisco. He is a native of Hopkins County, Kentucky, and a son of Peter Goad, a Virginian by birth. His father was a farmer, and on the parental acres young Goad learned the honorable occupation of tilling the soil. His education was obtained in the schools of his native State. He remained on his father's farm until twenty years of age, when he made up his mind to seek his fortune in the gold mines of California. Accordingly, on April 3, 1852, he set out overland with an ox-train for this State, accompanied by his brother, J. C., now a resident of Tulare County. Arriving at Beckwith Pass, August 22 of the same year, in the Sierra Nevadas, he engaged in mining for one year, meeting with fair success. This life, however, was not to his liking, and in the following winter he came to Colusa County, where he purchased a farm, and once more engaged in tilling the soil. He took a deep interest in public affairs, being a prominent Democrat. In 1857 he was elected County Clerk, which position he held three successive terms. In the meantime he took up the study of law, and in 1863 he was admitted to practice before the Supreme Court of the State. He engaged in the practice of his profession in Colusa, and in 1867 he was elected to the office of District Attorney. In 1870 he assisted in organizing the Colusa County Bank, of which he was president for twelve years, and is still a director and stockholder. In 1876 he made a visit to his old home in the Blue-grass State, the Centennial celebration at Philadelphia, and the national capital. While in Washington he was admitted to practice before the United States Supreme Court. In 1880 he made a tour of Europe, accompanied by his wife, visiting the principal places of interest in England, Scotland, Egypt, Palestine, and the Continental countries. Upon his return he located in San Francisco in the practice of his profession. He was not to settle down to private life, however, as the people recognized his ability, and he was twice elected a member of the Board of Education of that city, during each term of which he was president of that body. He has ever been a warm friend of the public schools, and he took a leading interest in building up the schools of that city to their present high standing.

April 27, 1863, he was married, at Colusa, to Miss Mary C. Cook, a native of the same county in which he was born. He is the happy father of four children, one son and three daughters, and enjoys domestic life in his palatial residence on the corner of Washington and Gough Streets, surrounded with the comforts which a refined taste could suggest and ample wealth provide.

HON. A. H. ROSE.

Albert H. Rose, who has for many years occupied a large space in the public eye of California, was born in Delaware County, Ohio, July 26, 1827. His father, Henry M., was a farmer and bred his son to the same manly occupation, allowing young Albert the opportunity, when obtainable, of acquiring a common-school education, which was the best the period and the locality could impart. Albert continued to work on the parental acres, cultivating his mind with solid and wholesome reading, till he had reached his twenty-second year, when he commenced working for himself.

The year 1851 was a remarkable one in the annals of California immigration. Thousands upon thousands at the East severed their old home or local associations and pressed eagerly forward by land and by sea to the strange romantic land of gold and adventure. There was no discouraging, no delaying of these daring spirits. Among those who caught the contagion was young Rose, who left his home in Ohio, January 25 1851, on his way to California by the Isthmus route. He arrived in San Francisco March 21 following. Here he wasted no time in taking useless observations, but pushed on to Fine Gold Gulch, in Fresno County, where he at once tried his inexperienced hand at gold seeking. He remained here till July 15 of the same year, when he started for the placer mines on the American River. Here he continued to work for nearly six months, when glowing reports of the rich finds in Indian Cañon lured him to set out and try his luck there. He remained in these mines till March 15, 1852, leaving them for Amador, Amador County, at which place he took up his abode, residing in that county for seventeen years, being extensively engaged in the business of quartz mining most of his time and meeting with considerable success.

In December, 1869, Mr. Rose moved to San Francisco, and while engaged in business, made his home there for a brief period, though he subsequently resided in Oakland and Menlo Park. In 1869–70 he became much interested in the reclamation of lands in Colusa and Yolo Counties, which led to his purchasing a large tract on Grand Island, on which he made his

home and whereon he has continued ever since 1877. Here he directs the operations of his farm of six thousand acres and at his large and comfortable ranch residence dispenses that warm hospitality proverbial on the great farms of the State.

Mr. Rose was first married, January 1, 1863, in Amador County, to Miss Katharine M. Barry, who died in 1868, leaving him a son and a daughter. January 1, 1870, he was married to Mrs. Sarah C. Boling, of San Francisco, his wife being a sister of Mrs. Judge S. S. Wright, of that city. Mrs. Rose died May 22, 1872, by whom he had also a son and daughter. Mr. Rose, on March 14, 1877, was again married, his wife being Mrs. Caroline M. Brooks, by whom he has three children living, two girls and one boy.

As a public man Mr. Rose has been quite conspicuous. His executive ability and wisdom in counsel have won him cordial recognition both among legislators and his associates in the Democratic party, of which party he has always been an unswerving adherent.

In 1865 he was elected State Senator, representing the counties of Amador and Alpine. This was at a special election caused by the death of G. W. Seator shortly after the general elections. In this campaign the popularity of Mr. Rose was solidly attested by the fact that he, a Democrat, carried his district by two hundred and thirty-eight majority, which shortly before had given Mr. Lincoln for President over five hundred Republican majority. On taking his seat he evinced that fidelity to duty and that useful familiarity with public affairs as to render him most flatteringly conspicuous, so much so that during the session of 1867–68, when the election of a United States Senator was the absorbing question before the Legislature, he had a large and devoted following who pushed him forward for that exalted position. The choice, however, fell upon Eugene Casserly. Mr. Rose has been a member of almost every Democratic State Central Committee since the year 1856, and was a delegate to the National Convention which nominated Seymour and Blair. During the exciting gubernatorial campaigns of Haight and Irwin, he took a most active and prominent part, working with a vigor and zeal which told heavily in the successful aspirations of these candidates for the chief magistracy of the State.

As Mr. Rose has always deeply interested himself in the reclamation of lands and the unobstructed navigation of the rivers of the State, and is quite an authority on these subjects, his selection in being sent, in March, 1890, to Washington as a member of a delegation to secure legislation to restore and protect the navigation of the Sacramento and San Joaquin Rivers

and their tributaries, was a wise and appropriate one. He has also served at his own home as trustee of Reclamation District No. 108 since its first organization, and of which Board he was president till August, 1889.

HON. JOHN C. CAMPBELL.

This gentleman was born in Ireland, August 6, 1833. At the age of seven years he came with his parents to the United States, settling in Amboy, Illinois, where he resided till 1854, when he came to California. After prospecting a short time in Calaveras County, he went to Amador County in 1855, where he lived for ten years, engaged in mining and operating a saw-mill. When the Washoe silver mining excitement broke out, he established a line of teams, leaving Sacramento City and crossing the Sierras, carrying supplies to the mines. After continuing with success in this line of business for several years, he went to Yolo County, purchased a large farm, and, having now turned agriculturist, he settled down here for six years, looking to the tillage of his acres.

Mr. Campbell came to Colusa County in 1877. Here he leased nearly ten thousand acres of land located west of the town of Maxwell, belonging to J. H. Glide.

In 1888 he was elected Assemblyman from Colusa County on the Republican ticket, overcoming a Democratic majority of over nine hundred and receiving a majority of one hundred and three votes. The question of county division entered largely into the canvass and party lines blended with local ambitions. In 1890 he was again nominated for the Assembly by the Republican party but was defeated by Hon. Henry Eakle, by a majority of twenty-three votes. Mr. Campbell is one of the popular men of the county, is a pleasant gentleman, and makes a vigorous fight for the accomplishment of whatever he undertakes to do.

Mr. Campbell was married, November 1, 1860, to Miss Eliza C. Brierly, and two sons and four daughters living are the results of this union.

E. C. PEART.

Elias C. Peart, whose name as a business man is a household word in every home in the county, is a native of Guysboro, Nova Scotia, born November 9, 1849. His boyhood was spent in the labors of the farm and his early education was imparted in the public schools. He came to California in 1868, making the voyage by the Isthmus, and the day after his arrival in San Francisco he experienced the to him strange sensations produced by the big earthquake of that year. His entire financial

capital on landing was carefully counted and proved to be $30, but his backing and resources in good habits, strengthened by industry, in business sense and the boldness that captured success by intelligent audacity, were more to him than the three gold eagles cooped up in his purse. He first found employment in November, 1868, with B. Rosberry in the general merchandise business at Knights Landing at a salary of $35 per month. Wishing to better himself, he came to Eddy's Landing, on Grand Island, in the spring of 1869, and entered the employ of J. H. Goodhue, where he had charge of the entire business after eight months. Mr. Peart's first venture on his own account was made at Bear Valley, near Leesville, in the fall of 1871, the firm name being Peart & Graham. His trade here was most satisfactory, but disaster overtook him nearly a year later, when his store and stock were destroyed by fire. Though the insurance on the stock was not sufficient to pay their San Francisco creditors, yet the firm paid one hundred cents on every dollar's worth of indebtedness. Mr. Peart and his partner, J. W. Graham, next bought a small stock of goods and opened up business in Colusa, but not having the means to meet the heavy competition of the times, he bought out Graham's interest, returned to Bear Valley, built a new store and dwelling and opened up again for business. Trade flowed into this place, and Mr. Peart was again prospering. During all this time, however, his mind was fixed on the Grand Island country, and, a good opportunity offering, he sold out his Bear Valley business to Dr. J. H. Clark, of Yuba City, and took charge of the Grand Island Grange Co-operative Company's business. His health failing, he sought relief in 1875 by a sea voyage, visited Nova Scotia and returned the same year. He bought out the business interest of the Grand Island Grange Company at Grimes Landing, a few years later established a general store at Arbuckle and then opened the Great American Bargain House at Colusa. Selling out the business at Grimes Landing and at Arbuckle, he started a store at Maxwell, the firm name being W. H. Cross & Co., though devoting the greater part of his attention to the Colusa store, which drove an annual business of $120,000 exclusive of the stock and grain trade. In addition to merchandising, this house handles a large quantity of barley and wheat. The store building of Mr. Peart is an ornament to the town. It is a large brick one, filled with goods, tastefully arranged, and is one of the mercantile landmarks of the place. Besides conducting his extensive merchandise business, Mr. Peart owns one thousand six hundred and forty acres of land in the county, whose cultivation is under his own immediate direction.

Mr. Peart was married, December 11, 1872, to Miss Clara H.

Graham, by whom he has three daughters, the eldest of whom, Miss Emma, is attending Snell Seminary at Oakland.

C. J. PAPST.

Charles J. Papst, of St. John, was born in Toronto, Canada, in 1838, and was engaged in farming till 1857. He then went to Davenport, Iowa, and attended commercial college. He came to Chico, California, in 1859, remaining there one year. He next found employment working at St. John on Jones' ranch till 1862. He tried Idaho for twelve months but returned to St. John, working on a ranch for three years, when he leased for one year two hundred acres of land. In 1868 he purchased the store of A. C. St. John and has continued to carry on the business ever since. He is also the postmaster of St. John, having held that office since 1868. Besides conducting a mercantile business, Mr. Papst owns a large farm close by. Mr. Papst is a self-made man. His accumulations, which would afford him leisure and competence, were acquired by hard knocks and habits of industry. He was married, in 1867, to Miss Tinole Hatton, of Petaluma.

HON. K. E. KELLEY.

Kirk Etna Kelley is a native of Warren County, Illinois, born June 3, 1848. His father was one of the pioneers of California, coming to this State in 1848, shortly after the birth of Kirk E., and dying there some two years later. When but a child, his widowed mother, his brother and an adopted sister moved to Iowa, and here young Kirk was brought up on a farm. He attended school only three months and never entered the door of a high school or college except in the capacity of a teacher. What he acquired in an educational way was the result of his own self-teaching, of long hours in the evening, spent in reading, after a hard day's work. He was always an omnivorous reader of books, and his retentive memory gleaned and stored away the pith and substance of what he found therein, for effective use in after life. When he had reached his seventeenth year, young Kelley passed his examination and received his certificate of teacher. He then began teaching in the public schools and followed it for several years in Missouri and Kansas. In 1871 he came to California, and for two years taught school in Solano County. Being naturally ambitious to rise, Mr. Kelley began the study of the law. He had formed a partnership in the real-estate business at Dixon, and this afforded him an opportunity to devote his leisure time to his "black-letter books." He borrowed his books, and, by dint of hard study, was admitted to practice in the county court of

Solano at the end of a year. At the close of the following year he was admitted to practice his profession before the District Courts of the Sixth and Seventh Judicial Districts. He was afterwards entitled to practice by admission before the Supreme Court of the State and Circuit Court of the United States. His large business was extensive and his fees were fat, and he was enabled to retire from active practice in the courts in 1884. In 1882 he was elected State Senator from Yolo and Solano Counties, and served in the twenty-fifth Legislative Assembly during the regular and extra sessions. This was the notable period in which efforts were made to oust the Railroad Commissioners by joint resolution of the two Houses of the Legislature. Mr. Kelley opposed the movement, and by reason thereof he was, with other members, read out by the Democratic party at the famous Stockton convention.

Mr. Kelley came to Willows in 1885, and purchased the Willows *Journal*, which he edited and conducted in connection with W. H. Kelley for two years. A close logician and a master of vigorous English, Mr. Kelley soon lifted this newspaper from obscurity into the most flattering prosperity. Since his coming to Willows he has always identified himself with the business and social advancement of that town. His energy, shrewdness, persistence and knowledge of men and motives, have always brought him to the front, a cheerful leader, particularly of any forlorn hope in which his town requires prudent generalship. In the struggles for the division of the county and for the formation of Glenn County, Mr. Kelley was acknowledged by the opponents of that measure to be their most skillful and most formidable adversary. In 1888 he was sent as a delegate to the Democratic State Convention at Los Angeles. Mr. Kelley was married, in 1876, to Miss Louisa, daughter of Daniel Zumwalt, a pioneer of California and an old resident of the county.

KEEPERS ALBERY

Is a native of Franklin County, Ohio, born in the year 1838. His youth was uneventful, being passed in a resolute struggle to secure a common education. This once acquired, he taught school in Franklin County, Ohio, and also in Iowa, laying by with genteel economy every dollar for which he toiled so patiently and successfully in the school-rooms of the young Buckeyes. Having amassed a snug little hoard for a pedagogue in those days, he invested it all in securing a higher education than he had yet attained, at Ann Arbor University, Michigan. Completing his course here, he undertook the study of the law and was admitted to the bar of the Supreme Court of Ohio in 1865. After practicing his chosen profession for a few

J. H. LIENING.

K. ALBERY.

years in Mercer County, of that State, he was elected District Attorney thereof, serving in that office from January 1, 1868, to January 1, 1872. Meanwhile, with the proceeds from his profession, he was aiding a younger brother, H. M. Albery, the present District Attorney of Colusa County, to acquire an education, and who became proficient in a knowledge of the law. While serving as prosecuting attorney, the criminal element of his district had reason to fear his ability, for not one of the many indictments prepared by him was quashed.

In 1875 Mr. Albery removed to Shelby County, in his State, and there practiced his profession till 1880, when, becoming possessed of a strong inclination to reside in California, he determined to realize it. For this purpose he sundered the strong ties and warm friendships of a life-time, placed his property in the care of an agent and turned his face toward the setting sun. On arriving in California in the fall of 1880, he cast about for some out-of-door occupation to relieve the strain of years of professional toil, and concluded to engage in mining in Plumas County. This he followed till 1886, when he located in Colusa County, though still retaining an interest in his mines. With his capability for making and holding friends, it was not long till Mr. Albery had gathered clients about him and built up a good practice in the legal profession. Shortly after locating in his present abode, the Wright Irrigation law was passed. Mr. Albery was a close student of this measure from its first introduction in the Legislature, and was convinced that it was radically wrong, though he himself was not opposed to irrigation as an adjunct of cultivation. Among a multitude of reasons for antagonism to this law, adduced by Mr. Albery, was that "for at least another generation, it will add to the large real-estate holdings at the expense and ruin of the small holdings, and particularly of the small holdings which happen to be encumbered." He fought the measure sturdily as a citizen of the county, while his professional services were retained by the opponents of the creation of the Colusa and Central Irrigation Districts. Mr. Albery is a pleasant companion, cheerful as well as thoughtful, has a legion of friends, and, as he is in the prime and vigor of life, can look forward to increasing prosperity in his Colusa County home.

A. MONTGOMERY.

Alexander Montgomery is a native of County Down, Ireland, born March 2, 1825. His father had been a wealthy farmer, but about the time of the birth of young Montgomery, he lost all his property, and at an early age Alexander was obliged to earn his own living. He was apprenticed to a tailor for four years, at the end of which time he followed his trade in Ire-

land and England until September 21, 1846, when he set out to seek his fortune in the United States. He was not in the Eastern States long before he decided to go to the gold fields of California; hence he took passage on a ship, *via* the Straits of Magellan for San Francisco, and on September 6, 1849, the vessel entered the Golden Gate, with a Masonic banner flying at the mast, which was designed and made by Mr. Montgomery. This was the first banner of that order brought to San Francisco.

Upon his arrival, he at once set off for the mines at Bidwell's Bar, and followed mining for a year and a half on Feather and American Rivers. At the end of that time his capital amounted to $1,500, and, deciding to abandon the uncertain life of mining, he engaged in mercantile business, also running a tailor shop at Benicia and later at Shasta. He loaned his earnings, taking real-estate security generally. Owing to the ever-shifting conditions of those times, he was often obliged to take the security in satisfaction of the principal, and in that way became interested in lands in Colusa County in 1855. In 1856–57 he made a visit to the scenes of his birth, in Ireland. In 1861 he moved to this county, settling on Grand Island, where he farmed. Later he lived in Colusa. In 1866 he made a visit abroad, visiting all the capitals of Europe, excepting Portugal, the principal places of interest in Europe, Palestine and Egypt, and upon his return visited all the States of the Union, excepting Maine and Texas. He has since visited the Yellowstone National Park and Alaska.

He has acquired great wealth by the increase in land values, and is classed as one of the millionaires of the Pacific Coast. At the meeting of the Scotch-Irish Congress, May 29, 1890, at Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, he was elected Vice-President, and was later elected President of the State society of the same organization. On July 7, 1890, he was honored with the presidency of the Society of Pioneers of 1849. While Mr. Montgomery is a careful business man, he is generous to all objects which meet his approval, and has donated large sums of money to various worthy institutions. He has an especially warm corner in his heart for the old pioneer, and is extremely sympathetic and generous to the Association of California Pioneers. He is happy in his domestic life, living in his spacious and handsome residence in San Francisco. He was married to Miss Lizzie A. Green, and is the father of two pretty daughters, Annie, aged nine, and Hazel, aged six years.

JOHN H. LIENING.

John H. Liening was born in Germany, January 6, 1818. On his father's side the ancestry were Germans as far back as

can be traced. His great grandfather was a soldier in the Thirty years' war, being in the service during all those years. On his mother's side the ancestry were Scotch, going from Scotland to Germany during the reign of William, Prince of Orange. His father was a miller and small farmer. At the age of fourteen young Liening emigrated to the United States, in the Dutch brig *Amalia*, landing in Baltimore, Maryland. After a few days in Baltimore, this adventurous youth started on foot across the Alleghany Mountains to Pittsburg. He went by canal-boat to Cincinnati, Ohio, and there bound himself to a pork merchant for three years for board and clothing, and was to receive one year's schooling during the time. He remained one year, received the board, but no schooling, and the clothing consisted of one well-worn plug hat, which he left behind him.

The same year his father, mother, six brothers, and two sisters, and uncle with wife and children, all came from Germany to make their homes in America. The cholera was raging in Cincinnati when they arrived. They at once hurried out into the country, where they expected to buy land, but on the journey one of his brothers died of the dreaded disease. The others reached their destination in Auglaize County, where, between Monday and Saturday, all of the two families, except one sister, died of the same disease.

The next year, 1834, the boy started on the *Chickasaw* for Mobile, where he stayed for two years, working on steamers as cabin-boy. In 1836 he went to Florida and enlisted for the Seminole War. In 1838 he returned to Cincinnati, where he was married at not quite twenty years of age. He lived in Vicksburg, Memphis, and many other Southern cities, including New Orleans, coming to California "around the Horn" in 1849. The journey occupied seven months. Arriving in San Francisco October 20, 1849, he engaged in business there and was quite successful. In the spring of 1850 he started, in company with several others, for the mines on Feather River, just above Rich Bar, which proved afterwards so very rich, but which they failed to discover, although working on both sides of the Rich Bar for about a month. He spent about three months in hunting Gold Lake but finally found Pyramid Lake. On the route to Feather River they passed any number of emigrant wagons deserted in the snow, the carcasses of the animals lying in the harness, the wagons containing many articles of value.

In the fall of the same year he went to Horsetown, five miles from Shasta. Having spent over three thousand dollars prospecting, he began work with only twenty-five cents clean cash and three mules. In the spring of 1851 he bought goods at Sacramento and hauled them to Shasta, taking them on to the

mines on pack-mules. He came by way of Colusa on those trips, took a liking to the place and promised to return some future day and locate, and did locate here in October, 1851. He opened a restaurant and lodging-house, commencing this business about where Spaulding's shop stands at present. At this time an incident occurred worth relating. A man came to the restaurant one evening, inquiring if a steamer had gone down the river. When told it had just gone, he exclaimed, "Well, then, my money is gone!" On being asked what he meant, he said he had stopped at Moon's ranch with his pack-train, and, carrying into the house what, to all outward appearances, was an ordinary flour-sack containing a camp kit—cooking utensils, bacon, flour, etc.—had laid it on a box behind the door. In the bottom of the sack was a buck-skin bag containing over four thousand dollars' worth of gold-dust. Now the box he had laid the flour sack on was marked for Sacramento, which he did not notice. While out attending to his mules, he heard the boat whistle, and, hurrying into the house, looked, of course, for the sack—it had been put on the boat by mistake. Moon, on being made acquainted with the contents of the sack, at once lent him a fine horse to overtake the boat, which he did at a big bend in the river, but it would not stop for him. He tried to get someone to go to Sacramento to save his money, but no one seemed to care to take the journey, as the country was flooded with water. He cried and fretted over his loss until Mr. Liening's sympathies were aroused and he offered to make the trip. Donning an extra shirt, but without a coat, he mounted a fine California horse and started, at nine o'clock at night, for Sacramento. There was no moon and it was cloudy. After swimming his horse and getting wet to the skin several times, he finally arrived at Sacramento just as the boat was unloading its freight, and succeeded in getting the sack containing the gold-dust. Upon its return to the owner at Colusa, that individual generously paid Mr. Liening's expenses and no more.

In 1854 Mr. Liening returned to the East and brought out his family, and in 1856 sold out his business in town and engaged in cattle-raising, until 1861, when the war broke out. He enlisted as a private in Company D, First Cavalry California Volunteers, and proceeded to Arizona, New Mexico, and Texas. He was in various skirmishes with Indians and Confederates and served until 1863, when he was promoted to Second Lieutenant, and returned to California as recruiting officer. Soon after, he tendered his resignation, which was accepted.

He bought the Colusa House property. He was appointed postmaster, and his most active service during the war was in

the next two years in Colusa, as is well known in the county and State. To show his zeal for any cause in which he might be engaged or have interest in, the following incident is related. When the news was brought from Marysville, by Harry Marcus, a stage-driver, of the assassination of Lincoln, and while he was opening the mail, someone passed a note into the office, stating that certain persons were taking up subscriptions to buy powder to fire a salute in jubilation over the assassination of Abraham Lincoln. Mr. Liening stepped out of the office into the room where quite a number of people were waiting for the mail, read the note, and said, "If any person or persons should fire a salute in gratification over the assassination, I will kill the first man so engaged and continue shooting until the last one is killed or I am shot down."

In 1870 he sold out his interest in the Colusa House property, and, being broken down in health, started East on a trip for his health, which finally ended in a visit to his birthplace, near Hamburg, Germany, and many large cities of the Continent. He was in Paris at the time war was declared between France and Germany, and returned to Colusa on that account. He was next engaged in the Parks dam excitement, and became an active member of the party who opposed the building of the dam, and he said then that the land could not be reclaimed by dams, but must eventually have canals to carry off the surplus water during flood-time. He has held several public positions, that of Public Administrator, Justice of the Peace, and at present is Town Recorder, Justice of the Peace, and Notary Public, and is a popular officer.

In 1852 he was invited to witness a curious performance at Doctor Semple's home. The doctor was a particular friend, and told him that something very strange had taken place there the night before, in the way of receiving communications from the spirit world. Though born and educated as a Catholic, Mr. Liening had become an atheist. That evening, on account of business, he did not reach the doctor's house until a late hour, and, as houses in those days were small, he found only standing-room for himself. There was quite a large table in the center of the room, with about a dozen people seated around it, equally divided as to sex. Very soon after Mr. Liening's arrival, a name was spelled out for him, Henry Liening, claiming him as his father. At that time his family was in the East and he was not known in Colusa to have a family anywhere. He had lost four children during his married life and one was named Henry. The incident aroused his curiosity and he set to work to investigate the subject most earnestly, as he was not satisfied with the belief of an atheist, but still hoped for more

light, and at the expiration of two years from that time became convinced that Spiritualism was true, and is still firm in his belief.

Although at this date Mr. Liening is seventy-two years of age, he is able to attend to every duty and has the appearance of a much younger man than he really is, and has the promise of years to come.

GEORGE MUDD.

George Mudd was born in Yorkshire, England, in 1845. His father was Robert Mudd, a lead miner. George Mudd remained in Yorkshire and followed mining until 1864, when he emigrated to Canada West. Near the town of Kingston he engaged in farming and remained in that place until 1865. He then went to the copper mines near Lake Superior, to which place his brothers James and William had preceded him. Not being satisfied with this place, he set out, in company with a party of miners, including his brothers, to East Tennessee, where they expected to find the iron mines in operation, but on reaching their destination, in the vicinity of Chattanooga, the war having just closed, they found the mines of that district temporarily abandoned.

They continued on to West Chattanooga, where the Mount Ætna mine was in operation. The entire party found employment there. George remained in that district until 1866. He then went to Johnson County, Missouri, where his brother James preceded him, where they opened and operated a coal mine on their own account, and met with fair success. In 1867 he sold out his interest in the mining business to his brother James, and he, in company with his brother William, turned his face toward the Pacific Coast. Arriving at Nebraska City, on July 12, 1867, they found an ox-train fitting out for California, and they joined the party. Arriving in the Sacramento Valley in 1867, he wintered in Cache Creek, Yolo County, and in the spring of 1868 he came on through Colusa County, and continued on east to the White Pine mining region, by way of Honey Lake and Truckee. He remained there until September, 1869, and in October, 1870, returned to Colusa County, settling on the ranch where he now lives, four and one-half miles east of Germantown, where he cultivates five thousand acres of good grain-land.

Mr. Mudd is one of the pioneer farmers on what is called the "Colusa Plains." He is a wide-awake and practical business man, thoroughly alive to all the advanced ideas of farming, and was the first man in the great Sacramento Valley to apply steam to the plow, harrow and harvester, which he is now suc-

F. G. Crawford.

cessfully operating. He is a leading Republican of the county, takes a deep interest in public affairs and is a pleasant, enterprising citizen.

On the 23d of March, 1875, he was married to Miss Mattie A. L. Mitchell, a native of Downieville, Sierra County, a refined and estimable lady. Mr. Mudd and wife have four children, two boys and two girls.

M. O'HAIR.

Michael O'Hair was born in Glasgow, Scotland, in October, 1845, and lived there until 1848, when his father, John O'Hair, moved to New York, and engaged in the mercantile business, and remained there until 1852, when the entire family again moved to Michigan. Here they resided two years, going from there to Illinois, where they engaged in farming, remaining there two years. They afterwards emigrated to the then new State of Iowa, located in Floyd County, and engaged in farming.

At the breaking out of the Civil War, young O'Hair, who was then only sixteen years of age, enlisted in the Union Army in Company K of the Seventh Iowa Cavalry, under Captain F. H. Cooper, and served three years, being in several noted battles, among them the battle of Deer Hill. He also accompanied General Sulley, in 1863, in his famous trip through what is known as the "Bad Lands" of Montana, they being the first party of whites to cross that country. He also accompanied Colonel Pattee at the laying out of forts Firesteel and Du Rosh, in Dakota Territory, and was a member of the relief corps sent out to rescue Captain Fisk and his emigrant train when they were surrounded by Indians in the "Bad Lands" of Montana. After these adventures and experiences, he returned to Sioux City, Iowa, and was there honorably discharged. After years of war and frontier perils, O'Hair, now a young man, longed for the old home in Floyd County, Iowa, and so hastened to return there, where he farmed till 1868, when he went out on the frontier and engaged in railroading on the Union Pacific Railroad, which was then pushing its way toward Ogden. He was present at the driving of the "golden spike," in Ogden, in 1869, after which he came west to California, and continued north to Puget Sound, following lumbering for several months, when he again returned to California and began farming near Princeton, Colusa County. In 1874 he moved north near Stony Creek, and, in company with his brother William, purchased a large tract of land five and one-half miles northeast of Orland, where he now lives, and, although he has met with some severe losses by fire, he now has one of the most comfortable homes in Colusa County.

In 1886 Mr. O'Hair was elected a member of the Board of Supervisors from the Fifth District of Colusa County, of which body he is chairman. In 1887 Mr. O'Hair assisted in organizing the Kraft Irrigation District. In 1889 he was married to Miss Hattie Hunter, of Colusa, a talented and accomplished young lady, by whom he has one child, William Hunter by name.

P. S. PETERSON.

Peter Sören Peterson, an honored pioneer of the State and one of Colusa County's best citizens, was born in Bornholm, Denmark, on December 23, 1820. His father was a school-master and hence aided young Peterson in obtaining a practical education. At eighteen years of age he went out to the Danish West Indies and secured employment as overseer on a sugar plantation, remaining there and working in this capacity eleven years, on the islands of St. Thomas, St. Croix and St. John. Hearing of the discovery of gold in California, he left St. Thomas in April, 1850, on the packet ship *Shakespeare*, arriving at San Francisco after a nine months' voyage. After working there a few months at any odd job that presented itself, he set out for the mines, working with success at Bartons Bar, on Yuba River, and subsequently at Long Bar and Parks Bar. In 1856 he bought an interest in the Blue Cement mine, on Suckers Flat, Yuba County, afterwards being associated in the same with Lot M. Rust, whose sister Mr. Peterson married later on. He disposed of his interest in this mine for a comfortable sum and then set about realizing the dream of his life, which was to be an independent farmer. In August, 1868, he purchased a livery stable in Colusa from John Culp, but ill health compelled him to sell out to Mr. Rust.

On July 13, 1869, he bought the Salt Lake ranch in company with John Boggs and C. C. Crommer. This ranch is located on Funk Slough, in Antelope Valley, just in the foot-hills some eleven miles west of Maxwell. This ranch embraced nearly six thousand acres, and four thousand sheep and other stock were grazing on it. Mr. Peterson took immediate possession and has ever since made it his cozy, hospitable home. From time to time he added to his land acquisition, and on March 2, 1874, he purchased W. H. Fountain's ranch, containing nine hundred and twenty acres, just north of the home place. On February 14, 1877, he purchased the interest of John Boggs in the original Salt Lake ranch, so that his landed possessions now embrace nine thousand one hundred and seventy acres.

Mr. Peterson was married, February 1, 1870, to Miss Lida M. Rust, of Palermo, Waldo County, Maine, by whom he has been blessed with four children.

Mr. Peterson is one of those energetic and progressive gentlemen whose residence in a community always leaves an impression and gives an impetus to its welfare. He was among the first to introduce Durham cattle in the county, of which he has now a large band. He was an early advocate of railroads in the county and is a large stockholder in the Colusa and Lake Road. In politics he is an ardent Republican.

W. E. BRASFIELD.

Wiley E. Brasfield, a son of Leonard Brasfield, was born in Clay County, Missouri, November 19, 1837. He was brought up to farming on the paternal acres and managed to secure such an education as the times offered. It, however, laid the basis for the acquirement of a practical kind of knowledge, which Mr. Brasfield has gained by assiduous reading. He followed farming till 1863, when he pushed across the plains with a mule-team by way of Salt Lake. He stopped over on his journey a few months in Nevada and arrived in Colusa County January 31, 1864. He located on Grand Island and resumed his former calling of a farmer, which he continued up to the year 1882, when he moved to College City in order to afford his children an opportunity to attend the college at that place. Mr. Brasfield was married, at Woodland, October 9, 1865, to Miss Fannie J. Barnett, daughter of Elder G. O. Barnett. His wife died December 5, 1889, leaving him five children.

In May, 1883, Mr. Brasfield was appointed County Surveyor for an unexpired term, and in 1884, 1886 and 1888 was re-elected to that office. As a public officer he has been accommodating and efficient, as is testified by his long occupancy of office.

GEORGE B. HARDEN.

This gentleman is a Missourian by birth, born in the town of Frankfort, Pike County, on November 11, 1847. When eight years of age he removed with his parents to Ralls County, Missouri, and in 1864 crossed the plains with his family, consisting of his father, mother, and four children. The family located in Yolo County for one year, when they removed to Grand Island, Colusa County. After ten years spent in farming there, they moved to Maxwell, and purchased land there. The Hardens were among the pioneers in agricultural pursuits in this locality. In 1878 the railway was completed to Maxwell, and Mr. Harden and his brother, Thomas P. Harden, erected a large warehouse for the storage of grain, and entered into the general commission business on a large scale, buying and selling wheat for themselves, or operating on commission. At the same time they conducted the business of the Puget Sound Lumber Company

at Maxwell until 1888. In 1882 Mr. Harden became a member of the general merchandising firm of Bacon, Harden & Harden, who continued till 1887, and sold out. Mr. Harden was elected in 1880 to the office of County Assessor, a place he was well qualified to fill, and retired from that position with increased popularity. He was for a number of years a member of the Democratic County Central Committee. Having been an early promoter of the system of irrigation, and warmly interested in the subject, it was but meet and natural that his usefulness should be recognized in choosing the officers of the Central Irrigation District. Hence he was chosen Treasurer on the organization of the district, and has held this position ever since.

Mr. Harden was united in marriage, November 11, 1878, to Miss Lucy Lovelace, and is the father of three children.

C. C. HICOK.

Clarence C. is the son of Hon. John J. Hicok, born at Marysville, this State, November 14, 1854. Two years later his parents moved to Grand Island, where he has spent the greater portion of his life. After receiving a common-school education, he took a course at Heald's Business College, in 1873. Upon his return he worked in C. J. Diefendorff's store, at Grand Island. July 29, 1874, he was married to Miss Cora Agnew. He then engaged in farming for himself on Grand Island, his capital at that time consisting of but two honest hands and a willing heart. "Fortune favors the brave," and Mr. Hicok gradually accumulated of this world's goods, and is now in very comfortable circumstances. In August, 1890, owing to poor health, he moved from his farm to Colusa, engaging in the grain and real-estate business. In politics he is a Republican, and takes a leading interest in politics. He was his party's candidate for County Assessor at the last election, and received a handsome vote.

On July 19, 1889, Mr. Hicok met with a sore affliction in the death of his wife, an estimable woman, who was the mother of his three children, two sons and one daughter.

E. A. HARRINGTON.

Edwin Augustus Harrington, of Colusa, was born in Burlington, Vermont, January 31, 1834. His parents' names were William B. and Axey Harrington. He was raised on a farm till he reached his sixteenth year, when he was apprenticed to the carpenter and stair-building trade at Plattsburg, New York. Four years later he resided in Boston, engaged as a contractor in the same line of business. On May 10, 1857, Mr. Harrington sailed from New York for California on the steamer *Northern*

Light to Panama, and was there transferred to the *Orizaba, en route* to San Francisco, where he arrived June 10, 1859. He shortly afterward took up his location at Marysville, where he organized and conducted a sash, door and blind factory for twelve years, a paint and oil store till 1880, and also put on foot a truck and dray company, which he superintended for eight years. Conducting these operations simultaneously, Mr. Harrington's early years in California were very busy ones.

In September, 1876, he came to the town of Colusa, and incorporated the Colusa Stage Company, of which he is both president and superintendent.

In the spring of 1885 Mr. Harrington began soliciting stock for the purpose of building a narrow-gauge railroad from Colusa west, to connect with the Southern Pacific Company line. The confidence he reposed in the project was rewarded by his obtaining stock subscriptions to the road in thirty days, amply sufficient to construct it. Of this corporation he has been superintendent since its organization. Mr. Harrington is an energetic, clear-headed, persevering business man. Neither his industry nor his patience ever flags once he is resolved on a measure. Possessing the confidence of the community, he is regarded as unexcelled for his success as an organizer of companies. In politics he is a staunch Republican.

Mr. Harrington was married, in 1859, in Burlington, Vermont, his native State, to Miss Mary A. Lincoln, who became the mother of his two children, and who died in Marysville in 1882. He was married to Miss Lizzie Arnold, his present wife, on July 15, 1886.

DR. E. B. MOORE.

Dr. E. B. Moore is a native of Anderson, South Carolina, and was born there in 1828. He studied medicine, and attended lectures at the Transylvania University, at Lexington, Kentucky. After receiving his diploma, he practiced his profession for several years at Guntersville, Alabama, and Chalk Bluffs, Arkansas. He crossed the plains in 1857, had his first Indian fight, and several fierce ones besides, near Fort Ridley, and, following the old Carson route, reached Placerville. Here he followed mining successfully till the spring of 1858. After this he engaged in stock-raising till 1864, when he went to Washoe, Nevada, to superintend an extensive timber ranch for the Gould & Curry Mining Company. He returned to California after an absence of sixteen months, and, coming to Colusa County, he purchased a farm, of one hundred and sixty acres, located three miles northeast of the town of Colusa. It was well stocked with cattle, and was known as the ranch of the Rainsport estate.

Dr. Moore lived here nearly two years, when he purchased nine hundred acres of land in Grapevine and Antelope Valleys, and went into the business of sheep-raising. He afterwards went to Grand Island and engaged in grain-raising on an extensive scale. He still owns five hundred acres on Grand Island and three hundred and twenty acres on the Blanchard ranch, near Williams. He is the owner of the justly celebrated Cooks Springs, and resides there the greater part of the year. Dr. Moore was twice married, his first wife, formerly Mrs. Judge Dunlap, being now deceased. He was united in marriage to Mrs. Jane Harver, of Grand Island, his present wife, in 1877. Dr. Moore is a man of tireless energy, and socially one of the most companionable of gentlemen.

HON. H. P. EAKLE.

Henry P. Eakle is a native of Clay County, Tennessee, born December 6, 1832. In early life he worked as a tailor for a short time in Lawrence and Columbia Counties, of his native State. He availed himself with assiduity of every opportunity to acquire a good common-school education, and succeeded. He was engaged on a farm for three years before coming to California, reaching the State in 1857, journeying overland by the South Platte and Carson Valley route. His trip was not without its adventures. At Gravelly Ford, on the Humboldt, they were attacked by a band of Snake Indians, with whom they fought a desperate battle, lasting half a day. All his company were wounded except Eakle. The Indians lost four killed and many wounded. Like most of the emigrants of that period, he was only blessed with such of the world's goods as his hands could earn. He was bred to habits of industry and self-reliance, and, on arriving in this State, he accepted with alacrity the first opportunity for employment. He worked as a laborer and as a farm hand on the ranches in Placer and Yolo Counties, made himself conversant with the various systems of agriculture and methods of stock-raising, and at the end of nine years of unremitting toil, he came to Colusa County, bringing with him his humble but hard-earned accumulations. In December, 1867, he located in Spring Valley, in Colusa County, and engaged in stock-raising and farming. He prospered beyond expectation, and is now one of the large land-holders of the county. His possessions consist of seventeen thousand acres in Colusa County, and two thousand acres in Lassen, Butte and Yolo Counties. His home is located two and one-half miles southeast of Williams.

Mr. Eakle is a director of the Central Irrigation District, and has been for several terms one of the directors of the Cortina School District. He was nominated by the Demo-

DOCTOR R. B. DUNCAN.

RICHARD POIRIER.

crats of the county for the Assembly in April, 1890, and was elected by a small majority over J. C. Campbell.

Mr. Eakle was first married, October 20, 1865, to Miss Eliza F. Edrington, of Healdsburg, Sonoma County, she dying two years after their union. On November 26, 1871, he was again united in wedlock, to Mary E. Miller, of Freshwater, his present wife, by whom he had seven children, three of whom are living.

Mr. Eakle is a quiet man, of unassuming character. Like most men who began at the lowest round of the ladder of life and achieve success, he does his own thinking, and has a mind of his own. He possesses a strong supply of nerve and will-power. One of his neighbors relates an incident of this characteristic of Mr. Eakle. He was, many years ago, driving some stock on one of his ranches when an unruly animal kicked him so violently on his right knee as to dislocate it. He was several miles from home or a physician; the pain was growing very intense, and he was now at a loss what to do. But he was equal to the emergency. He told his wife, who was with him, how to arrange some rails on a fence, under his supervision, and when this was done he inserted the swollen and painful limb therein, and coolly reset the disjointed leg by a powerful and sudden pull. After this he was able to walk home slowly and dispensed entirely with the services of a surgeon.

JOHN F. FOUTS.

Few men are better known throughout the county than this pioneer of the State, John F. Fouts. He was born in Preble County, Ohio, April 26, 1829. When he was ten years old, his family removed to Lee County, Iowa, where he lived seven years, moving, afterwards, to Davis County and Burlington, in the same State, at which latter place he resided till the spring of 1850, when he decided to come to this State. He set out on this long, and then adventurous journey, coming by way of the North Platte from Council Bluffs and Fort Hall, along the old Downieville road. He was over five months making the trip with ox-teams. He located in the town of Meridian, Sutter County, where he farmed and carried on a merchandise business till 1863. In 1860 he put in the first ferry-boat across Sycamore Slough, at Meridian, and was the chief instrument in laying out and building up that place, which promised to attain large proportions till a flood came along in 1867 and retarded its progress. In 1868 he built a steam saw-mill in the mountains, four miles south of Fouts Springs. These springs, whose reputation for healing waters is universally acknowledged, were located by Mr. Fouts in 1874, and opened to the public in June, 1874, when the hotel was completed and cabins ready for

occupancy. Mr. Fouts still resides at the Springs, in the midst of most romantic scenery, and to our mind the most charming and delightful bit of landscape in the whole Coast Range. He was married, June 5, 1853, in Peoria County, Illinois, to Miss Elizabeth O'Neil, by whom he has had three children.

DR. R. B. DUNCAN.

R. B. Duncan was born in Shelby County, Kentucky, October 6, 1846. In October, 1851, his father removed to northwest Missouri, living in Daviess and Gentry Counties, where young Duncan worked on a farm in summer and attended such schools as a newly-settled backwoods country afforded, in winter. All the schools in this part of the State were interrupted during the war, as the entire social fabric was generally deranged at the time. After the war, he continued work on the farm till February, 1867, when he began teaching in Platte County, Missouri. He was engaged in teaching and going to school alternately for six years. He began the study of medicine in 1869, and, by dint of hard work and close economy, completed his medical course, graduating from the Missouri Medical College, March 4, 1873. His entire education, professional and literary, was the result of his own unassisted labors. In March, 1874, he was married to Miss S. E. Stone, of Platte County, Missouri, by whom he has had four children, none of whom are now living. He practiced his profession from March, 1873, to September, 1880, in Platte County, Missouri, when he removed to Orland, California, his present place of residence. Here he has lived and enjoyed a liberal practice in his profession for ten years, at the same time enjoying, with his amiable wife, the esteem and regard of his neighbors. In November, 1888, Dr. Duncan was elected Coroner and Administrator of the county.

C. M. BALLANTINE.

Charles Mills Ballantine was born in Gloversville, New York, on December 7, 1843. In August, 1862, at the age of eighteen years, he enlisted in Company A, one hundred and fifty-third New York Infantry, and went to the front as a friend of the integrity of his country. He rose, by bravery and strict attention to duty, to the position of Sergeant Major.

Mr. Ballantine was married, October 22, 1870, to Miss Jennie M. Rose. They came to California in 1877 and settled in San Francisco, where, for seven years, Mr. Ballantine was engaged as a book-keeper. He came to Colusa in March, 1884, and first served as book-keeper in the Colusa County Bank. Two years later he was promoted to the post of assistant cashier of that nstitution. For several years before his death he was secretary

Hon. H. P. Eakle.

W. A. DURHAM.

of the Colusa and Lake Railroad Company, and also of the Colusa Gas Company. For three consecutive terms he was Commander of General John F. Miller Post No. 110 of the Grand Army of the Republic. He died, at Colusa, November 11, 1890, and left a widow to mourn his loss. Mr. Ballantine's demise was a loss, besides, to the community in which he lived. In church circles he was active and as unostentatious as he was sincere. In politics he was a leader of the Republican party in his county, and as a citizen he was upright, courteous, sympathetic towards distress, and in touch with everything conducive to the progress of the community. On the day of his funeral many of the places of business in Colusa were closed out of respect for his manly, elevated character.

RICHARD POIRIER.

This gentleman, who knows everyone in the county, and who is himself, perhaps, the best-known man in the Sacramento Valley, was born at Montreal, Canada, May 1, 1832. He lived on a farm till he was eight years of age, and in 1840 moved with his parents to St. Louis, Missouri, where he lived until the year 1856. He followed the calling of a clerk in various kinds of stores while residing in that city, and acquired a general idea of business, which served him in good stead in after life. The Golden West now wooed him and filled him with a longing to reach there and begin life for himself. For this purpose he started across the plains in 1856, by way of Salt Lake, reaching Sacramento City on September 14 of that year, where he soon opened a store on his own account. In 1860 he took charge of the commissary department of the steamer *Sam Sole*, and in 1863 he secured the eating department of this and other boats on the Sacramento. He continued in this business till 1884, and became so popular with the traveling public that it was but the natural result of his employment that he should engage in the hotel business. In 1882 he purchased the Colusa House, the oldest and leading hotel at the county seat. He then leased it until 1884, when he moved to Colusa and took charge of the hotel himself.

Mr. Poirier was married, in San Francisco, in 1873, to Miss Alphonsa Laport, of Troy, New York, and is the father of three boys and one girl.

Success did not overtake Mr. Poirier; he rather compelled it to come within his grasp, by his industry, urbanity and thorough knowledge of his business. These, with his experience and the State-wide number of his friends, have made him the model landlord.

JULIUS WEYAND.

Julius Weyand was born in the dukedom of Nassau, now a province in the German Empire, on the twenty-seventh day of May, 1826. His parents were John Philipp and Ernestine Weyand. His father was a merchant in the town of Braubach, on the Rhine. He attended public school until ten years old, then entered a private school, and, in 1840, in connection with his studies of language and a commercial course, entered a mercantile house at Limburg, Nassau. From 1844 to 1848 he was book-keeper at Dillenburg and Limburg, being at this time a member and officer of the Turn Verein (an organization for physical and mental training of the young men). Nine days after dissolution of the historic parliament, on the fifteenth day of September, Julius Weyand boarded the American vessel *Seth Sprague* at Antwerp and arrived at New Orleans on November 23, 1848, and immediately continued on to Alton, Illinois, meeting his brother Theodore. In 1849 he went to Warsaw, Illinois, keeping a grocery store two years, and in 1851, upon the call of his mother, went by way of New York to the London first World's Fair, thence by Holland to his mother in Germany. After settling up some of her business, he again returned to the United States by way of France, arriving at Warsaw, Illinois, on April 27, 1852, in company of a younger brother, Gustave, now of Arbuckle. Arriving in Illinois, another call from an older brother, Theodore Weyand, residing in Yolo County, California, who was sick at the time, caused Julius and Gustave to move again, and they came by way of the Nicaragua route, and on the steamer *S. S. Lewis*, to California, arriving at Sacramento on November 4, the night of the great fire. The next day they met their brother Theodore in Yolo County. Julius Weyand settled on a farm adjoining his brother Theodore, five miles north of Cacheville. In 1856 he removed to a farm in Colusa County, near the present Berlin Station. The crops of 1857 failed entirely, when he went to Downieville, mining at Gold Bluff with moderate success, returning to his farm in the fall, and again in 1858 failed in raising a crop. Then the Fraser River gold discoveries attracted him, and with pack-mules he visited these mines. He was interested in the copper mines of this county, and took a leading part in attempting to develop these properties. He next experimented with Angora goats, to use the brushy and rough mountain-sides of the Coast Range for pasture, and he has succeeded beyond his expectations, producing an excellent quality of fine, long and strong mohair. He takes a leading interest in politics, is a Republican, and has at various times been before the people as a candidate for county

J. H. Pope.

Henry B. St. Louis

office on his party ticket. He has held the office of Justice of the Peace for twelve years and has been a notary public since 1867. He married Mrs. Mina d'Artenay, widow of A. d'Artenay deceased, *nee* Kraus, on September 22, 1867, and moved to Stony Creek. Mr. Weyand and wife have ten children in the family, Eugene, Lizzie, Thomas, Adolph, and John d'Artenay, and Marie, Ernest, Julius, Minnie, and Willie Weyand. The farm upon which he resided until recently, of about two thousand acres, located in township 17 north, range 6 west, between the forks of Big and Little Stony, is now transferred to Thomas and John d'Artenay. The farm at Berlin he sold several years ago. He lives with his family in Colusa.

H. B. ST. LOUIS.

Henry B. St. Louis is a native son, born in Yolo County, September 2, 1853. His father was Colby St. Louis. Mr. St. Louis was raised on a farm six miles north of Woodland, where he worked industriously and at the same time acquired a good common-school education. In 1870 he moved to Colusa County and took up his permanent residence where he now owns three thousand acres of land, eleven miles southwest of Maxwell. Mr. St. Louis was married, October 8, 1878, to Miss Laura C. Stanton, daughter of H. C. Stanton, by whom he has two children. He was elected a director of the Central Irrigation District on its first organization, and still holds that position.

JOHN F. KEERAN.

This gentleman is a native of the State of Tennessee, born July 20, 1831. He was raised on his father's farm, where he was early inured to labor, and the duty of self-help, receiving during a portion of the year an opportunity for education in the common schools of his locality. He removed with his parents in 1839 to Cass County, Missouri, and passed the next ten years in doing farm work. In May, 1849, he set out for California by the overland route, and on arriving in the State, followed the life of a miner, with its ups and downs and varying fortunes, but on the whole, with little success, till 1860. In that year he went to Vacaville, Solano County, and remained there some time. He came to Colusa County in 1876, locating on his present place, three miles from Willows, where he cultivates six hundred and forty acres of land.

His sound judgment and business qualifications have so commended him to the people of the community that in 1874 he was chosen Supervisor for the Fourth District, and afterwards twice re-elected, and which position he still holds. Dur-

ing his incumbency of this office he has served two years as chairman of the Board.

Mr. Keeran was married, at Vacaville, in November, 1863, to Miss Rachel Stark, by whom he has five children, three sons and two daughters.

R. B. MURDOCH.

Robert B. Murdoch was born at Florence, Alabama, October 30, 1862. In youth the public school and Florence Normal College afforded him educational facilities. In 1880 he came to California and engaged as a clerk in San Francisco, and some months afterward he came to Colusa County. He paid a visit to his old home in Alabama, in 1881, and on his return took employment at Willows in the merchandise house of J. A. Patton & Co., as book-keeper. Next he accepted a deputy clerkship in the county clerk's office. Resigning this place, he was engaged for four years as book-keeper of the large Glenn estate. When the Bank of Orland was incorporated, in March, 1887, Mr. Murdoch was appointed its first cashier, which position he still occupies.

Mr. Murdoch was married, July 10, 1889, to Miss America Hall, daughter of A. L. Hall, residing near Orland, his first wife, *nee* Miss Maggie Davis, having died, leaving him a son aged five years.

Mr. Murdoch has a pleasant and comfortable home at Orland, and has begun the cultivation of a prune orchard of thirty acres near that town, which he irrigates with water from Stony Creek. He is a stockholder in the Bank of Orland, and intimately associated with every interest and movement for the advancement of his community.

C. R. WICKES.

This gentleman is a native of Albany, New York, and has followed the railroad business for a quarter of a century, in various capacities of trust and responsibility. He is now the railroad agent at Willows. He first came to the coast in 1857, and resided at Reno, Nevada, for some time before coming to Willows, in 1881, and has been station agent ever since that time, first at Maxwell and afterwards at Willows. Mr. Wickes, as a citizen, is closely identified with the progress of his town. He is a strong advocate of county division, and thinks that with an increased area of horticultural cultivation, the new county would be one of the richest in the State.

F. G. CRAWFORD.

Fredrick Gustavus Crawford was born in Tompkins County, New York, October 28, 1831. The first fourteen years of his

life were spent in his native State, when he moved with his parents to Illinois, where he received a common-school education. In 1852 he set out with an ox-team for California, coming *via* Salt Lake and Carson City, arriving at Placerville August 1. He engaged in mining for one week, panning out $1.08, and paid out $36 for board. He concluded that mining was not his "strong suit," and he turned his attention to teaming to and from the mines. In 1854 he engaged in the hotel business, to which occupation he has proved himself so adapted, opening the Pleasant Grove House, near Sacramento. From that time to 1868 he kept the hotel, raised stock and did teaming. In 1868 he took a contract from the city of Sacramento to fill in low places in that place. In the fall of that year, after completing his contract, he went to Davisville and built the first house at that place, it being a hotel, and conducted the hotel business therein for twelve years. October 28, 1880, he moved to Colusa County and rented the old Willows Hotel, which was destroyed by fire May 30, 1882. On the ruins, after purchasing the lots, he built the Crawford House, at an expense of $18,500, which is one of the best-appointed hotels in Northern California. He was married to Miss Mary L. Foster, in El Dorado County, November 20, 1860, and is the father of three children, two daughters and one son.

Mr. Crawford's first vote was cast for Millard Fillmore; he supported Douglas for President, and has ever since been a member of the Democratic party. Colonel Crawford, as he is termed by his admiring friends, takes a great interest in fine horses, of which he has five thoroughbred trotters, and is President of the Willows Agricultural Association. He has the interest of Willows at heart and is not backward in aiding its advancement.

JAMES A. SHELTON.

Mr. Shelton is a native of Adams County, Ohio, born December 9, 1833. He lived in Adams and Brown Counties till the age of thirteen, when he went to Des Moines, Iowa, where he labored on a farm and attended school when it was possible, in that then new country. In 1850 he crossed the plains by way of Sublett's Cut-off, and reached Sacramento City in the following August. He thought there was untold wealth for him in the mines, and hence followed that pursuit in Jackson County for one year, with fair success. He tried the stock business for nearly eight years and prospered. Mr. Shelton came to Newville, in Colusa County, in 1859, and settled there permanently, turning his attention to the breeding and training of fast-blooded horses, in which he acquired reputation for judg-

ment and skill. Five years later he engaged in farming on an extensive scale and still continues to conduct that industry. In 1880 he engaged in merchandising at Paskenta, carrying it on for four years. Mr. Shelton has made life a success, and is entitled to the contentment and comforts which make his hospitable home a model of domestic happiness. He was married, June 28, 1860, to Miss Jennie James, and is the father of four children, all of whom are living.

WILLIAM N. HERD.

On November 10, 1859, William N. Herd came to Colusa County, and went to work at whatsoever his hands found to do that was honorable, in order to earn his daily bread. His honest toil, and close application to his work, earned him more than his daily bread, and three years later he purchased a farm on the east side of the river, near Colusa. In 1870 his neighbors brought this quiet, unassuming, industrious man forward for County Assessor, and he was elected upon the Democratic ticket to that office, serving for six years. William N. Herd is a native of Kentucky, born September 25, 1834. He spent the first nineteen years of his life on his father's farm. In 1854 he made his way to California, following mining at Placerville, with poor success, up to the time he came to this county. In 1885 he was appointed Supervisor to fill the vacancy caused by the death of C. Kopf, and in 1888 was elected to the same office. He is the father of two sons and three daughters, and he lives happily at his home in Colusa, while he farms his land near Maxwell. He is popular as a Supervisor and is esteemed as a citizen.

E. T. CRANE.

Ellis Tarleton Crane was born at Santa Rosa, California, May 17, 1854, and educated at the Pacific Methodist college of the same place. He began teaching a district school in Sonoma County in 1871, and three years later entered the public school at Santa Rosa, where he taught during eight years. In 1882 he came to Colusa and was appointed principal of the Webster High School. Tiring of the duties of the school-room, he, in 1884, formed a partnership with J. B. De Jarnatt in the abstract and real-estate business, in which he continued for five years. In 1889 Mr. Crane entered the office of Richard Bayne to prepare himself for the practice of the law and is now pursuing his studies there. Mr. Crane has served for six years as a member of the Board of Education of Colusa County.

Mr. Crane was married, October 8, 1879, to Miss Josephine A. Bagley, who died March 22, 1890, leaving him two daughters.

C. E. GRUNSKY.

Mr. Grunsky is a native son, born at Stockton, April 4, 1855. He is a son of Charles Grunsky, a pioneer of 1849. Young Grunsky spent his early life in Stockton attending the schools of that place, and was graduated from the Stockton High School in 1870. In 1871 he assumed the position of principal of the South School at Stockton. In 1872 Mr. Grunsky went to Europe to continue his studies and after a severe course of study was graduated from the engineering department of the renowned Polytechnic school at Stuttgart, Germany, in the year 1877. Returning to California in December of the same year, he was employed by the State Engineer in gathering data and making estimates relative to irrigation and drainage. From 1882 to 1888 Mr. Grunsky was engaged as chief assistant in the State Engineer's Department at Sacramento. Since that time he has pursued his profession in various projects requiring the most practical skill. Early in 1888 Mr. Grunsky was employed as chief engineer of the Central Irrigation Canal in Colusa County, which position he still holds. He has also made surveys for the Colusa, Kraft and Orland South Side Irrigation Districts. In July, 1889, his ability was signally complimented in making him a member of the Examining Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

Mr. Grunsky was married, in 1884, to Miss Mattie K. Powers, by whom he has three children.

JOHN G. BENDER.

John Good Bender was born at Lancaster, Pennsylvania, November 6, 1827. He received a common-school education such as those times afforded, and when yet a young man set out in the world to make his way. He spent two years in Rock Island, Illinois, and in March, 1853, he started across the plains for California, arriving at Marysville August 15, 1853. He took up his residence at Marysville, where he followed his trade of contractor and builder for twenty-three years. In 1876 he moved to the Logan farm, southwest of Willows, remaining until 1882, when he moved to Orland, opening a lumber yard. Mr. Bender is a progressive business man, a leading Republican, and a respected citizen. He is a widower and is the father of three daughters and two sons.

J. W. CRUTCHER.

James Wilson Crutcher, of Williams, was born in Montgomery County, Missouri, in 1842. He was raised on a farm and received a good common-school education. He came to Califor-

nia in 1863, crossing the plains with an ox-team, by way of Salt Lake. His first employment in the State was as superintendent of a toll-road in Placer County, for Major Jefferson Wilcoxson, where he resided several years. Desirous of fitting himself thoroughly for a business career, for which his subsequent success had proved him to be eminently adapted, he went to San Francisco and took a complete course in a business college. In the session of the Legislature 1869–70 Mr. Crutcher was employed in the Engrossing Clerk's Department.

Major James Glenn next employed him, in 1870, to keep books for him in Oregon. He continued in this work for four years, when he came to Colusa County as book-keeper for Dr. Glenn. It was during his residence here at Jacinto that he married Miss Anna Houchins. Their family circle is graced with four boys and two girls. In 1876 he came to Williams and opened business for himself. Two years later, he associated A. B. Manor in the same business, moving into their own building, a handsome brick block, a cut of which is given elsewhere. Here he still remains, prospering and popular.

Mr. Crutcher was the first Justice of the Peace elected at Williams and has held a notarial commission since 1875. Mr. Crutcher's quiet, courteous demeanor, together with the confidence which his integrity and business talents inspire, have caused him to be respected and esteemed wherever he is known. He is one of the solid as well as one of the most useful citizens of Williams.

CAPTAIN WILLIAM ASH.

William Ash was born in Devonshire, England, in 1826. He comes of several generations of Devonshire farmers. He was the youngest of fifteen children, and passed his infancy and youth in his native place acquiring such educational training as the local schools supplied. He worked on the paternal acres and also acquired a serviceable knowledge of the carpenter's trade by the time he had reached his eighteenth year. He left England in 1843 and alone and unaided began the struggle of life, first in Philadelphia, where he found employment at his trade. He worked subsequently in Augusta, Georgia, and at other places on the Atlantic seaboard. In 1852 the gold fever lured Mr. Ash and landed him in San Francisco with just two dollars in his pocket. He journeyed to Mendocino County, worked there in a saw-mill and saved his money, a neat sum, and now when he felt that he had sufficient capital to engage in business on his own account, the bank which held his deposits failed and he found himself penniless again. He found work at his trade in Marysville and was a building contractor there

Dr. W A Sehorn.

R. B. Murdoch.

till 1859, when he went into the teaming business on an extensive scale, carrying on operations through Northern California, Idaho and Oregon. He and his party were in the Northwest during the Indian outbreak in that region. The difficulty of securing supplies on the Northwestern frontier was fraught with danger, and to Mr. Ash belongs the credit of having made the pioneer trip from Nevada into Idaho.

The railroad having been completed across the continent, Mr. Ash turned from the freighting business to become a farmer. He came to Colusa County in the spring of 1869, and, having a large drove of stock, he engaged to farm a piece of land for another party. In 1870 he rented two thousand acres of land and planted part of it to grain. His crop was a failure and as all of his available means were sunk in the undertaking, his plight was not a desirable one. Undismayed, he secured financial assistance, put in another crop and from that time can date the beginning of a prosperous career as a farmer.

Mr. Ash owns three thousand six hundred and eighty-five acres of land, but farms over five thousand acres, over one-half of which is planted in grain. At his home place he resides in a handsome residence, surrounded by magnificent shade trees, where, in the bosom of a happy family, he dispenses unstinted hospitality. He is the father of three children living.

In politics Mr. Ash is a pronounced Republican, and is frequently called upon by his party to permit the use of his name on its ticket. On him seems to rest the honor of leading a forlorn hope in a county so almost hopelessly Democratic, but Mr. Ash accepts the task as a duty, and in every campaign, though defeated, the returns show the preference and high esteem entertained for him all over the county by his friends and neighbors. As a political opponent of his once remarked, "If Captain Ash were only a Democrat, there would not be ten votes in the county cast against him."

DR. W. A. SEHORN.

William A. Sehorn, a resident of Willows, is a native of old Virginia, born September 1, 1855. At the age of seventeen years he chose dentistry as his profession and went to Knoxville, Tennessee, to take a course of study therein. In December, 1875, he came to California to practice his profession. For a time he lived in Red Bluff, but later moved to Colusa County. In 1886 he took up his residence in Willows. In May, 1889, he leased the Willows *Journal*, which paper he conducted in addition to his professional work, editing it in an able manner, until September 1, 1890. He enjoys domestic life in his comfortable residence, on the outskirts of Willows, with his accom-

plished wife, to whom he was married February 1, 1881, at Oroville. He has one son. Dr. Sehorn takes an active interest in politics, is a Democrat, and holds an appointment as Deputy Sheriff. He is one of the positive men in the assertion of a principle, in championing a cause, or in his adherence to friends, and is personally most companionable.

C. C. FELTS.

Columbus C. Felts was born in Georgia, January 16, 1837, and at the age of six years moved with his parents to Mississippi, where he lived until 1853, when his father decided to once more move westward, to California. Accordingly, with the father, mother and five young brothers and sisters, young Felts turned his steps toward the Pacific Coast. In Missouri the father died, and shortly after his death the mother died, when the care of the orphaned children devolved upon the eldest brother of Columbus. After remaining in Missouri a year after the death of their parents, the young emigrants proceeded on their way to California, shortly after which the elder brother died, when young Columbus piloted his brothers and sisters on, arriving in Colusa County in 1855, taking up their residence on Grand Island. Here young Felts remained for seventeen years, working for wages and farming for himself. In 1872 he moved to his present home five miles northwest of Maxwell, where he has a farm of three hundred and thirty acres. In 1878 Mr. Felts married Miss Emma Hodgen, and is the father of two sons and two daughters. In politics Mr. Felts is a Democrat, and was chosen in 1884 by his party for Supervisor, which position he filled four years. In 1888 he was elected County Treasurer. He took a prominent part in the formation of the Central Irrigation District, and was a director of that district in 1889–90. Mr. Felts takes an especial interest in his twenty-acre vineyard of wine grapes, which he set out in 1883, and reset the following year. There is not a missing vine in the entire vineyard. The leading variety of grape planted is the Zinfandel. He makes annually about six hundred gallons of claret wine, which some of the best judges in the State have examined and pronounced of superior quality. His vineyard the past two years has each year produced over one hundred tons of grapes. What grapes he does not use in making wine are dried and sold to dealers. The profit from this little vineyard during the year 1890, after all expenses were paid, was $1,320. Mr. Felts keeps well posted on the topics of the day, and is an enterprising, progressive citizen.

J. B. DE JARNATT.

Mr. De Jarnatt is a native of Kentucky, born in the year 1846. When he was but seven years of age, his parents removed with him to Savannah, Andrew County, Missouri, where his father carried on a mercantile business, in which he continued till 1863, and during which time young De Jarnatt received the principal part of his education.

In company with his father's family, he removed in 1863 to Denver, Colorado, and in the spring of the following year they set out in search of a place for a permanent home, traveling through a portion of Montana, and after a protracted wandering they located in Yamhill County, Oregon, where the elder De Jarnatt leased a farm, his son, J. B., securing a position as clerk and book-keeper in a store in Lafayette, in the same county. The family remained in Oregon till the spring of 1866, when they set out for Colusa County. Arriving at Colusa on June 5, Mr. J. B. De Jarnatt immediately secured employment in the office of Jackson Hart, then County Clerk, with whom he remained nearly four years.

In 1870, Mr. De Jarnatt was associated in San Francisco with W. S. Green, in the real-estate business, and, in connection therewith, in the conduct of a newspaper called *Green's Land Paper*. After spending nearly a year fruitlessly in this enterprise, he returned to Colusa County, and in March, 1872, again went to work in the Clerk's office under the administration of G. G. Crandall, with whom he remained two years. In 1874 he made the first map of Colusa County under contract with the Board of Supervisors. It was subsequently approved and declared the official map of the county. He next served as book-keeper for Jackson Hart, until his election, in 1877, to the office of County Clerk, in which position he served two terms. His courteous demeanor, his peculiar qualifications for the discharge of official duties, coupled with an unquestioned probity of character, rendered him extremely popular. Mr. De Jarnatt was married, in April, 1868, to Miss M. A. Green, a native of Missouri, though a resident of Colusa County since her fifth year, by whom he has several children. Mr. De Jarnatt is a strong advocate of irrigation and of having large tracts of land cut up into small farms and sold, thus inviting immigrants of the best class and making it a county of prosperous homes. In 1883 he blazed the trail and showed the way which others have since followed in planting an orchard and cultivating it with care. Brentwood Farm, which belongs to Mr. De Jarnatt, is located over a mile northwest of Colusa. It consists of two hundred acres, of which seventy are planted in grapes and fruit. It is as tidy and thrifty an orchard and vineyard as can be

found in the State, and on this pleasant spot Mr. De Jarnatt has built a handsome residence.

H. W. C. NELSON.

Hubbard William Clabourn Nelson was born in the State of Tennessee, on August 15, 1830. His father was a practicing physician, and after receiving an education in the school of the neighborhood, the subject of this sketch decided to follow in the footsteps of his father, and entered upon the study of medicine with a view to making the healing art his profession in life. He had made small progress in his studies when the news of the discovery of gold in California decided the elder Mr. Nelson to become one of the great army of adventurous argonauts to cross the plains to the new Golconda in search of fame and fortune. H. W. C. Nelson joined a party of which his father was a member, and which left the city of Memphis, Tennessee, on March 17, 1849, taking the Santa Fe trail. The company arrived at Sacramento on September 18 of the same year. Dr. Nelson opened a hospital at Sacramento, but young Nelson went to the mines on the American River, and followed that pursuit with varying success for four years. In 1853 he moved to Yuba County and invested his hard-earned money in a farm of one hundred and sixty acres. In the following year he engaged in freighting between Sacramento and Marysville. In the fall of 1857 Mr. Nelson came to Colusa County, settling on Stony Creek. He entered into partnership with Thomas McClanahan and engaged in stock-raising and wheat-growing. This partnership lasted until 1877, since which time Mr. Nelson has farmed several hundred acres of land which he owns. In 1887 he was instrumental in organizing the Bank of Orland, of which corporation he is a director and vice-president. He lives three miles east of Orland on his large farm, and enjoys himself in looking after his extensive interests.

DR. L. P. TOOLEY.

This gentleman was born in Glasgow, Howard County, Missouri, December 15, 1848. He was brought up on a farm under the care of his grandfather and continued to follow farming till the year 1861. The war between the States had no sooner begun than young Tooley, though only thirteen years of age, enlisted in the Confederate service under General Price and served over three years as private. After the war he went to Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, and enlisted in the United States service, and, having been sent to the frontier, was doing duty in fighting Indians, where he remained two years.

He began the study of medicine in 1866, and in March, 1869, graduated from the St. Louis Medical College.

In 1872 Dr. Tooley came to Colusa County and practiced his profession with success at the county seat for a period of seven years. In 1879 he came to Willows, where he now resides, and formed a partnership in the practice of medicine with Dr. W. C. Baylor, of that place, which partnership still exists. He was elected Coroner in 1874, and continued to hold that office for eight years. He is now a member of the Board of Health at Willows.

Dr. Tooley was married to Miss M. Herndon, a Missouri lady, by whom he has three children.

EDWIN SWINFORD.

Edwin Swinford was born in Platte County, Missouri, August 20, 1855. He is a son of William C. Swinford, a native of Kentucky. When young Swinford was six years of age, his parents moved to Santa Clara County, this State. In 1871 he came with his parents to Colusa, where he has since resided. Edwin received a good common-school education and then entered the Pacific Methodist College at Santa Rosa. In 1877, one year before completing his college course, he left school and entered the office of Ex-Attorney-General A. L. Hart, where he took up the study of law. The following year he entered the Hastings Law School, and in December, 1879, was admitted to practice before the Supreme Court of this State. He began practice in Colusa, and in 1882 was elected District Attorney of Colusa County, and in 1884 was re-elected. In 1890 he was again a candidate for the office and was elected by a large majority. Both as a defending or prosecuting attorney, Mr. Swinford enjoys the reputation of being vigorous and effective.

WILLIAM A. DURHAM.

William Anderson Durham is a native of Green County, Kentucky, born February 18, 1839. When he was only three years of age, his family removed with him to Platte County, Missouri. His early life was passed here on a farm, where young Durham received such an education as the times afforded. He began farming for himself in 1860, and shortly afterwards, in 1861, he was united in marriage to Miss Emily J. Bell. On May 10, 1865, accompanied by his family, he started across the plains bound for Oregon by way of Soda Springs and Boise City. He located at Corvallis, in that State, where he lived for three years. Mr. Durham then came to Colusa County, locating on Freshwater, seven miles west of Williams. His father having preceded him to Colusa County, the subject of this

sketch secured a farm adjoining. In 1874 he moved to his place northwest of Willows, which he later on disposed of. Mr. Durham has several times been called on by the people of the county to serve them in official capacities. He was elected Supervisor in 1884, in 1886 was elected County Assessor and in 1890 was re-elected to the same office, always on the Democratic ticket. He is a pleasant, accommodating gentleman and popular officer.

Mr. Durham makes his home on his farm, some three miles southwest of Maxwell, where, with his family, consisting of his wife, three sons and four daughters, he finds relief from monotonous abstractions of long columns of figures on acres of paper covered with property valuations.

F. X. ST. LOUIS.

Francis Xavier St. Louis is a native of St. Charles County, Missouri, born December 3, 1849. At the age of three years his parents crossed the plains for California, locating at Cacheville, in Yolo County. Young St. Louis spent his boyhood upon his father's farm, and was afforded an education at the district school. In 1876 he was married to Miss Wilhelmine Lalonde, and settled down happily to a farmer's life in Yolo County. In April, 1884, he moved to Colusa County, where he was enabled, by reason of cheap lands, to secure a home of his own. He purchased land six miles southwest of Willows, where he still lives, in contentment and plenty, with his wife and five children. He was among the first on the plains to engage in fruit-growing and has several acres of orchard and vineyard, which pay him a handsome return each year. Upon the organization of the Central Irrigation District, he was elected a director and has held the position ever since, taking an active interest in pushing forward to completion the district works.

PERRY HANNUM.

Perry Hannum was born near Nashville, Tennessee, in 1836. He is of German, or rather of Pennsylvania German, extraction. His father being a farmer, young Hannum's early life was passed in the same calling. He was married in 1857, and, owing to the ill health of his wife and the depressed condition of affairs in Tennessee, he came to California in 1869, accompanied by his family. Shortly after arriving in San Francisco, he went to Yolo County, where he had a brother residing. After one year spent in that locality, he came to Colusa County, and, by making a small payment down, he bought four hundred acres of land from the railroad company, which transaction marked the commencement of his prosperity. He afterwards bought range

F. X. ST. LOUIS

W. H. KELLEY.

land and bands of sheep and hogs, and was now on the highway to financial success. His landed interests now include over five thousand acres of foot-hill land west of Arbuckle, all fenced in, nine hundred and sixty acres of grain land east of College City and a half section south of that town. In addition to these Mr. Hannum has for the past seventeen years rented and farmed the Reddington tract, of three thousand two hundred and forty acres, near Arbuckle. He resides in College City and conducts a livery stable, hotel and meat market there, besides owning a grocery store in Arbuckle.

Mr. Hannum's family consists of his wife and eight children, six girls and two boys. He is at present serving his third term as Supervisor, having been first elected in 1884.

J. O. ZUMWALT.

Joseph O. Zumwalt was born in Well County, Illinois, March 10, 1835. He arrived in California when only fourteen years old, having come with his father across the plains. His first occupation was in the mines, at which he continued till the spring of 1853, when he returned to Illinois for the purpose of bringing out stock to California. He had succeeded fairly well and was now enabled to go into the stock-raising business, which he followed for nearly five years in Solano County. He again returned to the States in 1859 and came back with one hundred and fifty stands of bees, being about the first bees brought to this coast. Mr. Zumwalt now followed farming in Solano County till the year 1870, when he moved to Colusa County. Here he rented what is now his present home, one mile south of Williams, purchasing it two years later. At the home place he farms over five hundred acres. Besides, he is largely interested in horticulture, having a vineyard of twenty acres and an orchard of seven acres in a high state of productiveness. Mr. Zumwalt also owns two thousand and three acres of land on Stony Creek.

In 1888 he was elected Supervisor for the Third District. Although a Republican in a strong Democratic locality, he defeated the Democratic nominee for that office.

Mr. Zumwalt was married, at Sacramento, November 5, 1860, to Miss Mary Murphy, his family circle consisting of four sons and six daughters.

J. H. POPE.

John Henry Pope was born in Baltimore, Maryland, on November 5, 1835. At five years of age he was left an orphan, and was then taken by an aunt to her home near Washington City and cared for, being sent to school till he had reached his

eighteenth year. In 1853 he went to Missouri and Kansas and obtained employment as a clerk at several points in these States. In 1858 he set out, driving a team, across the plains by way of Salt Lake, and after wintering in that city, he started early in the following spring for California. He reached Colusa County in 1859 and has ever since made his home there. On arriving here he clerked in stores at Princeton, Jacinto and Colusa. When W. N. Herd assumed the office of Assessor, Mr. Pope was appointed Chief Deputy, a position which he has ever since held, except during the two years when he served as Undersheriff by appointment of Sheriff Arnold. Mr. Pope's much appreciated competency in county affairs is universally acknowledged, and this, coupled with a genuine spirit of accommodation in discharging his duties, has made him an invaluable public officer. He is also secretary of the Colusa Canning, Packing and Drying Company.

He was married, at Jacinto, in 1865, to Miss Elvira King, and has one son, Arthur by name. Mr. Pope has a nice home at the county seat and a twenty-acre orchard one mile west of the town, planted in apricots, Bartlett pears and French prunes.

T. C. M'VAY.

Thomas C. McVay is a native of Cape Girardeau County, Missouri. His father dying in 1838, placed the responsibility of providing for his mother and seven children upon young Thomas. In 1849 he was residing in Dallas County, Missouri, when he set out for California across the plains by way of Sublett's Cut-off. The journey occupied five months. He engaged in mining on his arrival in this State, meeting with moderate success in the camps around Nevada City and Grass Valley, until the year 1853, when he returned to Missouri. There he purchased six hundred head of cattle and drove them across the plains, disposing of them in Colusa County. In 1856 he went East on a similar errand, and bought and sold another band of cattle in Colusa County. These journeys were attended with great difficulties on acount of Indian depredations.

In 1863 Mr. McVay was married to Mrs. A M. Nelson, by whom he has four children. Mr. McVay's farm is located on the east side of the river nearly opposite Princeton and embraces some three hundred acres.

A. A. JACKSON.

A. A. Jackson is a native of the Pine Tree State, born December 27, 1842. He spent his early life on his father's farm, and secured a common-school education. In September, 1863, he came to California *via* Panama. After spending one

year on a ranch, he went to Puget Sound and worked in a sawmill. In 1865 he engaged in mining, following that pursuit in Montana and Nevada. In 1873 he came to Colusa and purchased an interest in a lumber yard with W. D. Dean, and the business was run under the firm name of W. D. Dean & Co. Two years later the firm purchased the lumber yard at Princeton, which was conducted under the name of A. A. Jackson. In 1879 the Colusa Lumber Company was incorporated, with yards at Colusa, Princeton, Williams and Willows, when Mr. Jackson moved to Willows, where he has ever since resided. In 1888 he engaged in the lumber business at Modesto under the firm name of A. A. Jackson & Co. Mr. Jackson is a leading Republican of the county, takes an absorbing interest in public affairs, and is always forward in aiding enterprises for public good.

W. H. KELLEY.

Noteworthy among the active business men of the county and that class of politicians who take a deep interest in party and public affairs for the sake of promoting its basal principles and not in a selfish scheming for office, is W. H. Kelley. He was born in Ralls County, Missouri, December 8, 1851, and is the oldest son of Hon. John M. Kelley, of Yolo County. His father having decided to leave Missouri and found another home, the family commenced the long and at times perilous journey across the plains in 1859 with California as the objective point. On the journey, young Kelley, though but eight years old, made his first acquaintance with real work, being engaged in driving his father's cattle all the way from the Missouri River to the Pacific. The Kelley family, shortly after arriving in the State, settled in Yolo County, where "Buck," as he is familiarly called, attended the public school for a while, afterwards completing his education at the Jesuit College, Santa Clara. Attaining his majority about this time, he came to Colusa County, engaging in various occupations, such as farming, conducting a livery stable, journalism and the real estate and insurance business. In May, 1885, in conjunction with K. E. Kelley, he purchased the Willows *Journal* and during the co-partnership of these two bright, active, and aggressive gentlemen, the *Journal* came to the front and was much appreciated and quoted by its exchanges. Mr. Kelley again resumed the editorship of the *Journal* on September 1, 1890, which paper, besides issuing a weekly paper of eight pages, is one of the newsiest dailies in the Sacramento Valley. He takes great interest in politics, being one of the most indefatigable workers in the Democratic ranks and an acknowledged leader therein.

He served as secretary of the Democratic County Central Committee from 1888 to 1890. "Buck" lays no claim of belonging to that rather numerous and unhappy class of local statesmen who seek to control communities for all the glory and pelf there is in it. An honorable, public-spirited man, when his locality or party are to be benefited, he does the work of any two men and pays for the pleasure of doing it out of his own means. This is all the glory or recompense he seeks.

C. H. MERRILL.

Mr. Merrill has resided in Colusa County twenty years. He is a native of Illinois, and has followed the business of harness making, in connection with his brother. Their harness business is second to none in the county in the amount of stock carried and in the extent of the trade conducted. The building in which this business is carried on belongs to the firm, and is one of the many fine business edifices of Willows. Mr. Merrill is a zealous advocate of irrigation, and foresees wonderful advancement in the material progress of this section of the county.

WALLER CALMES.

Since the fall of 1854 Waller Calmes has been a prominent resident of this county. At that time he located on Grand Island, and engaged in the cattle business, which industry he followed for sixteen years. Most of that time he purchased cattle in other parts of the State and drove them to Colusa to prepare them for the market. He was born in Kentucky, June 9, 1831, and came to California in 1852. In September, 1859, he was married to Miss Lizzie Cooper, daughter of Major Stephen Cooper. He has living two sons and two daughters, and has lost two sons and one daughter, after they had grown to manhood and womanhood. He lives in Colusa, but has a farm of fourteen hundred acres a mile south of the town. He is a staunch Democrat, and served his county as Supervisor from 1884 to 1886.

P. HAGAN.

This gentleman was born in Ireland in 1844, and came to New York in 1862, residing on Long Island seven years. In 1869 he came to California and engaged in farming in the interior of the State. He is now located on his farm of four hundred and eighty acres, five miles northwest of the town of Maxwell, where he is engaged in raising grain and hogs. As Mr. Hagan is an ardent supporter of irrigation measures, being also one of the directors of the Central Irrigation District, he is necessarily impressed with the possibilities of the county in the

Captain William Ash.

way of fruit-raising. His own efforts in that direction in cultivating oranges, grapes, pears, apricots, peaches and other fruit, have taught him practically what can be done. Mr. Hagan was married, in 1867, in New York, to Miss Maria Kane, and has nine children.

JOHN W. HARTFORD.

John William Hartford was born August 10, 1848, in New Cumberland, Hancock County, Virginia. His father, James Hartford, was the proprietor of a large flouring-mill at this place. In 1854 he moved with his parents to Vermont, Illinois, where he received the benefits of a common-school education. When only sixteen years of age, he enlisted in the one hundred and thirty-seventh regiment Illinois Volunteers, and at the expiration of his term of service, he went to the frontier of Kansas and engaged in the cattle business. Mr. Hartford came to California in 1875, first locating in Stanislaus County, and in 1880 moved to Colusa County and settled down as a farmer, four miles southeast of Orland. Here he has prospered in the production of grain, and is one of the substantial men of his locality. He has made two visits to his old home in Illinois. Mr. Hartford is a staunch Democrat, and takes an earnest interest in local public affairs.

HUGH A. LOGAN.

Hugh A. Logan, or Uncle Hugh, as he is generally termed by his host of friends, by his kindness of heart, impulsive hospitality and social disposition, is representative of those natural traits of character which distinguished the early pioneers of this State, of whom he is one. He was born in Montgomery County, Missouri, September 6, 1830, and was among the early permanent settlers of the county. He secured a large body of fine land laying on the eastern slope of the foot-hills, nearly west of Norman, where he has ever since raised stock and farmed on an extensive scale. Uncle Hugh is never backward in helping the needy, is strong in his friendships and forgiving to his enemies.

WILLIAM M. HOOD

Is a native of Pickaway County, Ohio, born January 18, 1833. He moved to De Witt County in 1840, and lived there on a farm till the spring of 1854, when he set out for California, driving an ox-team across the plains. He was engaged in mining on the Feather River, in Butte County, till 1856. In the following year Mr. Hood made a trip to Oregon, taking with him a band of horses, and returning to California with a herd of cattle. He located in the southern part of Tehama County,

north of Orland, in 1858, where he engaged in the stock business. In 1860 he came to Colusa County and went to grain farming. He is at the present time engaged in farming northwest of Orland. Mr. Hood was married in 1863, and is the father of five children, four of whom are living.

A. B. MANOR.

Alexander Bonaparte Manor is a native of Lucas County, Ohio, born December 24, 1824. His parents were French Canadians. He was brought up on a farm and worked thereon till his twenty-fourth year. He then set out for California with an ox-team, crossing the plains *via* Salt Lake and Truckee, reaching Grass Valley in the summer of 1849. After tempting fortune in the mines unsuccessfully for two years, he turned his young energies to teaming, at which he was employed for four years. In 1855 he moved to San Francisco, where he resided until 1859, being engaged in conducting a feed store on his own account. Mr. Manor next moved to Yolo County, near Cacheville, where he farmed for eleven years. In 1872, disposing of his place here, he removed with his family to his present place of abode, on Freshwater, though he had located three thousand one hundred acres of land there two years before coming to reside thereon. He has since added to his landed possessions so that he now owns four thousand one hundred and sixty-four acres.

In 1859 Mr. Manor was married to Mrs. Martha Rice, of Yolo County, daughter of Matthew Smith, of Spencersburg, Pike County, Missouri, by whom he has had three children, four other children of the household being his step-children.

WILLIAM C. MURDOCH.

Among the many energetic, skilled business men of the county, few have more sensibly left the impress of their means and wise counsels thereon than the subject of this biography. William C. Murdoch is a native of Tuscumbia, Alabama, having been born there in 1852. He was educated at Poughkeepsie, New York, and came to California in 1874. His first occupation in Colusa County was as book-keeper for J. S. Wall & Co., of Princeton. In the summer of 1877 he removed to Willows and opened a banking and commission office there under the firm name of William C. Murdoch & Co. He continued in this till September, 1880, when his business was merged into that of the Bank of Willows. In the new organization he was made cashier, serving in that capacity nearly nine years, when he resigned and disposed of his interest therein to the present stockholders. Since then he has made his home in San Francisco, being chiefly

engaged in the insurance business. In connection with others he built the Sanhedrien Lumber Mill, located forty miles west of Willows in the Coast Range Mountains. The paid-up capital of the Sanhedrien Mill and Lumber Company is $250,000. This mill has a capacity for cutting fifty thousand feet of lumber per day. The company will construct fourteen miles of flume, to the mouth of the Grindstone, thereby to connect with the West Side and Mendocino Railroad. Of this company Mr. Murdoch is treasurer and principal stockholder. In 1877, when matters looked decidedly "blue" for the aspiring but indomitable town of Willows, Mr. Murdoch purchased eight lots south of the bank in that town and erected two-story buildings thereon, thus aiding in giving the place a new impetus. East Willows was laid out by Mr. Murdoch. In 1884 he procured the incorporation of the warehouses at Willows into what is now the Willows Warehouse Association. The residence built by Mr. Murdoch at Willows is unsurpassed in the county for beauty of architectural design and tastefulness of finish. It is now the property of S. C. Longmier.

Mr. Murdoch was married, January 2, 1881, to Miss Nannie Wilson, of Sutter County, a niece of the late Dr. Glenn. One child is the fruit of their union. He was a charter member of the first Masonic lodge instituted at Willows and one of the incorporators of the Willows Agricultural Association. Ill health, the result of sedentary occupations, caused Mr. Murdoch to leave this scene of so much business, push and thrifty diligence, very much to the regret of the community.

DR. A. W. KIMBALL.

This accomplished and studious physician is a resident of Williams. He was born at Marysville, California, on April 28, 1858. Pursuing a course of studies in that city, he graduated in 1879 from the Marysville High School. After preparing himself by several years of arduous study in his chosen profession, that of medicine, he received his diploma in 1883 from the medical department of the University of New York, and in the following year the same honor was conferred on him by the Kentucky School of Medicine, established at Louisville, Kentucky. For some time after his admission to practice, Dr. Kimball was located in Oakland, California, but in 1884 he came to Williams, where he has since resided, and by his skill and its conscientious application he has established a fine practice. Both socially and professionally Dr. Kimball can truthfully call every man in the community his friend.

G. S. HEMSTREET.

George Sanford Hemstreet was born on his father's farm, in Colusa County, six miles south of Princeton. In 1866, his father having purchased one thousand six hundred and thirty acres of land, one mile north of Princeton, and moved his family, George was sent to attend the Princeton district school. He afterwards was a student of Woodman's Academy, at Chico, graduating there at the age of seventeen years. He supplemented this with a one year's course at the Placerville Academy. He now returned home and assisted in the management of his father's farm till that gentleman's death, which occurred in December, 1876. He aided his mother in directing the work of the farm till her death, which took place March 20, 1887, when the whole care of the place fell to him, and on which he still resides. Mr. Hemstreet was married, December, 1886, to Miss De Pue, of Sacramento, by whom he has one son, Elmo Leland, to aid in brightening an attractive and comfortable home.

W. T. BEVILLE.

William Thomas Beville was born at Wytheville, Wythe County, Virginia, August 18, 1844. When the rebellion broke out, he was attending school, yet he volunteered in Company K., Eighth Virginia Regiment, and served in the Confederate service till the surrender of Lee. He came to Colusa County in November, 1868, and served as Deputy County Clerk. He was appointed Under-sheriff in March, 1870, by J. B. Stanton, and continued in that position four years, when he was again appointed Under-sheriff, by J. L. Howard, and remained with him till the expiration of his term of office, two years later. He was elected County Assessor in 1875, for the term of four years. After filling this responsible position to the satisfaction of all, he was appointed, in 1880, Under-sheriff, by J. M. Steele, and afterwards served four years as Under-sheriff of Maberry Davis. In 1886 he was elected Sheriff, and re-elected to the same office two years later.

In 1872 he was married to Miss Lutie Williams, a native of Missouri, by whom he is the father of three children, one son and two daughters. Aside from his comfortable Colusa residence, he is the owner of an apricot and peach orchard of twenty acres, one mile west from Colusa.

P. H. GRAHAM.

This gentleman was born in Missouri, April 25, 1857. He was raised on a farm till he reached his eighteenth year. At an early age he went with his parents to Oregon and came to

H. W. C. Nelson.

J. W. Hartford.

California in 1866, locating at Grimes, Colusa County. He attended school at Santa Rosa, and graduated in a business course from a commercial college in San Francisco, when he came to Williams. At this place he served for a time in the post-office and express office, when he entered the employ of Crutcher & Manor, where he is now engaged. Mr. Graham was elected Collector of Central Irrigation District in 1888, and re-elected in the spring of 1890. He was married, in 1877, to Miss Fannie Glover, and is the father of one boy and one girl.

B. H. BURTON.

Mr. Burton is a native of Aurora, Indiana, born in 1857. When a year old he was brought to Illinois, residing there till 1874, when he came to Colusa, to begin life as a business man. His first employment in the county was found in M. Nickelsburger's general merchandise store, at Colusa, where he remained one year, when, in July, 1876, he entered the Colusa County Bank as assistant bookkeeper, steadily passing through the various grades of promotion until appointed assistant cashier. He held this position till he was elected cashier of the Bank of Willows, which place he still retains, gracing it with his courtesy and strengthening it with his business sagacity. Mr. Burton was married, in April, 1889, to Miss Annie Tarleton, of Martinsville, Indiana, by whom he has one child.

B. C. EPPERSON.

Brutus Clay Epperson is a native of Estell County, Kentucky, born October 27, 1830. When quite young, he lived in Bourbon County, Kentucky, for a short time, when the family moved to Coles County, Illinois, and settled almost ten miles east of Charleston, the county seat. On the 1st of February, 1852, Mr. Epperson, accompanied by his brother, C. C. Epperson, sailed in the ship *Prometheus*, of the Vanderbilt line, *via* Nicaragua for California. On the Pacific side he took the steamer *North America* for San Francisco, but the vessel was wrecked some eighty miles below Acapulco. After encountering many privations and deaths among the passengers, caused by a malignant fever which then raged in and around Acapulco, relief came after two months of weary waiting, and Mr. Epperson was soon aboard the clipper *Northern Light*, bound for San Francisco. Arriving in the State, he set to work at various occupations, such as laboring, working on a ranch, or in the mines, or keeping a hotel in Yuba County between Marysville and Foster Bar. He was also interested in hauling freight to the mines from Marysville. Between 1856 and 1859 he was engaged in the cattle trade, when he returned home to Illinois.

Shortly after his return, he was united in marriage to Miss Lucretia Lawson, by whom he has a family of four children.

On April 1, 1864, Mr. Epperson, accompanied by his family, set out again for California by the overland route. He took with him a drove of brood mares, jacks and jennets, which afterwards did much in improving the stock of the county. On September 16, 1864, his party arrived at South Buttes, Sutter County, California, where Mr. Epperson's brother resided. He remained here engaged in farming and stock-raising till the fall of 1868, when he bought a stock ranch in Bear Valley, Colusa County, where he now resides. He was largely instrumental in the formation of the Bartlett Springs and Bear Valley Toll-road Company, of which he is now the chief owner. He also built a road across the central part of Bear Valley, leading to the towns now on the railroad. It is known as the Epperson grade and was made free to all.

HENRY S. M'MICHAEL.

This gentleman's home is "Oak Park," in Antelope Valley, about fourteen miles from Williams. He was born in Walton County, Georgia, in 1830. He moved with his father to Benton County, Alabama, when a mere infant. At the age of seventeen he began learning the cabinet-making trade, at Jacksonville, in the same county, and in a couple of years afterwards purchased an interest in the business of his employer.

He set out March 10, 1850, to cross the plains to the Golden State with an ox-wagon, and arrived in Downieville, California, on the following July 29. He mined in that vicinity a few months, and located a ranch on Yuba River, in Sutter County, putting in five acres of potatoes. He set out again for the mines and never saw his ranch afterwards. He mined with excellent success in Nevada City, Red Dog, French Corral, Cherokee and Badger Hill, being the first to locate a claim in the latter camp. Mr. McMichael came to Colusa County in 1868, and purchased his present home place, in Antelope Valley, where he owns one thousand seven hundred and sixty acres of superior land. Besides growing grain and raising stock, he is deeply interested in the success of horticulture and grape production. Adjoining his large and comfortable residence is an extensive orchard and vineyard, the finest in the valley, which produces a most toothsome variety of pears, plums, apricots, apples and peaches. Mr. McMichael is justly proud of this, and predicts magnificent results from fruit culture in this section. He is as ardent a promoter of orchard and vineyard industries as he is a firm Democrat, to which party's State convention, held at San Jose in 1882, he was a delegate.

Mr. McMichael was united in marriage, in North San Juan, in 1862, to Miss Amanda Winne, who was a native of New York State, by whom he has two children living, Lelia and Mabel.

J. GROVER.

Johnson Grover is a native of the State of Maine, born in 1838. He left his home when nineteen years of age, and secured a position in a mercantile house at Boston, Massachusetts. Here he remained five years, when he started for California, August 14, 1861, going there around the Horn, arriving in San Francisco February 6, 1862, after a voyage of one hundred and eighty-six days. He remained in San Francisco a few weeks, and tarried at Petaluma the same length of time, when he went to Humboldt County, Nevada, and was engaged there in mining for eighteen months. He next entered the hardware business in Sonoma County, California, having his brother for a partner, remaining here until 1872. Selling out here, he came to Colusa and opened out in the same business, where he has ever since conducted a prosperous business. At one time he conducted a branch store in the hardware line at Willows, under the supervision of his brother. Mr. Grover was married, in 1868, to Miss Nannie Robinson, and is the father of an interesting family.

PALLAS LOVE.

Pallas Love was born in Montgomery County, Missouri, September 28, 1853. At the age of ten years he crossed the plains for California. He worked on a farm on Grand Island until 1878, when he located in Colusa, and has since been engaged in the liquor business. He is a staunch Democrat and takes an active interest in politics.

LEONARD B. AYER.

Leonard B. Ayer is a native of Arlington, Massachusetts, where he was born March 30, 1835. His education was obtained in the common schools of his native place. At an early age he entered a merchandise establishment, and became an efficient salesman and accountant. In 1856, after having engaged in business for himself, he was obliged to seek rural recreation for his health, which had almost broken down under close application to business. Hence he wended his way westward to the prairies of Illinois, where he engaged in farming near Weatherfield. Three years later, his health having been restored by the hearty exercise of farm life, the plain living of those days, and the fresh, bracing air of that climate, he started

across the plains, with four companions, for California, arriving at Marysville in October, 1859. He engaged in merchandising in Marysville until 1862, when he purchased an interest in the Marysville *Appeal*, becoming its business manager. In April, 1865, without solicitation on his part, he was appointed Register of the United States Land Office at that place, which position he held until the fall of 1875. Upon retiring from his official position, he engaged in the practice of land law, and in 1880 came to Colusa County to engage in farming in Antelope Valley. In 1888 he sold his farm and moved to Maxwell. He is interested in the development of Colusa County, and is engaged in superintending the planting and cultivation of a large orchard near the railroad station of Delevan. One hundred and sixty acres of fruit-trees and vines have already been planted, and it is proposed to plant four hundred and eight acres in addition thereunto. Mr. Ayer is a prominent Republican and takes a leading interest in local and national politics. He is a pleasant, far-seeing gentleman, well posted on the topics of the day.

JAMES F. EASTON.

This gentleman, residing on his farm, three miles east of Smithville, was born in Alabama in the year 1844. When very young he was taken to Illinois by his parents and lived there, engaged in farming, till 1870, when he set out for California, coming first to Colusa County. In 1882 he purchased the farm where he now lives, consisting of two hundred and forty acres, and has ever since been occupied with it in raising grain, stock and fruit. He is a warm advocate of fruit cultivation and the handsome orchard which stands back of his dwelling shows that he knows what character of fruits is best adapted to the soil and climate here. In the cultivation of alfalfa he exhibited a long stretch, which produces three crops a year without irrigation.

STEPHEN ADDINGTON.

This gentleman, who was intimately associated with journalism in its early days in the county, was born at Orange, New Jersey, November 23, 1828. He spent his boyhood in Fishkill, New York, where he learned the trade of printer in the office of his father, who for half a century had been one of the leading publishers of that State. Stephen Addington worked here till 1855, when he started for California *via* the Nicaragua route. He almost at once took his place in journalism, buying out the *California Express*, published at Marysville, which he conducted for fourteen years. In 1870 he went to Colusa and became associated with W. S. Green and his brother, John C. Adding-

George S. Hemstreet.

Pallas Love.

ton, in the publication of the Colusa *Sun*. He always took an active part in politics, was a firm Democrat and served on the Democratic Central Committee of the county. He continued in his newspaper work at Colusa till the summer of 1886, going to San Francisco, where he now resides. Mr. Addington was married, November 24, 1872, to Miss Lizzie Hart, of Colusa.

JACOB BIELER.

This pleasant and well-to-do farmer of Antelope Valley is a native of Switzerland. He came to the United States in 1855, locating at Superior, Michigan, where he remained until 1857. He next came to San Francisco and shortly afterwards set out for Stockton, where he found employment on a ranch, fifteen miles from that place. After remaining here in this employment for one year, he essayed mining in Tuolumne County but with indifferent success. Mr. Bieler was married, in 1860, to Miss Margaret, daughter of Bernard Schmidt, of Cherokee, Nevada, and is the father of six children: Mary, Sophia, Julia, Jacob, Josephine and Frank B.

Mr. Bieler came to Colusa County in 1869 and located on his ranch, of two hundred and forty acres, in the vicinity of Sites. This land is in a perfect state of cultivation. He also works three hundred acres of leased land, planted to grain, besides being engaged somewhat in stock-raising.

FRANCIS J. LUHRMAN.

This gentleman was born in the Province of Hanover, Germany, February 17, 1833. He enjoyed the opportunities for acquiring the rudiments of an education, and before reaching his manhood had learned the trade of blacksmithing. He left Germany in 1853 and arrived at New Orleans. After drifting about for some time in various shops, learning the language and studying the American methods used in his trade, he located, in 1855, in Fort Madison, Iowa. In 1859 the Pike's Peak excitement created an enthusiasm for finding sudden wealth only exceeded by that of the early explorations for gold in California, and Luhrman being seized with the gold fever set out for Colorado. On the way there he changed his mind and came to California. On arriving, he went to the mines at Dutch Flat and worked there five months. Tiring of this pursuit, he came to Marysville, opened a blacksmith shop and worked there five years. In 1865 he came to the town of Colusa and worked at his trade one year. He next purchased three hundred and twenty acres on Freshwater, five miles west of Williams, selling it out a year afterwards and returning to his forge

at Colusa, where he made his home from 1869 to 1875. In the latter year he moved on his present place of residence, having purchased one hundred and sixty acres of land. Besides raising grain and hay, Mr. Luhrman in an enthusiastic fruit cultivator, and his large orchard is noted in the county for the excellence of its variety of fruits.

Mr. Luhrman was married, May 1, 1866, to Mrs. Wilhelmina Wallschmidt, by whom he has two children, who have reached their majority.

TILDEN JONES

Is a native of Chickasaw County, Iowa, and born there December 19, 1856. He received an education in the public schools of his county and was employed on a farm till he reached this State. He came to Williams in 1876. For a time he worked on a ranch, familiarizing himself with California ways, and then entered the saddlery and harness business, conducting it successfully for two years. In 1885 Mr. Jones saw a good opening in the livery stable business in the same town of Williams, and embarked therein, carrying it on with profit to the present time. Associated with him is A. J. Smith. They conduct the largest business in their line in this part of the county. They also own the tri-weekly line of stages from Williams to Wilbur Springs.

WILLIAM FLINN.

This gentleman is a native of Georgetown, Indiana, and was born October 16, 1833. He lived in his native place some six years, when his family moved to the Big Miami Reservation, where he remained till 1849. In that year he crossed the plains, accompanying his father's family. While *en route* the cholera broke out on the Big Blue, depriving him of his mother and brother, leaving his father with a family of eleven children. After many vicissitudes of travels, he reached the Sacramento River at Lassen in October of the same year, where they built a boat of oak timber and floated down the river. This was the first boat ever floated by white men down the Sacramento. He next turned up in the mines at Long's Bar, where he continued with varying success till the fall of 1852, when he located four miles above Colusa with a band of sheep. In the summer of 1853 he again started to try his luck in the mines, working there till 1855, when he returned to Colusa. In 1862 he went to the State of Nevada, where he was appointed Deputy Sheriff of Washoe County, under T. A. Reed. On returning to Colusa County he located a ranch in Bear Valley, and, after disposing of this, he bought the Webb ranch, on Stony Creek. While there

he was elected Roadmaster and Constable. On leaving Stony Creek he came to Williams, where he now resides. He has served as Constable in this place. He has a host of friends, who would make strenuous efforts to elect him Sheriff of the county if he would permit himself to enter the race. William Flinn was married, in 1868, to Miss Lizzie Marble.

HANS JOHANNSEN.

This gentleman is a native of Holstein, Germany, and was born in the year 1850. He came to America in 1869, and shortly after his arrival located in San Joaquin County, California, where he followed farming for several years. In 1870 he came to his present abode, twelve miles west of Willows, and having secured six hundred and forty acres of good land, he made it his permanent home. Besides cultivating grain extensively and raising stock, Mr. Johannsen wisely foresees that the fruit industry of his rich lands must in the near future be a source of great wealth, and hence he has already set out nearly two hundred fruit-trees, and will continue to enlarge their area of cultivation. Mr. Johannsen was married, at Willows, in 1880, to Miss Mattie Bender, by whom he has three children. The home of Mr. Johannsen is a model of neatness and comfort, and the evidences of intelligence, of interest in books, literature and music, found here are indicative of the refinement of his home circle.

I. V. DEVENPECK.

This prosperous and much-respected citizen of Willows was born in Montgomery County, New York, in 1830. He came to California in 1852, remained five years and then returned to the East. He came to Colusa County in 1875, locating near Willows when that town was a broad wheat-field, and has made it his home ever since. He owns a large ranch of ten hundred and seventy acres, two and a half miles northwest of Willows, which yields him a handsome income from the production of grain and the raising of stock. His residence at Willows is among the largest and most comfortable of the many elegant homes of that place. Mr. Devenpeck, surrounded by his family of four children, can pass the evening of his active life here in happiness and contentment.

W. FRANK MILLER.

This gentleman was born in Kentucky, in 1848. He came across the plains with his parents when but a year old, and has resided in Colusa County ever since. In 1873 he entered the general merchandise business on his own account, at Butte, and

has continued in the same occupation ever since. He is also the postmaster and express agent of that place. Mr. Miller is married, and is the father of six children.

JOHN D. ROSENBERGER.

This gentleman, one of the most extensive farmers in Antelope Valley, was born in Augusta County, Virginia, March 17, 1834. He was raised on a farm, and in 1859 he went to Montgomery City, Missouri, and purchased a farm near that place. On April 2, 1865, he left Montgomery City for California, overland, arriving at Fosters Gap, foot of the Cascade Mountains, in September following. He lived for one year three miles west of Corvallis, Oregon, and another year on Long Farm, Benton County, Oregon, coming to his present home, in Antelope Valley, nine miles from Maxwell, on October 1, 1867.

Mr. Rosenberger was married, September 4, 1860, to Miss Tabitha Devine, a native of Missouri, by whom he has six children. His farm on which he resides embraces nearly fifteen hundred acres of land and is devoted to grain and stock-raising.

P. R. GARNETT.

Peter R. Garnett is a native of Ralls County, Missouri, born in the year 1841. His father was a farmer and stock-raiser, and young Garnett was brought up to the same pursuit. In 1868 he left his Missouri home for California, going by way of New York and Panama to San Francisco. He engaged in stock-raising in Solano County, in 1869, and continued there till 1873, when he came to Colusa County and began grain farming on his place three miles southeast of Willows, where he owns two thousand two hundred and fifty acres of superior land. He leases, besides, one thousand three hundred and fifty acres, all of which is cultivated.

Mr. Garnett is married and has a family of three children. He is a well-informed and useful citizen, and is Chairman of the Democratic County Central Committee.

T. SULLIVAN.

Timothy Sullivan is a native of Ireland, born in 1840. He came to America in 1860, sojourning for a year in Toronto, Canada. He next went to La Porte, Indiana, where he remained for eight years, coming to California in 1868. On arriving at Colusa he hired out for one month in the livery stable of Patterson & Rust, but worked there sixteen years. In 1883 he entered the livery stable business for himself, but met with a reverse in the destruction of his stables by fire in the fall of 1886. But "Tim," as he is usually called, had friends and a fine run of

custom, and, averse to leaving these, he immediately started in to rebuild a large fire-proof stable, and has continued therein ever since.

Mr. Sullivan was married to Miss B. Coily, and is the father of seven children.

B. H. PETERS.

Bernard H. Peters is a native of Schleswig, Germany, and born January 16, 1838. He emigrated from home and arrived in New York City in 1852, where he remained six years, learning the blacksmith trade and working at it after he had completed his apprenticeship. In 1859 he started for California, coming round the Horn in the *Polynesia*, a Boston clipper ship. Before coming to reside permanently in Colusa County in the spring of 1874, he had worked at his trade in San Francisco, Sacramento, Auburn, and other places, where his skill as a mechanic caused his work to be in much demand. On coming to Williams he was employed by Captain William Ashe on his ranch as a blacksmith. During this period he returned to visit the home and scenes of his childhood in Germany, and shortly after his return he opened up in the blacksmithing business for himself, at Williams, which he has ever since continued to conduct.

Mr. Peters was married to Miss Lina Kurtzstien, on September 18, 1878, by whom he has had five children, one of whom is dead.

Among the benevolent orders Mr. Peters is highly esteemed, and has several times been the recipient of their respect. He is a member of the Masonic Fraternity, also of the I. O. U. W. He is a Past Grand of the Odd Fellows and was a delegate to the Grand Lodge in 1875.

N. P. HARRISON.

Nathaniel P. Harrison was born in Rockingham County, Virginia, December 31, 1831. He was sent to the public school of his locality, and early in life began learning the carpenter's trade. In 1853 he went to Tippecanoe County, Indiana, where he resided for twelve years. He came to Marysville, California, in 1865, and to the town of Colusa in 1867, where he was engaged as a contractor and builder. He began making his permanent abode at Williams in 1882, where he always secured contracts in the erection of the largest buildings in the place. Prominent among these are Stovall's large warehouse, Fouch's drug store building, and Crutcher & Manor's building. Mr. Harrison is a distant relative of President Harrison. He is a prominent member of the Odd Fellows' organization, and about as vigor-

ous and robust in personal appearance as even Virginia can produce or California preserve from looking old.

WILLIAM G. HENNECKE.

This prosperous farmer resides ten miles south of Smithville. He was born in Oldenburg, Germany, in 1843, and there received a good common-school education, as well as instruction in instrumental music, for which he had early exhibited a cultivated taste. Mr. Hennecke came to America in 1857, locating at Cincinnati, Ohio, where, becoming proficient in music, he was employed in a band. Almost at the beginning of the war, Mr. Hennecke showed his devotion to the land of his adoption by enlisting, in 1862, in the Second Artillery, United States Army, where he served three years, receiving an honorable discharge. In 1882 he located in his present home in Colusa County, where he cultivates and raises stock on one thousand five hundred and eighty acres of choice land. The cultivation of fruit finds in him a warm advocate, and his orchard of various fruits shows how profitable that industry can be made on these rich, rolling lands. Mr. Hennecke is married and the father of five children.

N. K. SPECT.

N. K. Spect was born in San Francisco, February 15, 1855. He is a son of Jonas Spect, who was among the earliest pioneers of the State. His early boyhood was spent in Sutter County, moving to Colusa in 1872. He received excellent educational advantages, having attended school at Circleville, Ohio, Lincoln Grammar School, of San Francisco, and the State University, in which latter place he completed his education. Returning to Colusa, he entered the store of J. Furth, where he remained six years, when he opened a grocery store under the firm name of Spect & Nathan. He conducted this business for two years, when he began operating in the grain commission business both at Colusa and Chico. In 1886 he came to Orland to engage in the real-estate business, where he now lives, and where he has made a number of large sales of property.

FREDRICK MUNSON.

Among the sturdy farmers of Colusa County who have made fortunes in the growing of wheat is Fredrick Munson, a native of Germany, born in 1847. He came to the United States in 1865, landing at New York. Shortly after, he shipped as a sailor on a vessel bound for San Francisco *via* Cape Horn. In 1869 he settled on Grand Island and engaged in farming. In 1889, having laid by a competency, he rented his farm, of four hundred and eighty acres, and moved to Colusa. After he

had become permanently located and was making more than a good living, he sent to Germany for his sweetheart, who came to this country, where they were married, in 1873.

JOHN SITES.

This gentleman is a native of Hesse, Germany, and was born October 4, 1832. He came to America in 1834, accompanying his father, Henry Sites, and located in St. Charles County, Missouri, where he assisted his father on the farm, and hired out among the neighbors. On April 16, 1850, he left Missouri with a Mr. Fisher, on his way to California, he having previously agreed that in consideration of Fisher's bringing him to this State, he would work for him nine months after his arrival. They arrived at Placerville on August 4. Having worked for Mr. Fisher as agreed, he began working on his account at Downieville, but being taken ill of typhoid fever, he was obliged to relinquish employment. He next went to Cache Creek, in Yolo County, and took up one hundred and sixty acres adjoining his old friend Fisher. In 1853 he sold this place, bought some cattle, and after a year or more was enabled to go in company with Fisher and buy cattle on a large scale. These were brought to Antelope Valley, Colusa County. He continued in the cattle business till 1858, when he purchased his present home place, adding to it occasionally. His farm embraces nearly six thousand acres of land on the county road west of Stony Creek Valley, twenty-three miles northwest of the county seat, and on the place is located the village of Sites, the present terminus of the Colusa and Lake Railroad.

Mr. Sites was married to Miss Laura E. Aycoke, of Colusa County, on October 3, 1867. The ceremony was performed by Major Stephen Cooper, then a justice of the peace. Two children were born to them, John Henry and Martha L. Sites.

JOSEPH BILLIOU.

Joseph Billiou resides near St. John, some thirty-seven miles north of Colusa. He was born in St. Louis County, Missouri, in 1839, and was engaged in farming in that State until 1856, when he came to California. After arriving at San Francisco he was not long in looking about him, but came up the Sacramento Valley, and immediately found work on the Capay Grant, owned by Richard J. Walsh. And he has remained there ever since, and now owns a portion of the same grant on which he labored thirty-four years ago. He is estimated to be worth $150,000. His career shows what industry, and adherence to a settled purpose in life, may accomplish. It is an object lesson for every young man in the State.

In 1864 he married Miss Julia Stack, a native of Ireland, by whom he had four children. A terrible disaster overwhelmed the happy domestic circle of Mr. Billou on April 6, 1387, in the killing of his wife by a Chinese cook in his employ, named Hong Di. (The particulars of this atrocious murder are given on page 230.)

C. D. RADCLIFFE.

Charles Daniel Radcliffe is a native of Bureau County, Illinois, born in the year 1866. He commenced work as "printer's devil" in 1880, and, after learning the trade, worked for four years as type-setter and reporter on various newspapers in Ohio, Illinois, Iowa, and Omaha, Nebraska. In 1887 he came to Colusa, and purchased a half interest in the *Herald*, of that place, and in the following year became its sole owner. The *Herald* is a pronounced Republican journal and a forcible advocate of home interests, and though published in a county which annually rolls up not less than nine hundred Democratic majority, the *Herald* is nevertheless appreciated and well supported. Mr. Radcliffe was married, in December, 1887, to Miss Frances Martin.

S. H. CALLEN.

Seymour H. Callen, founder of the Williams *Farmer*, was born in State Centre, Marshall County, Iowa, March 20, 1866. He learned the printing trade in some of the best newspaper offices of New Mexico, and came to California May 1, 1884, arriving in Sacramento. During the campaign of 1886, he was associated with A. H. Stephens in the publication of the Cloverdale *Sentinel*, a Democratic weekly, which was afterwards disposed of to G. B. Baer, of the Cloverdale *Reveille*. After this he was employed in the State printing office, and as compositor on the San Francisco *Chronicle* and Sacramento *Bee*. Mr. Callen issued the initial number of the Williams *Farmer* August 18, 1887, and has made that journal an active agent in the promotion of the local interests of Williams. On July 1, 1890, G. W. Gay became associated with him in the publication of the *Farmer*.

Mr. Callen was married, September 12, 1887, to Miss Carrie Bell, of Cloverdale, by whom he is the father of one child.

JOHN G. OVERSHINER.

Mr. Overshiner is a native of Galena, Illinois, born July 26, 1850. When little more than a year old he was brought by his mother to Sacramento, where his father rejoined his family, having come to the coast some time previously. In 1857 the

family removed to Yolo County, where young Overshiner lived in several localities for a short time, notably at Cottonwood, Washington, and Woodland, attending the public schools till he was fifteen years old, and Hesperian College for four years later. After finishing his studies, he was actively employed as clerk in the San Diego post-office, teaching in the public school at National City under a first-grade certificate, and was also a member of the San Diego County Board of School Examiners. From 1872 to 1878 he found employment in San Benito County and in San Jose, Fresno and San Francisco as clerk or book-keeper, when he applied himself to the printer's trade in San Jose. He afterwards worked on the *Democrat* at Woodland, and was a partner in the establishment of the first daily paper issued at Santa Cruz. This venture proving unsuccessful, he worked for a time as compositor on the San Diego and Los Angeles papers, when, in July, 1882, in conjunction with E. E. Vincent, he founded the Calico *Print*, at Calico, San Bernardino County, and continued the publication of the paper till the fall of 1887. He now struck San Diego again, this time with a job office and an advertising sheet, but as it was now in the closing days of its seductive "boom," his prospects vanished almost immediately after his arrival there. He came again to the Sacramento Valley and began the publication of the Maxwell *Mercury*, July 14, 1888, where he is now conducting this journal, advocating with zeal and effectiveness the importance of irrigation and other local interests.

S. HOUCHINS.

Samuel Houchins is a native of Mercer County, Kentucky, born January 14, 1827. His father died when Samuel was twelve years old, leaving a widow and eleven children. Samuel being the oldest, upon him to a great extent devolved their maintenance. He labored on the farm nine months of the year and attended the local school the remaining three months. In 1844 he entered Bacon College, at Harrodsburg, Kentucky, and remained in that institution four years. On leaving college he entered regularly the profession of teaching, in which profession he has mainly continued ever since. In 1849 he married Miss Belinda Burks, a native of Kentucky, and in the following year he removed to Monroe County, Missouri, locating near Paris, the county seat. He came to Colusa County in 1872, meeting here many of his friends whom he had known in Kentucky and Missouri.

He was elected superintendent of schools in 1875, holding that office by re-election till 1883. He also served from 1876 to 1878 as principal of the Primary Department of Pierce Chris-

tian College, and in 1888 was elected auditor of Colusa County, and re-elected in 1890.

JAMES WILLIAMS.

This gentleman, who resides on a comfortable farm three miles southeast of Elk Creek, was born in England in 1824. After coming to America, he resided for a number of years in Indiana. In 1854 he arrived in California, where he went to work in the mines at Rough and Ready, Nevada County. In 1857 he located at old Bridgeport, in Colusa County, and moved to his present place of abode in 1871, where he farms one hundred and sixty acres of productive land. Mr. Williams is also one of the many who predicts that fruit will yet supplant grain in a large measure, and is satisfied that the land in his vicinity is unequaled in this county for this new industry. Mr. Williams was married in 1871, and four children are the fruits of the union.

JOSHUA C. SMITH.

This gentleman is a native of Michigan, and was born March 29, 1843. After receiving a good common-school education, he learned the trade of blacksmithing, and worked at it for many years. He came to Carson City, Nevada, in 1865, and served in the employ of the telegraph company, and also in the quartz-mills around that place. In 1866–67 he worked at his trade in Dixon, Cal. He left there and came to Williams in the fall of 1871, and worked for a time at his trade, when he moved to Ashton, on Stony Creek, at that time the center of a great copper-mining excitement. Here he secured four hundred and eighty acres of land, and farmed it for nine years, at the same time conducting a blacksmithing business. He was also afterwards employed in the same handicraft at Leesville, and at Williams. Mr. Smith was married, in the spring of 1871, to Miss Barbara G. Leek, of Ralls County, Missouri, by whom he had five children, of whom three are still living. Mr. Smith has served two terms as school trustee of the Ashton district and six years as road-master. He now resides at Williams.

ABRAHAM BEERMAN.

This gentleman, who was for many years most prominent in mercantile affairs in the northern part of the county, was born in Northern Germany, November 25, 1842. Here he received the benefits of a good common-school education, and was employed as clerk in his father's store till he had reached his twenty-second year. Then he left home to begin life on his own account. Crossing the Atlantic, he went to Connecticut,

and resided in various parts of the nutmeg State for three years, engaged in selling goods. An opportunity presenting itself for employment in Atlanta, Georgia, he removed there, and was engaged as clerk in a mercantile house for three years.

Mr. Beerman arrived in San Francisco in 1868, and shortly afterwards engaged himself as clerk in the store of M. M. Feder, at Elk Creek, in Colusa County. After six months spent in this employ, he and Sol. Davidson opened a general store in the old town of Olimpo, northwest of the present town of Orland. At the end of the first year, he purchased the interest of Mr. Davidson in their joint business, which he continued until the spring of 1888, having in the meantime moved his store to Orland just after the railroad had reached that town. Alive to the necessity of a banking institution in this place, he was one of the original movers in the organization of the Bank of Orland, which was incorporated in March, 1887, and of which he was chosen president.

In 1888 Mr. Beerman disposed of his store business in Orland, and moved to San Francisco, where, in financial comfort and surrounded with domestic blessings, he can take life in unvexed retirement, and see to the education of his children. Mr. Beerman was married, October 10, 1875, to Miss Rachael Davidson, by whom he has four children, Charles, Wilfred, Irene, and Edith.

W. T. TROXEL.

This thrifty farmer and pioneer of the State, who resides nearly five miles southeast of Elk Creek, was born in Illinois in the year 1834. He received a common education and spent the early years of his life on a farm. He reached California in 1854 and was engaged in teaming for some time in Placer County. In 1870 he arrived in Colusa County and was occupied in farming near Willows till 1886, when he removed to his present farm, of two hundred and five acres, which he cultivates with industry and success. Mr. Troxel was married in 1867 to Miss Eliza Johnson, of Solano County, and has a family of seven children.

W. C. HENRY.

William C. Henry, who resides one mile south of Arbuckle, is a native of Canada and was born March 4, 1838. When only three months old, he was brought by his parents to Iowa and afterwards to Savannah, Andrew County, Missouri, where he attended school. He was only sixteen years old when he crossed the plains to this State, arriving at and locating for a short time at Cold Grove Point, in Sutter County. After work-

ing nearly a year for George Howell, at Howell's Point, he turned his attention to mining, working at various intervals at New Castle, Placer County, at Long Bar, in Plumas County, and at quartz mining on Jennison Creek in Plumas County. In 1864 he went under engagement to work in the mines at a considerable distance back of Mazatlan, Mexico, where fortune seemed to insist upon his remaining, but owing to the disturbed condition of that country, being then in the throes of the Franco-Mexican War, he only remained six months and then returned to Colusa County. Here, in March, 1867, he took up three hundred and twenty acres of land, where, as a busy, intelligent farmer, he has been living ever since.

Mr. Henry was married, November 27, 1884, to Mrs. May Miller, who has borne him two children. Mr. Henry is a popular man, full of energy and the spirit of progress. His name has been suggested by many of the leading citizens of the county for the office of Sheriff. He ranks high as an Odd Fellow and is the guiding spirit of the lodge of that order at Arbuckle.

P. F. DOLAN.

Peter Francis Dolan is a native of Ireland, born in August, 1839, and passed his early days on his father's farm. He landed in the United States at Boston, on June 6, 1853. He here served an apprenticeship of one year at the shoemaking trade and was next employed for four years in a manufacturing establishment at Lynn, Massachusetts. He had now served nearly six years in industrious pursuits, and, having laid by the little store of his earnings, he sought a younger and less crowded field for his ambitions. In the fall of 1859 he started for California *via* Panama, arriving in San Francisco October 16 of the same year. On his arrival he engaged in farming in Sacramento County, with which he occupied himself for nearly three years. In February, 1862, he worked in the mines for a brief period and afterwards resided for a few months in San Francisco.

In 1867 he came to Colusa County, purchasing, in company with the late Captain Dwyer, his present home of six hundred and twenty-three acres, located two miles south of Colusa, on the west bank of the Sacramento River.

Mr. Dolan was married, February 20, 1878, to Miss Sullivan at Vallejo, by whom he had four sons and two girls. Mr. Dolan takes a lively interest in fruit-growing, in which industry he is among the pioneers of the county. In grain-raising and dairying he devotes most of his time and is eminently successful therein. His home is one of comfort and ease and Mr. Dolan

is highly respected by his neighbors. Mr. Dolan is a firm adherent of the Democratic party and was chosen a delegate in the summer of 1890 to the State Democratic Convention, which met at San Jose.

MILTON S. FRENCH.

This prosperous and unpretentious gentleman is a native of Calloway County, Missouri. He was brought up on a farm and came to California in 1850. He engaged in mining on his arrival in the State and pursued that occupation for six years. In the spring of 1858 he moved to Colusa County, locating thirteen miles northwest of Willows, where he owns a ranch comprising a territory of twelve thousand acres. He engaged in farming and sheep-raising and was eminently successful. He remembers that on his arrival here there was one stretch of wild oats waist high. No birds or rabbits were to be seen, while between his place and Princeton there was but one house, if a box set up on the plains could be so designated. Mr. French is foremost in the business enterprises of his locality, is president of the Willows Water and Light Company, and vice-president of the Bank of Willows. He is married and is the father of three children.

C. B. WHITING.

Charles Boyer Whiting was born in Portage City, Wisconsin, February 22, 1852, and is the only son of Captain Samuel Whiting, a man of recognized literary ability and political distinction. When young Whiting was six months old, his parents moved to Winona, Minnesota, and in 1861 his father was appointed United States Consul to Nassau, Bahama Islands, when the family moved to that place. Aside from limited advantages of attending the public school, young Whiting received instruction from his parents. At the age of sixteen years he entered the office of the Cleveland, Ohio, *Leader*, and served a four-years apprenticeship at the printer's trade. In May, 1874, he received an appointment in the United States Signal Service, which position he held ten years, being stationed at Washington, District of Columbia; Logansport, Indiana; Burlington, Iowa; and San Francisco. Upon his retirement from government service, he entered the office of the Colusa *Sun* as foreman, which position he still holds. February 20, 1878, he was married to Miss Minnie L. Rice, at Logansport, Indiana, and three boys and one girl are the result of their union.

INDEX.

A.

PAGE.

Abbe, Gilbert R. ... 116
Adams, Oscar, Accidentally Killed ... 130
Addington, John C ... 96, 119, 194, 269
Addington, Stephen ... 182, 270
Aiding the Southern Sufferers ... 112
Albery, H. M. ... 205, 221, 243
Albery, K. ... 410
Allen, Stephen H, a Pioneer ... 253
Alvarez, Griff, Killing of ... 158
American and European Labor Association ... 190
Anderson, Isaac ... 101
Anderson, Rev. T. H. B., 106, 158, 174, 202, 204, 205, 213, 217, 225, 228, 234
Anderton, T. C ... 254, 319
Angora Goats ... 319
Antelope Valley ... 22, 324
" " Fire on Noble's Farm ... 149
" " Grange Instituted at ... 135
" " Killing of Three Men in ... 123
Anti-*Débris* Agitation ... 183
Apperson, J. A ... 259
Arbuckle ... 154, 282
" Town of ... 281
" *Autocrat*, The ... 257, 282
" Business Places of ... 282
" Celebrated Criminal Case ... 179
" Churches and Schools ... 282
" Country Around, Settlement of ... 86
" First Building Erected ... 282
" First Teacher ... 282
" Founder of the Town ... 281
" I. O. O. F. Lodge Instituted ... 209
" Post-office Established at ... 154
" Town Site Survey ... 281
Argyle, J. F ... 243
Arnold, John T., Mention of, 125, 133, 138, 151, 155, 160
" " Killing of ... 164
Arnold, D. H., 135, 136, 142, 146, 156, 176, 183, 188, 202, 256
Arrested for Kidnapping ... 105, 107
Artesian Well Project ... 186
Ash, Wm., 167, 172, 173, 184, 189, 190, 194, 206, 210, 219, 225, 261
Ashton, Town of ... 97, 323
A Teacher Tries to Parse ... 128
Azevado, M ... 317

B.

Baker, Samuel, Death of ... 156
Balsdon, James ... 85
Ballantine, C. M ... 220, 222, 226, 245, 255
Barnett, Robt., 171, 174, 189, 190, 191, 194, 207, 213
Baum, Col. J. W ... 145
Baylor, Dr. W. C ... 273
Bayne, Richard ... 176, 185
Bean's, Judge, Strange Assumption of Power, 57
Bear Valley ... 21, 324
" " Earthquake ... 125
" " Toll Road ... 130
Bedell, J. C ... 251, 318
Beerman, A ... 229
Belton, Dr. W. H ... 145, 189, 315
Berkey, O. C ... 93

PAGE.

Berryessa, Miguel, Murdered at Elk Creek, 155
Berlin, Town of ... 153, 293
Beville, W. T ... 146, 190, 196, 221, 243, 339
Breaking of Levees in 1874 ... 137
Bidwell, Gen. John, Early Explorations of in the County ... 37
Bidwell, Gen. John, Mention of ... 100, 216, 263
Billiou, Joseph ... 230
Billiou, M ... 315
Bishop, S. M ... 120, 134, 146, 163, 221
Bird, Daniel T., a "Path-Finder" ... 189
Blair, Daniel ... 127
Blanchard, Hon. Geo. A ... 186, 194, 210, 215, 225
Black Buttes ... 26
Blanck, Martin C ... 142, 170
Boedefeld, Joseph ... 210
Boggs, Hon. John, 121, 122, 129, 145, 151, 160, 166, 169, 183, 186, 216, 221, 225, 257, 319
Bowman, Nath., Murder by, and Escape ... 77
" " Execution of ... 77
Brandy Bottles and Stationery ... 66
Brasfield, W. E ... 221, 243
Brasfiel , W. H ... 146, 159, 210, 219
Brick, Patrick, Kills A. J. Jones ... 212
" " Sentenced to be Hanged ... 214
" " Sentence Commuted ... 220
Bridgford, Hon. E. A., 155, 160, 194, 205, 207, 215, 234, 258, 260, 267, 318
Brim, J. W ... 86, 321, 323
Bristow, W. A., Murder of ... 213
Brittan, S. W ... 113, 120, 183
Britton, M. A ... 86
Brown, Thos., Suicide of ... 159
Brownell, I. W ... 86
Bryant, First White Settler in County ... 53
Bunker, E. C ... 226
Burrows, R. G ... 86, 321
Burton, B. H ... 221, 249, 274, 275
Butte City ... 291
" " Bridge Carried Away ... 227
" " Murderous Chinese at ... 184
Butterfield, G. P ... 87
Byers, J. H ... 231

C.

Cain, I. N ... 73, 99, 111
Cain, John T., Kills His Wife and Himself ... 212
Calden, Jas. H ... 124
Calder, John ... 257
Calhoun, Dr. I. G ... 203, 273
Callen, Seymour H ... 236, 243
Calmes, Fielding, a Pioneer ... 186
Calmes, Fisher, Drowning of ... 105
Calmes, Waller ... 85, 133, 138, 205, 209
Campbell Hon. John C ... 246, 248, 260
Casey, Jos., Kills Daniel Matheson ... 255, 259
Carr, John F., a Pioneer ... 177
Carter, David ... 113
Cary, L ... 236, 248
Cattle Stealing, Rampant ... 106
Central ... 244
Central Irrigation Dist. Issues Bonds ... 242
" " " Mention of, 238, 250, 340
Chamberlain, P. B ... 182

PAGE.

"Chaparral Joe" 128
Chard, W. G 61, 75, 80, 81, 159
Chinese, Petition to Remove the 161
" Wholesale Arrest of 162
" A, Cook Attempts to Poison a Family at St. John 146
Chinese, A, Murders a Sheep-herder 169
" A, Attempts to Strychnine a Family on Grand Island 220
Chinese, A, Cook Attempts to Kill Stewart Harris 236
Chinese, A Mob of, Murder Michael Ryan, 138
" A, Arrested for Murder at Grimes, 168
" They Murder Three of Their Countrymen 184
Chinese, A, Murders Mrs. Joseph Billiou 230
" A Daring Robbery by, at Princeton, 130
Clark, Mrs. Letitia W 302
Cleek, A. S. C 77, 81, 82, 120
Cleek, Samuel 315
Cleek, Vincent 216, 258
Cleghorn Isaac, a Pioneer 204
Climate 350
" Average Summer Temperature 332
" Cloud Currents 333
" Rainfall 334
" Relation of, to Agriculture 336
" Winter Season 333
Clubbing a Verdict into a Juryman 218
Coglan, O. B 207
College City 282
" " Anti-Chinese Club 219
" " Country Around First Settled, 86
" " Educational Advantages of 283
" " Fruit Industry 283
" " Its Prosperity 283
" " Pierce Christian College 282, 302
" " Places of Business 283
Colusa, Origin of the Name 55
Colusa County Bank 121, 168, 268
Colusa County, Boundaries of 19, 87
" " Bridge to Chico Landing 189
" " Business Men in (1851) 73
" " " " " (1863) 96
" " Census of 1850 71
" " Cheap Water Freights 265
" " Condition of, in 1851 65
" " Condition of, in 1862 89
" " Earliest Explorations of .. 37, 48
" " Early Boundaries of 56
" " County Seat Imbroglio, 56, 68, 69
" " Early Hotels in 80
" " Earthquakes in 243
" " Hospital, Erection of 152
" " First Election in 67
" " " Grand Jury 75
" " " Officers of 64
" " " Stockmen 72–74
" " " Scrub Cattle 79
" " " Term District Court ... 75
" " " House Built in 54
" " " Court house 87
" " " White Man Resident in, 79
" " " Civil Case on the Docket, 75
" " " Legal Execution 77
" " " Steam Traction Engine in 128
Colusa County, First Sheep and Hogs Brought into 72
Colusa County Health Resorts 325
" " Largest Grain Farmer in 1851 in 73
Colusa County Grasshopper Ravages 75
" " Natural Beauties of 21
" " Organization of 55
" " Poll Tax Paid by in 1852 81
" " Planting of Shade Trees Encouraged 228
Colusa County, Present Court-house Built. 88

PAGE.

Colusa County, Public Lands in Subject to Entry 75
Colusa County, Pre-Golden Period of 79
" " Ranches in 1851 72
" " Religious Needs, Supplied by, in 1869 118
Colusa County, Resources of 304, 320
" " Salaries of Officers Under New Constitution 199
Colusa County Individuals and Firms Assessed 1870 123
Colusa County "South Carolina" of California 90
Colusa County Wool Clip in 1863 116
" " Soil of the Plains 25
" " Varieties of Soil 23
Colusa Junction 293
" " Fire on Potts' Farm at 215
Colusa Railroad Company 214
" " " Consolidation of 226
" " " First Board of Directors 214
Colusa Railroad Company, First Through Train of 219
Colusa Railroad Company, Organization of, 214
Colusa and Lake Railroad Incorporated 222
Colusa, Town of 263
" Anti-Chinese Club Formed at 219
" Board of Trade 236
" Bridge over the Sacramento at 185
" " Ceremonies on Its Completion, 187
" " Declared Free 214
" Business Houses in 1890 269
" Catholic Church at 114, 179, 237
" Centennial Celebration at 152
" Canning, Drying and Packing Co, 248, 254, 267
" Commandery, No. 24 213
" Guard, Members of 270
" Milling Company 251
" Charter Election at 122
" Christian Church at 266
" Theater Dedicated 134
" Election to Vote School Bonds 119
" Encampment I. O. O. F. Organized. 150
" Earthquakes at 211, 243
" First Town Election under New Charter 151
Colusa, First Board of Town Trustees 265
" First Irrigation Meeting at 145
" " White Girl Born in 256
" " Merchants 265
" " Residents 264
" " Streets Laid out 264
" " Velocipede in 118
" Farmers' Bank 140, 150
" G. A. R. Post Organized 220
" Gas Works 266
" *Gazette* 269
" Grange Instituted at 135
" Good Templars 115
" *Herald* 269
" Incorporation of 265
" I. O. U. W. Lodge Organized 170
" I. O. O. F. Organized 112
" Jockey Club 122
" Knights of Pythias 120
" Library Association 111, 260
" M. E. Church 158, 182
" Masonic Order 103, 269
" Made a Money Order Office 110
" Manufactures 267, 268
" Native Sons 216
" Native Daughters 233
" Order of Druids 145
" People's Navigation Company 116
" Presbyterian Church Incorporated .. 142
" " " Dedication of. 144
" Public Buildings at 267

PAGE.
Colusa, Robbery of Post-office in 1882.. 194
" Religious Denominations 266
" Schools, Public 266
" " Private 266
" Sioc Social Club.....143, 149
" *Sun, The*..... 96, 109, 268
" Stock Association 160
" Vineyards and Orchards around 267
" Water Works..... 120
" W. C. T. U. Library 266
" Webster School *Reporter*..... 143
" Y. M. C. A. Organized at..... 203
Cook's Springs 327
Cooley, Alex. W, a Pioneer..... 198
Cooke, J. B.....175, 205, 213, 214
Cooper, Major Stephen....112, 119, 143, 145, 167
Cooper, Mrs. Stephen..... 127
Cooper, Sarshel, Mysterious Death of..... 135
"Copperhead Saloon"..... 95
Cortinez Valley—
Breaking up a Band of Murderers in... 109
Fight with Indians in 96
Murder of Four Indians in..... 115
Corwin, Elijah B., a Pioneer..... 205
Cosner, Robt. 233, 243
Cotton Cultivation 137
County Press Association 253
Cox, Thomas, Killed at Newville..... 150
Coyotes.....171, 182

D.

Davis, Howell..... 178
Davis, Maberry, 85, 129, 134, 183, 194, 213, 216, 246, 327
Dawson, Thomas..... 200
Dean, W. D., 191, 207, 213, 214, 221, 222, 226, 236
De Jarnatt, J. B., 133, 145, 148, 156, 174, 205, 243, 267
De Jarnatt, W. K..... 261, 270
De Lappe, R 225, 229, 278, 341
Delegates to Constitutional Convention..... 166
Democratic County Nominations, 99, 105, 113, 119, 126, 134, 145, 194, 207, 221, 258
Devenpeck, I. V..... 225, 245
De Witt, Charles, Murders Dolly Sullivan... 212
" " Sentenced 214
" " Scene at His Execution... 221
Diaz Land Grant..... 108, 117
Dickhut, A B., Remains of Found..... 187
Diefendorff, Hon C. J.....113, 140, 145, 151
Division of the County Agitated, 227, 239, 246, 248
Dixon, Mat. V., Captured 240
" " His Punishment..... 241
Dobbins, James, Kills Wm. Miller..... 118
Dodson, T. H..... 248, 285, 286
Dolan, P. F 258
Doyle, J. M..... 156, 146
Dreher, Charles, Murder of 208
Dry Seasons of 1854–55, 1856–57..... 75
Duncan, A. E 156
Duncan, Dr. R. B..... 243
Dunlap, Judge Hiram W.....110, 320
Dunlap, John, a Pioneer..... 218
Durham, W. A.....207, 221, 232
Dyas, W. G..... 261

E.

Eads, Capt., Visit of..... 178
Eakle, Hon. H. P... ....171, 229, 232, 258, 341
Educational 294
" Board of Education..... 302
" Census of Children in 1855.... 295
" Condition of School in 1855.... 295
" " " " " 1865..... 299
" " " " " 1879 299
" " " " " 1890.. ... 299
PAGE.
Educat'nal, Course of Study in County Schools 300
" District School Libraries..... 300
" *Esprit de Corps* of Teachers... 300
" First Public School... 294
" Names of Teachers, 1890..... 298
" Private Schools. 302
" Salaries Paid Teachers..... 301
" Teacher's Certificates, Persons Issued to, 183, 187, 193, 196, 200, 207, 211, 213, 222, 257
Elk Creek, Source of 20
" Village of..... 290
" Business Places of..... 902
" Post-office Established..... 131
Epperson, B. C. 148, 189
Explosion on Fellows' Farm 178
" on Glenn Farm. 179
" on Gupton's Farm... 153
" on Reese's Farm... 129

F.

Farm Fires, on Davis (Howell) Place..... 178
" " on Deveney's Place..... 153
" " on Glenn Ranch (1872)..... 132
" " " " (1880) 260
" " on Hildreth's Place..... 146
" " on Hoag's Place. 154
" " on Montgomery's Ranch. 184
" " on Moulton's Ranch..... 162
" " on Ogden's Ranch 249
" " on Wallace's Ranch 155
" " on Zumwalt's (J. O.) Ranch.... 167
Fay, Robt. E..... 240
Fellows, Rufus A., Acquitted..... 130
Felts, C. C.....207, 232, 243, 258, 317
Ferris, Jordan..... 226
Fletcher, John F., Suicide of..... 123
Ford, W. J..... 194
Fouts, John F.....138, 153, 184, 326
Fouts Springs 193, 326
Freeman, Frank.. .....186, 200, 219, 223, 229
French, Milton S..... 274
French, S. F.....122, 142
Freshwater Creek..... 22, 140
" " Chinese Murder a Sheepherder on..... 169
Freshwater Creek, Grange Established on... 155
Fruto 293
" Central Irrigation Canal. 277
" Railroad Meeting at 260
" Town Site Platted..... 243
Fruto Land and Improvement Co..... 317, 339
Furth, J..... 324

G.

Gage, J. D..... 145
Gallagher Patsy, Killed..... 189
Gamble, Wm. A., Found Dead 170
Gardner, T. S., Killed..... 156
Garnett, Peter R.....146, 148, 232, 259
Garfield, President, Ceremonies on Death of, 185
Gay, G. W..... 260
German Celebration..... 124
Germantown 283
" Fire of 1888 247
" First Store in..... 283
" Places of Business.... 284
" Post-office Established at..... 158
" Surrounding Country..... 284
" Union Hotel Burned 185
Gibbons, C. H..... 258
Gibson, M. B., a Pioneer..... 116
Gibson, Joseph S..... .....86, 157
Glasscock, B. B. 154, 166, 173, 183, 190
Glasscock, Marsh, Killed..... 126
Gleason, Leonidas D., a Pioneer. 208
Glenn, Dr. H. J., Mention of, 136, 137, 140, 163, 174, 183, 198

PAGE.

Glenn, Dr. H. J., Nominated for Governor, 173
" " " Murdered 196
Glenn Estate 198
" " Sale of Land on 202
Glenn Ranch 292
Glenn, Hugh J. Jr., Accidental Death of.... 246
Goad, J. W. 182, 190, 220, 296, 321
Goad, W. F. 96, 123, 129, 151
Gonzales, Jose, Arrested for Murder 109
" " Finding of the Body of His Victim 110
Goodhue, James H., a Pioneer 218
Gorham, Mrs. 93
Graham, E. R. 205
Grand Island 288
" " Anti-Chinese Club at Sycamore, 219
" " Chinese Attempts to Poison a Family 220
Grand Island, Early Farmers on 73
" " Eddy's Landing 289
" " First Flouring Mill in the County 85
Grand Island, Grange Established 134
" " Grimes 144, 250, 288
" " " Co-operative Store, 136, 140
" " Sinnott Matthew Burned to Death 157
Grand Island, Sycamore 288
Gray, Dr. R. A 243
Greely's Light Vote for the Presidency 131
Greeley, Mrs. Sally, First White Girl Born in the Town of Colusa 256
Green, W. S., 79, 96, 101, 107, 110, 113, 119, 125, 133, 137, 138, 145, 183, 186, 188, 190, 201, 216, 254, 264, 268, 296, 341
Green's, W. S., Dinner to Pioneers, Names of Those Present 216
Green, Mrs. W. S., Death of 183
Grigsby, Lafe, Suicides 175
Grimes, Cleaton, a Pioneer 72, 82, 136, 288
Grindstone Creek, Source of 20
Grunsky, C. E. 341

H.

Hagar, Col. Geo., 101, 133, 138, 145, 151, 154, 160, 178, 206, 226, 251
Hagan, P. 341
Hageman, M. 211, 283
Hannum, P. 207, 221, 258
Harden, G. B 174, 232, 243, 341
Harden, Wm. 247, 278
Harl, Mrs. Nancy 138
Harlan, Thos. J. 319
Harrington, E. A. 204, 210, 214, 226
Harrington, John T. 168, 185, 215
Harrington, W. P., 151, 158, 160, 172, 183, 189, 201, 208, 214, 226, 232, 242, 249, 251, 267, 268, 275
Hart, E. C. 169, 178, 2 7
Hart, T. J. 125, 127, 174, 176, 219
Hart, A. L. 134, 135, 146, 151, 152, 172
Hart, Jackson, 112, 113, 133, 143, 151, 168, 321, 323
Hart, Judge James 137, 148
Hatch, Hon. F. L., 96, 126, 134, 137, 152, 157, 160, 173, 178, 185
Hatch, Jackson, 130, 140, 141, 146, 156, 188, 232
Hat Creek "Lize," the Indian Amazon 92
Hayman, John E. 173, 178
Hayward, Geo. S, Killed 120
Health Resorts 325
Heitman, Dr. F. W. 194, 196
Helphenstine, John 93
Helphenstine, L. H. 216, 252
Hemstreet, Chas., Murder of 209
Henslee, Prof. Wm. 216, 223, 287. 303
Herd, Wm. N. 126, 217. 219, 243
Hicok, C. C 245
Hicok, J. J. 173

PAGE.

Hicks, H. A. 261
Hildebrand, E. H. 130
Hill, Rev. W. H. 127
History of California 10
Hoag, Geo. W. 136, 154, 220
Hochheimer, A. 208, 232, 245
Hochheimer & Co. 192, 217. 284
Holland, J. S., First Judge of the County ... 64
Hong Di Murders Mrs. Jos. Billiou 230
" " Escape and Capture 233
" " Trial in Court and Subsequent Lynching 234
Houchins, Samuel, 156, 173, 174, 243, 245, 258, 301
Housman, Geo., Found Dead 130
Houx, Elias 210
Howard, B. F. 205
Howard, Geo. W. 132
Howard, J. L. 134, 135, 146, 151, 158, 244
Howell, Isaac, Death of 210
Hoy, Mrs. Catherine, a Pioneer 203
Hubbard, Thos. C. 225
Hughes, John T. 64, 65
Hughes, Robt. 261
Hukeley, "Captain," Chief of the Siocs, 110, 161
Hunter, E. C., a Pioneer 170
Husted, Henry 243

I.

Ide, Judge Wm. B., Biography of 343
" " " Description of Indians in 1851 34
Ide Judge Wm. B., Official Perplexities of .. 59
" " " Mention of 65, 74, 78, 79
Independent People's Party Convention 134
" " " Partially Successful in the County (1873) 135
Independent People's Party, Nominations of, in 1875 146
Indian and Spaniard Lynched 114
Indians of Colusa County 27
" Captain Hukely 161
" Chief Sioc 33
" Circulating Medium Among 31
" Colus in 1850 29
" Camps of, and Their Location 29
" Effects of Intercourse with the Whites, 36
" Domestic Life 31
" Courtship Among 31, 32
" Fight with on Salt Creek 87
" Food of 30
" Funeral Ceremonies 28
" Gradual Extinction of 36
" Judge Ide's Description of in 1851 ... 34
" Mourning Customs 28
" Primitive Mode of Dress 31
" Religious Ideas of 28, 32
" Reservation for, at Paskenta 87
" Indian Sweat-houses 28, 33
" Their Number in 1844 27
" Those Who Yet Survive 36
" Traditions of a Flood 27
" Villages or Rancherias 29
Indian Valley 22
" " Killing of the Lett Brothers in. 159
Ingrim, Godfrey C. 87, 149, 190, 324
Irrigation 339
" Districts 244, 339
" First Legislative Bill on 107

J.

Jacinto 135, 153, 292
Jackson, J. L. 221
Jackson School District 120
James, Joseph, Fight with Indians 87, 285
Johnson & Hochheimer 272
Jones, E. W., 122, 140, 173, 177, 178, 191, 207, 213, 214, 220, 221, 222, 226, 261, 262
Jones, Geo. F., Ex-Sheriff 136

PAGE.
Jones, James M. 85
Jones, Joseph H. 139, 142
Julian, H. B. 201

K.

Keeran, J. F. 194, 207, 243
Keith, Prof. J. C., 156, 157, 177, 185, 232, 283, 302
Kerth, Wm. 86
Kelley, Hon. K. E. 220, 243, 258, 277
Kelley, W. H. 167, 220, 243, 273, 277
Kelly, Rev. Eugene. 131, 135
Kelsey, Rev. James. 254
Kendrick, James M. 86, 227
Kern, Geo. A., Mention of. 153, 158, 175
Kern, Geo. A., Accidental Death of. 187
Ketchum, H., Kills Wm. Mooney. 182
Ketchersides, John, Kills James May. 108
Keyser, Judge, Presentation to. 176
Kirk, S. T. 162
Knox, W. Lee. 129
Kockdee, Charles, Kills George Squires. 165
Kockdee, Charles, Death of. 179
Kopf, Claus. 126, 134, 137, 141, 145, 183, 196, 217
Koutz, Rev. W. P. 174
Kraft Irrigation District. 340

L.

Laing, James B., A Prominent Pioneer. 100
Lane, James, Burned to Death. 123
Larkin's Children's Grant. 53
Larkin, Thos. O. 48, 53, 79
Lassen, Peter. 44, 48, 53
Laux, Nicholas, A Pioneer. 224
Leesville. 291
" Places of Business. 291
" Post-office Established at. 139
" Stage Connections at. 291
Lett Brothers, Killing of. 159
Liening, J. H. 107, 120, 127, 131, 133, 134, 138, 145, 173, 177, 200, 207, 216, 221, 225
Little Stony Creek Valley. 22
" " " " Lynching of Indians in. 190
Local Option Election. 139
Long, M. A. 211
Long, Hon. J. S. 132
Love, Pallas. 241
Lull, Dr. A., A Pioneer. 291, 292

M.

Mail Routes in the County. 189
Mann, Prof. A. L. 203
Manor, A. B. 208
Manor, L. G. 258
Marble, Jack, The Killing of. 116
Markham, David. 261
Marsh, Joseph, Early Settler. 153
Marsh, Jeptha R., Escapes While Under Sentence of Death. 88
Mason, O. S. 179
Mason, W. F. 245
Maxwell. 277
" Central Irrigation District. 277
" Churches. 187, 278
" Derivation of Name. 277
" Forming an Irrigation District. 229
" Fraternal Societies. 278
" Hotels. 278
" *Mercury*, The. 244, 278
" Orchard Industry Around. 278, 279
" Post-office First Established. 156
" *Star*, The. 204
" Warehouses. 278
Melarkey, David, A Pioneer. 210
Mendelson, Louis C., Drowned. 145
Merrill, C. H. 232
Merrill, W. R. 160, 168, 319

PAGE.
Miles, W. H. 194, 198, 205
Military Arrest of Citizens. 105
Military Arrest, Matrimonial Incident in Connection with. 105
Millsap, G. W. 86
Millsap, Mrs. Mary. 219
Mitchell, H. A., A Pioneer. 201
Mitchell, J. E. 258
Monroe, U. P. 57, 70, 72, 73
Monroeville. 56, 70
Montgomery, Alexander. 112, 43, 244, 254
Moore, Dr. E. B. 142, 189, 327
Morris, John L., Early Resident. 227
Morris, Louis, Early Settler. 223
Moulton, L. F. 85, 133, 145, 149, 162, 176, 183, 240, 243
Mountain Lions Guard a Spring. 147
Mt. Shasta. 23
Mt. St. John. 22
Mudd, George. 250
Murdoch, R. B. 196, 237
Murdoch, W. C. 229, 249, 275
Murdock, G. W. 319, 339
Murdock, Samuel, A Pioneer. 249
Murdock, S. R. 151, 257
Murdock, Wm. 183
Mutschler, Christian, Killed by a Mob. 165

Mc.

McAmis, Ross. 261, 270
McCauslano Brothers, The, Found Murdered, 151
McClanahan, Thos., A Pioneer. 173
McConnell, Joseph, Killed. 188
McCormick, Robert, Fatally Shot. 156
McDaniel, Van, Killing of. 126
McDaniel, I. L. 183
McDaniel, Elijah. 85
McDermott, James. 246
McDow, Robert H. 194
McGee, Al, Remains of Found. 128
McIntosh, Mrs. Rebecca, A Pioneer. 247
McIntosh, L. H. 319
McMichael, H. S. 190
McVey, T. C. 183
McWhorter, Rev. Milton. 160, 169, 171, 177, 224, 275

N.

Nelson, H. W. C. 86, 229
New Constitution Party Convention. 173
Newville. 290
" Burned to Death at. 169
" Business Places of. 290
" Destructive Fire at. 133
" Fraternal Organizations. 291
" Grange Established at. 138
Norman. 293
" Fire at. 202
" First Religious Meeting at. 177
" Railroad Station Burned. 225
Nye, U. S. 87, 96, 99

O.

Oatman, Lyman, An Old Resident. 129
O'Brien, Patrick. 258
O'Hair, M. 221, 237, 252, 258
O'Neil, John. 101
Ogden, Wm. 145, 151, 170, 226
Orland. 285
" Bank of. 229
" Baptist Church. 250, 285
" Board of Trade. 237
" Burned to Death in Jail at. 238
" Burning of Nelson's Mill. 186
" Benevolent Societies. 287
" Catholic Church. 211, 285
" Cornet Band. 287
" Fire of 1880. 179

PAGE.

Orland, Fire of 1889 252
" First Residents of..... 285
" Grange, Organization of a..... 259
" *News*, The.....231, 262, 287
" Odd Fellows..... 170
" Irrigation District.....236, 339
" Normal College..... 286
" South Side Irrigation District....240, 341
" Prof. Patch Besieged in the Bell Tower 286
" Public School Building..... 285
Outbreak of Indians on Millsap's Ranch..... 92
Overshiner, J. G.....244, 253, 278

P.

Papst, Edward, Fatal Accident to..... 261
Papst, Chas. J..... 293
Parke Dam, Opposition to.....127, 141, 149
Patch, Prof. J. B.....286, 303
Patrick, A. J..... 157
Pearson, David C.....241, 261
Peart, E. C.....135, 141, 149
Pendegast, Elder..... ...96, 112, 146
Perdue, Peter..... 134
Perdue, W. H..... 256
Peterson, Peter S 183, 226, 245, 252, 318
Peyton, Harry..... 153
Pierce, Andrew, Sheep Herder and Philanthropist..... 282
Ping, W. J.....207, 221
Platt, John W., An Early Settler..... 135
Polmanter, Thos., Murder of..... 146
Pond, B. D., Killed on Stony Creek..... 117
Pope, J. H.....123, 133, 138, 196, 205, 257, 267
Porter, Elder J.....131, 133, 138
Porter, J. W..... 207
Price, Chas. E..... 137
Price, J. R..... 258
Princeton..... 291
" Business Places of..... 292
" Churches. 141, 292
" Eagle's Drug Store Burned... 212
" Educational..... 292
" First Postmaster..... 292
" Grange Established at..... 135
" I. O. G. T..... 121
" A. O. U. W. Lodge Organized.... 184
" Noted Burglary..... 212
" Origin of Name..... 291
" Submerged by the Flood..... 150
Putman, F. M.....163, 205, 258
Putman, J. E.....134, 232
Purkitt, Geo. H..... 158

Q

Quint, Fred..... 168

R.

Radcliffe, C. D..... 270
Radcliffe, F. C..... 236
Rathbun, J. P..... .....229, 324
Reager, Martin A.....77, 81, 84
Reclamation Districts..... 339
Reddinger, Charles, Kills James Keife.172, 175, 177
Reed, Mrs. Lottie.....289, 328
Republican County Conventions.106,113, 126, 158, 173, 178, 194, 209, 225, 245, 260
Republican Party Re-organized..... 151
Resources, Agricultural and Horticultural... 304, 320
" Banner Wheat County..... 307
" Barley..... 310
" Corn..... 311
" Combined Harvester..... 309
" First Wheat-Growing Experiments 304
" Grain Cultivation..... 304
" Hay..... 312
" Irrigation Canals, Their Tendency 307

PAGE.

Resources, Largest Wheat Yield..... 251
" Oats..... 312
" Progress of Wheat Growing Since 1860..... 304
" Steam Plowing and Harvesting.. 307, 309
" Summer Fallow..... 309
" Third County in Production of Barley..... 310
" Horticulture..... .....25, 312
" Progress of Horticulture..... 316
" Table Showing Fruit Trees and Vines in the County..... 314
" Live Stock..... 318
" Mineral..... 320
" Coal Discoveries.....97, 323
" Chrome Ore..... 323
" Copper Excitements and Operations.....96, 98, 320
" Gold and Silver..... 323
" Limestone..... 324
" Manzanita Mill and Mining Company.....290, 324
" Petroleum.....103, 324
" Quicksilver.....95, 139, 324
" Sulphur..... 324
Reynolds, Rev. Francis A..... 275
Reynolds, Wm., An Early Settler..... 150
Riddle, James H..... 129
Rideout, N. D.....201, 210, 212
Roberts, Amos 209, 216, 321
Roberts, Gilman, a Pioneer..... 177
Robinson, Hon. L. W..... 146, 148, 156
Robinson, Oscar. 258, 259
Rose, Hon. A. H.....163, 178, 243, 246, 258
Rowland, J. Henry, an Early Settler..... 172
Rush, John. A.....99, 100
Rutland, Andrew, Pioneer Cotton Planter... 142
Ryan, Michael, Shot by a Chinese Mob..... 138

S.

Safford, I. V. H., Murdered..... 235
Salady, Miss Estelle..... 144
Salt Creek, Fight with Indians on..... 87
Sanders, Chas. O..... 86
Sanhedrian Mill Company 249
Scearce, Laban.....86, 119, 229, 249, 250, 259
Schuchman, A..... .. 216
Schultz, Fred W.....86, 183
Schultze, Oscar C... .....232, 242, 284
Seawell, J. L..... 243
Sedgwick, Mat..... 231
Sehorn, Dr. W. A..... ... 277
Semple, Col. Chas. D., 64, 68, 84, 99, 101, 113, 127, 200, 263, 264
Semple, Dr. Robert..... 263
Settling a Fine in a Justice's Court..... 124
Shelton, J. R ... .223, 258, 261, 270
Shepardson, Dudley, Arrested by U. S. Soldiers.....105
Shepardson, Dudley, Kills Levi Stevens..... 124
" " Kills John. T. Arnold.. 164
" " Mention of, 105, 134, 163, 166
Sherer, J. H..... 86
Sherer, W. E..... .....86, 190
Sherman, Charles, an Early Settler. 191
Sherwood, Judge..... 75
Sinnott, Matthew, Burned to Death..... 157
Sites, Mention of.....238, 317
" M. E. Church, Dedication of..... 252
" Stage Connections at.....285, 327
" John..... 87
Smith, Tart..... 159
Smith, Joshua C..... 320
Snyder's Sam, Proposal of Marriage..... 108
Sorsa, Frank, Fatally Stabbed.....141
Spect, Jonas..... . 127, 134, 161, 166, 172, 200
Spicer, Merritt A, Death of..... 162

PAGE.

Spring Valley ... 139
" " Finding of Dead Body in. ... 138
" " Grange Organized ... 135
" " I. O. G. T. Organized ... 123
Squires, N. L., Kills Perley Dunlap ... 169
" " His Escape and Capture ... 170
" " Suicides in Jail ... 172
Stanton, J. B. ... 119, 122, 123, 258
Starr, Captain, Arrested for Kidnapping ... 105
Steele, John M ... 129, 174
Sterling, C. B., Mention of ... 53, 72, 75, 79
" " Buries Gold in a Gin Bottle .. 80
" " His Career ... 80
Stewart, "Doc.," Kills Wm. Finnell ... 195
" " His Sentence ... 196
" " Convicted of a Heinous Offense ... 262
Stillwell, Henry C ... 258, 284
Stiles, S. A ... 237
Stiles W. H., Remains of, Found ... 175
Stinchfield, Moses ... 134, 135, 146
St. John ... 146, 292
St. Louis, F. X ... 317, 341
St. Louis, H. B ... 341
Stony Creek—
Bridge Across, in African Valley ... 216
Coal on ... 323
Copper Claims on ... 97, 321
Desperate Fight with Indians on ... 91
Gen. Bidwell's First Exploration of ... 53
Grange Instituted on ... 135
Its Source ... 20
I. O. O. F. Lodge Organized on ... 133
Ravages of Coyotes on ... 171
Canal ... 201
Improvement Company ... 284
Irrigation Company ... 255, 339
Mining District ... 321
Valley ... 21
Bridge ... 178
Sears, Frank, and the Stony Creek Indians .. 53
Smithville ... 284
Stony Ford ... 284
Stovall, John C ... 86, 160, 171, 183, 255, 258
Stovall-Wilcoxson Company, The ... 255
Street Duel in Colusa ... 125
Sullivan, Timothy ... 224
Sulphur Creek ... 289, 328
" Blancks Springs ... 289, 328
" Explosion in a Mine ... 199
" Explosion in the Elgin Mine ... 261
" Exploitation of Quicksilver ... 324
" Gold and Cinnabar Discovered ... 123, 289
" Manzanita Gold Mill and Mining Co, 290, 324
" Mineral Springs on ... 289
" Sulphur Deposits ... 324
" Wilbur Springs ... 289, 328
Summers, Andrew, Killed by a Woman ... 207
Sunday-Closing Law ... 132, 162
Supervisors Issue $50,000 Bonds for Roads and Bridges ... 115
Swift, G. P ... 53, 60, 64, 72, 73, 74, 84, 271
Swinford, Edwin ... 143, 194, 207, 243, 258

T

Taing, Charley, a Chinese, Attempts Suicide to Escape Hanging ... 176
Taing, Charley, His Execution ... 176
Tate, Marion ... 105, 198, 273
Tate, Mrs. Marion ... 205
Taylor, J. S ... 257
Taylor Brothers ... 282
Temperance Ticket (1882) ... 195
Tevis, James, Kills John Stevens ... 111
" " Sentenced to be Hanged ... 111
" " Sentence Commuted ... 115
" " Pardoned ... 128
Thayer, A. A ... 210, 213, 225, 242, 245, 254

PAGE.

Thomas, H. H ... 231
Tolson, Wm., a Pioneer ... 227
Trembley, Dr. F. X ... 261
Trough Lands ... 21
Troxel, J. R ... 245, 254
Tucker, Robert ... 143
Tule Roots, Shipment of ... 143

U

Union, Grange Established at ... 135
" M. E. Church of ... 142
Upchurch, "Father," Reception to ... 215

V

Vaughn, Hon. C. L. N ... 134, 205, 258
Venado ... 293
Vincent, Wm., Sad Ending of His Career ... 201

W

Waldorff, Henry ... 178
Wall, Major S. D ... 126, 129, 136
Wallrath, Rev. M ... 157, 176, 266, 275
Walker, Jeff ... 86
Walsh, R. J ... 84, 109, 264
Walsh Ranch ... 292
Ware, Geo. W., a Pioneer Merchant ... 205
Warnick, J. W ... 223, 323
Washburn, P. L ... 156, 167, 170, 171
Wehrman, Charles, a Pioneer ... 196
Welling, Sim ... 235, 241
Welch, P. J ... 151, 191, 207, 221, 239
Wescott, Chas. H ... 212
Weston, Arthur, Drowning of ... 236
Weston, Jubal ... 70
West Side and Mendocino Railroad ... 225, 277
Weyand, Gustav ... 86
Weyand, Julius, 86, 126, 160, 190, 195, 225, 245, 319, 321
Whitney, Miss Sadie ... 188
Wild Geese ... 156, 161
Wilkins, Col. J. F., 134, 145, 146, 163, 173, 216, 243
Wilkins Slough, Arrested for Cutting ... 176
Williams ... 279
" Agricultural Works at ... 280
" Business Places of ... 280
" Central Hotel Burned ... 219
" *Central News*, The, First Newspaper of, 189
" Character of First Residents ... 279
" Churches ... 280
" County in Vicinity of, Settled ... 86
" *Farmer*, The ... 236, 281
" Fire of June, 1877 ... 157
" Fire of November, 1878 ... 169
" Fire of October, 1881 ... 186
" Fire of November, 1883 ... 203
" Fire of July, 1885 ... 214
" I. O. O. F. Lodge Organized ... 155
" " " Dedication of Hall ... 161
" Masonic Lodge ... 255
" Origin of Name ... 279
" Public School ... 281
" Railroad Celebration ... 151, 279
" Roller Mill ... 280
" School Boards, Election Concerning ... 196
" Town Laid Out ... 279
" Warehouses ... 280
Williams, John S ... 53, 54, 72, 79
Williams, W. H ... 86, 144, 150, 279, 280
Willis, F. W ... 267
Willows ... 271
" *Advocate*, The ... 171
" Agitating County Division, 227, 239, 246, 248
" Agricultural Association ... 251, 254, 261
" Agricultural Park ... 276
" As a Railroad Distributing Point ... 272

PAGE.

Willows, Bank of....258, 274
" Baptist Church of....156, 275
" Business Men in 1878.... 272
" Board of Trade.... 236
" Business Houses in 1890.... 273
" Catholic Church.... 275
" Christian Church 275
" Dedication of Masonic Hall 180
" *Democrat*, The 218
" Fire of 1882.... 191
" Fire of 1885.... 217
" Fire of 1887.... 237
" First Survey of.... 271
" First Through Train from, to Red Bluff,. 199
" Fraternal Societies 276
" "Glenn County" Exhibit.... 274
" Grange Instituted at.... 135
" Irrigation Meeting.... 199
" Issues $10,000 in School Bonds 165
" Jockey Club 167
" *Journal*, The 157, 273, 277
" Manufactures.... 274
" M. E. Church.... 275
" Native Sons 242, 260

PAGE.

Willows, Northern Railroad, Celebration on Its Arrival....169, 272
" Origin of Name 271
" Public School 276
" *Review*, The....259, 277
" Sunday Law of 1881, Incidents in Connection with.... 184
" Total Eclipse at.... 247
" Warehouse Facilities.... 277
" Water and Light Company... 274
Wilson, C. P.... 261
Wilson, Mrs. H. L ... .258, 302
Wilson, John L.....194, 203, 221, 253, 257, 301
Wingo, Wm., Sentenced.... 122
Wohlfrom, J. E.... .. . 244
Woods, J. Hop.....105, 113, 124, 321
Workingmen's Party Organized 163
" " Nominations of.... .. 165
Wright, Samuel M.... 111

Z

Zumwalt, J. O 171, 245, 246
Zumwalt, Daniel.... 272

INDEX OF BIOGRAPHIES.

PAGE.

Addington, Stephen.... 450
Albery, K 410
Ash, Captain Wm.... 432
Ayer, L. B.... 449

Bailey, Mark.... 399
Ballantine, C. M.... 424
Balsden, James 368
Bedford, Thomas.... 384
Beerman, A. 460
Bender, J. G.... 431
Beville, W. T.... 446
Bieler, Jacob.... 451
Billiou, Joseph 457
Billiou, Michael.... 376
Boggs, Hon. John.... 371
Brasfield, W. E.... 419
Bridgford, Hon. E. A.... 395
Brim, J. W.... 399
Brownell, I. W.... 391
Burrows, R. G.... 385
Burton, B. H.... 447

Callen, S. H.... 458
Calmes, Waller.... . 442
Campbell, Hon. John C.... 407
Cleek, Vincent C.... 369
Cooper, Major Stephen 351
Cosner, Robert.... 403
Crane, E. T.... 430
Crawford, F. G 428
Crutcher, James W.... 431

De Jarnatt, J. B.... 435
Devenpeck, I. V.... 453
Diefendorff, C. J.... 378
Dolan, P. F.... 462
Duncan, Dr. R. B. 424
Durham, W. A.... 437

Eakle, Hon. H. P.... 422
Easton, James T.... 450
Epperson, B. C.... 447

Felts, C. C 434
Finn, Wm 452
Fouts, John F.... 423
French, Milton S.... 463

PAGE.

Garnett, Peter R.... 454
Gibson. Joseph S.... 362
Glenn, Dr. H. J.... 387
Goad, Hon. W. F.... 404
Graham, P. H.... 446
Green, Will S.... 345
Grimes, Cleaton.... 361
Grover, J.... 449
Grunsky, C. E.... 431

Hagan, P.... 442
Hagar, Col. Geo.... 382
Hannum, Perry.... 438
Harden, Geo. B 419
Harrington, E. A.... 420
Harrington, Hon. W. P.... 393
Harrison, N. P.... 455
Hartford, J. W.... 443
Hatch, Hon. F. L 390
Hemstreet, G. S 446
Hennecke, W. G.. 456
Henry, Wm. C.... 461
Herd, Wm. N.... 430
Hicok, C. C.... 420
Hood, Wm. M.... 443
Houchins, Samuel.... 459

Ide, Judge Wm. B.... 343

Jackson, A. A 440
Johannsen, Hans 453
Jones, E. W 381
Jones, Tilden 452
Julian, H. B.... 398

Kelley, Hon. K. E.... 409
Kelley, W. H.... 441
Keeran, John F.... 427
Kimball, Dr. A. W.... 445

Liening, J. H 412
Logan, H. A.... 443
Love, Pallas 449
Luhrman, Frank 451

Manor, A. B 444
Marr, James T.... 389
Munson Fred.... 456
Merrill, C. H.... 442

	PAGE.
Miller, W. F	453
Millsaps, Geo. W	403
Montgomery, Alexander	411
Moore, Dr. E. B	421
Moulton, L. F	362
Mudd, George	416
Murdoch, R. B	428
Murdoch, W. C	444
Murdock, S. R	397
McDaniel, E	367
McIntosh, L. H	389
McMichael, H. S	448
McVay, T. C	440
Nelson, H. W. C	436
Overshiner, John G	458
O'Hair, M	417
Papst, Chas. J	409
Peart, E. C	407
Peters, Bernard H	455
Peterson, P. S	418
Poirier, Richard	425
Pope, J. H	439
Purkitt, Geo. H	400
Radcliffe, C. D	458
Reager, Martin A	361
Rose, Hon. A. H	405
Rosenberger, John D	454
Scearce, Hon. Laban	392
Scribner, B. N	394
Sehorn, Dr. W. A	433
Shelton, James A	429
Sites, John	457
Smith, J. C	460
Spect, Jonas	370
Spect, N. K	456
Stanton, J. B	400
Stovall, Jesse C	380
St. Louis, F. X	438
St. Louis, H. B	427
Sullivan, T	454
Swinford, Edwin	437
Tooley, Dr. L. P	436
Troxel, W. T	461
Walsh, Richard, J	377
Weston, Jubal	386
Weyand, Julius	426
Whiting, C. B	463
Wickes, C. R	428
Williams, James	460
Wilson, John L	402
Zumwalt, Joseph O	439